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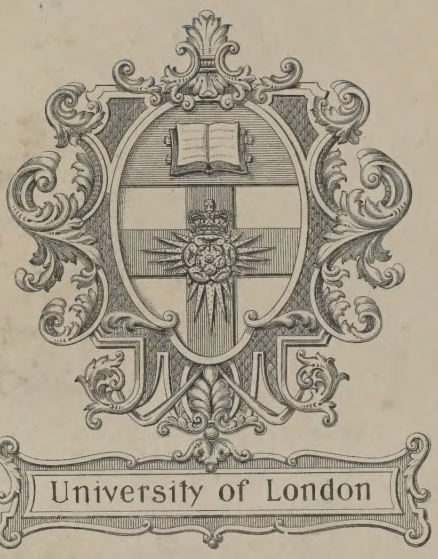

1

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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REPORT.

I.

FIFTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS of the HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD, *London, 1st July*, 1840.

WE beg leave to lay before your Lordship the Annual Reports of the several Prisons in our District, agreeably to the provisions contained in the 5th and 6th Will. IV. c. 38.

On a review of the condition of these Prisons, it will be seen that several of the more important of them remain, in all essential points, unimproved.

The friends to the improvement of Prison Discipline will be gratified to learn that considerable progress has been made in the erection of the Model Prison, the first stone of which was laid by your Lordship on the 10th April last. We beg to refer to the annexed paper on Prison Construction, for an account of the progress which has already been made in the works.

We feel it to be our duty again to revert to the importance of the establishment of District Prisons. We have reason to believe that in several parts of the country the Magistrates of counties and those of boroughs are desirous of uniting in the erection of a prison for the mutual purposes of the District; an arrangement which they cannot effect in the existing state of the law. The great inconveniences which have been found to result from the administration of small prisons render the establishment of District Prisons peculiarly desirable.

We think it right again to call your Lordship's attention to the advantage which would be derived from a legislative enactment enabling the Magistrates to make a superannuation allowance to the subordinate officers of prisons, who after a lengthened period of service are no longer able to discharge their duties, from age, sickness, or infirmity. Such a measure is called for not less with reference to the interests of Prison discipline than the welfare of a large and deserving body of public officers who have important trusts confided to them—whose credit and respectability as a class are daily increasing—but whose salaries are generally too small to enable them to lay by an adequate provision as a resource against the evils of old age and infirmity.

A Digest of the Criminal Returns, relating to all the Prisons in England and Wales, is annexed to this Report; from which may be seen the Number of Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the course of the last Year, and the Mode in which they have been disposed of, as well as the Number of Prisoners committed under Summary Convictions. The Tables also contain full and detailed information as to the Number of Recommitments; the Ages and State of Instruction of Prisoners; the Terms of Imprisonment both before and after Conviction; the Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year; the Number of Escapes; the Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison; the Mode in which Prisoners have been employed; the Earnings of the Prisoners; and the Expenses of the Prisons. These Tables are so arranged as to exhibit a distinct view of these several particulars in relation both to Adult and Juvenile Offenders. They have been prepared with much care and attention.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, } *Inspectors of Prisons for the*
WHITWORTH RUSSELL, } *Home District.*

The Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby,
&c. &c. &c.

FIFTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS of the HOME DISTRICT.

PRISON CONSTRUCTION.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Prison Construction.

WE entered so fully into the principles and details of Prison Construction in the last Report which we had the honour of addressing to your Lordship, that we should have considered it unnecessary to revert to the subject on this occasion had it not appeared to us to be desirable to notice the steps which have been taken, under your Lordship's authority, in the erection of the works at the Model Prison.

The site selected for the Prison is about half a mile to the north of London, adjoining the Caledonian Road, which leads from King's Cross to Holloway. The situation is elevated and healthy, and is in all other respects extremely advantageous.

The first stone of the building was laid by your Lordship on the 10th of April last, since which time the works have been in active progress. The extent of work undertaken during the present season, however, having been regulated by the amount of the Parliamentary grant, has not been so great as was originally proposed: this will cause a corresponding delay in the completion of the Establishment.

The portions of the Prison now in course of construction, or completed, are as follows:—One entire wing, containing 126 cells on three stories, with an extensive range of stores in a basement under the whole; the entrance building, central hall, and connecting corridor; the foundations and basements of the other three wings, and the drains of the whole Establishment; the boundary wall and houses for Prison Officers are also in a state of forwardness; and an Artesian well has been sunk through the London clay into the chalk to the depth of 370 feet, from which an abundant supply of excellent water has been obtained.

The diffusion of information on subjects connected with Prison Construction having been found practically useful in the preparation of plans for new gaols and alteration of old ones, in various parts of the country, we avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the present Report of annexing working drawings of the doors and windows which have been fixed in the prison wing now built, and which experience has proved to be preferable to those which were described in our Third Report.

It will be observed in Plate I. that only one door is fixed; but the means of adding a second are preserved, should it hereafter appear to be desirable. The advantage of not having double doors to each cell is, that much time and trouble is saved in the daily routine of discipline, since the officer will have only one door to unlock, instead of two; and as the cells all open into a spacious corridor, any noise or irregularity will thus be more easily heard and detected.

The only fastening intended to be fixed, is a small strong spring lock, provided with a stop, to be used as a precaution to prevent the action of the bolt during the time that an officer may be engaged within the cell. The door is made of deal $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, framed flush on both sides; the inside covered with strong plate iron rivetted through; the bevelled aperture for inspection is covered on the side next the cell with strong wire gauze; and on the narrow opening on the outside a strip of plate glass is introduced in such a manner as to be removable for the purpose of being cleaned. This latter opening may conveniently be covered with a leather flap fitted in a light copper frame; or the inspection-slide described in our Third Report may be fixed.

Plate II. contains the details of the window-frames and guard-bars. The upper surface of the stone cill into which the window-frame is fixed may conveniently be placed about 6 feet 6 inches above the floor. This arrangement, though it makes the window more accessible than is desirable, has the effect of diffusing the light more equally in the interior of the cell; which will be an advantage for the purposes of work. The windows are glazed with fluted glass, through which objects cannot be distinguished.

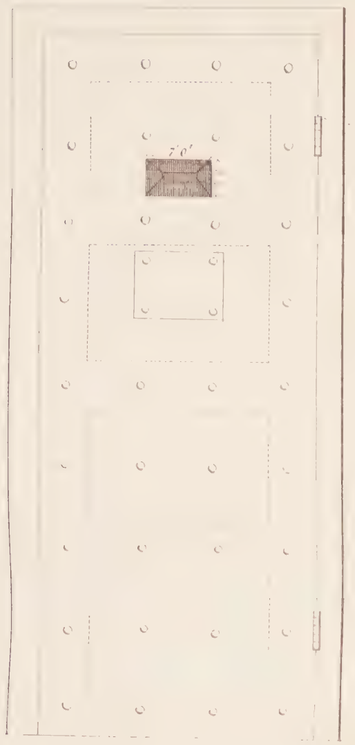
The principle on which the cells are to be ventilated and warmed, and the disposition of the flues for securing this important object without facilitating communication between the cells, were fully explained in our last Report. During the ensuing winter two different kinds of heating apparatus will be fixed in the wing which is now erected: this will afford us an opportunity of bringing the system into operation, and demonstrating its effects.

WM. CRAWFORD,
WHITWORTH RUSSELL,
J. JEBB, *Captain Royal Engineers.*
} *Inspectors of Prisons.*

Plate I

DOORS

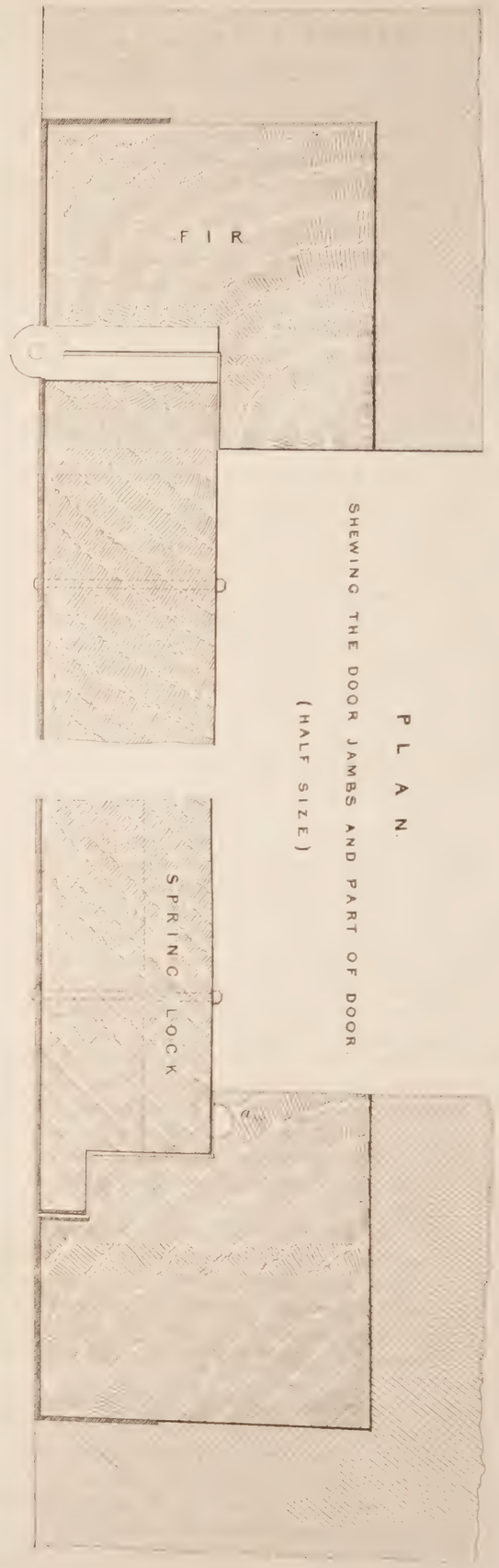
INTERNAL ELEVATION



SECTION

EXTERNAL ELEVATION.

NEXT THE CORRIDOR



PLAN.

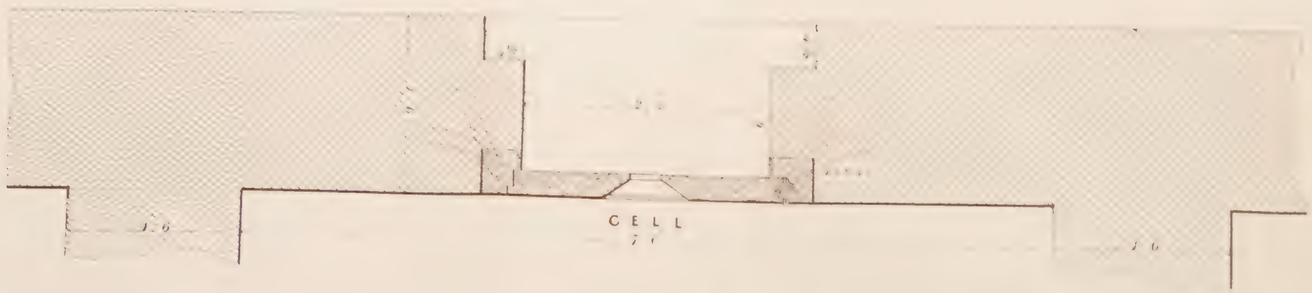
SHEWING THE DOOR JAMBS AND PART OF DOOR.

(HALF SIZE)

Wm Crawford,
Whitworth Russell, } *Inspectors of Prisons.*
J. Jebb, Captain, Royal Engineers.

PLAN

CORRIDOR



SCALE

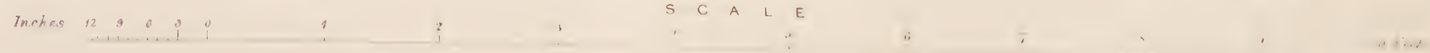
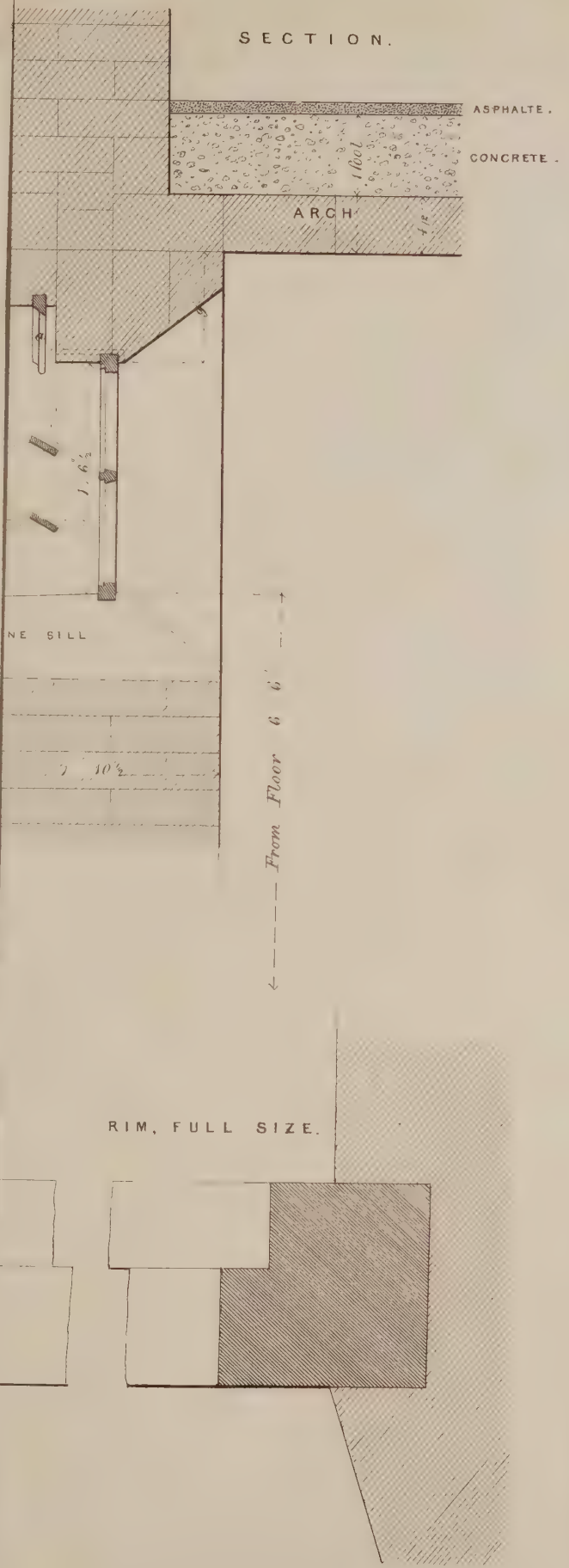


Plate II.

WI

SECTION.



Standidge & Co. Lithe London.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—County Gaol.

For a full account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration has been made either in the construction or discipline of this gaol since we last reported upon it.

At the period of our last visit to this prison we found thirty-four male and five female criminal prisoners, and four male debtors. They were classed in the following manner:—

In the first yard . . .	10 males,
In the second yard . .	8 males,
In the third yard . . .	16 males,
In the fourth yard . . .	1 female,
In the fifth yard . . .	4 females,
In the sixth yard . . .	4 male debtors.

The associated system remains in force in this prison, without that constant superintendence on the part of the officers by which its evils may be mitigated. The prison is appropriated to prisoners before trial, and to convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. There is a day-room to each ward, in which the prisoners belonging to the ward communicate without restraint; and the evils arising from gaol association must be in full force, inasmuch as a number of prisoners are assembled together during the whole day without any employment, and without the constant presence of an officer to restrain them from injurious and improper conversation. On referring to Return A. annexed to this Report, it will be seen that prisoners, who had been three, four, and even eight times previously convicted, were associated with prisoners who had never before been in prison. In the third yard there were no fewer than sixteen prisoners confined together; and it was painful to witness this large number congregated together in the day-room, crowding round the fire, indulging in the demoralizing conversation which must prevail amongst such characters, and, though all of them convicted offenders, spending day after day without any employment whatever. In every yard appropriated to the male criminal prisoners those who had never before been in custody were associated with those who had been repeatedly convicted.

In our former Reports we have pointed out the evils arising from the defective construction of this prison, which admits of easy communication between different classes of prisoners of both sexes. In the north wing the debtors' day-room is situated on the one side of the passage on the ground floor, and the female transports' day-room is on the opposite side of the same passage. The door of the debtors' day-room is kept unlocked during the day, to enable the debtors to go to their sleeping apartments, which are on the floor above. They can, therefore, at all times during the day, go to the door of the female transports' day-room, and there converse with the female prisoners who may be confined therein. By means of the apertures at the top of the door it is easy to look into the females' day-room, and to pass notes or letters in to them.

As the debtors are allowed to receive their visitors into their day-room, not only have the debtors themselves the opportunity we have mentioned of conversing with, seeing, and passing papers to the females in the ward, but their visitors from the town can do so likewise.

The day-room of the third yard is on the ground floor of the west wing, and the untried females' day-room is on the opposite side of the passage between them. Though both these day-rooms are kept locked, so that the prisoners cannot, as in the case of the debtors, approach the door of each other's ward, yet they can freely converse across the passage, which is narrow; and there are considerable apertures over the door to facilitate the transmission of sound. The male and female prisoners may thus easily converse together.

The prison kitchen is situated at the end of the west wing. It is used not only to cook the provisions for the prisoners, but also for the governor and his family, as it is the only kitchen within the prison. The governor's servants, therefore, must have constant access to it, passing through the west wing, the gate of which is kept constantly unlocked to enable them to pass backward and forward. The governor's servants, therefore, have easy access to the prisoners in the day-rooms of the west wing.

The governor stated that the gates leading to the other wings were kept constantly locked. But on the occasion of a recent inspection we found the gates to the north wing open; so that the debtors and their visitors could have access to the prisoners, both male and female, in the west wing.

These are not the only inconveniences arising from the defective construction of this prison. The ill planned disposition of the classes, the unrestrained association in the day-rooms, the admission of numerous visitors to the debtors daily into the interior of the prison, have been

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Bedfordshire.
Bedford County Gaol.

productive of constantly recurring evils, which we observed to be strongly animadverted upon in the magistrates' minute book by one of the visiting justices.

The magistrates of the county of Bedford have always been very attentive to the condition and management of their prisons, and are anxious to improve them, and to render them as efficient as possible. But so long as the construction of those prisons remains unaltered, all the efforts of the magistrates must be unavailing, and the county gaols, so far from deterring or reforming offenders, must be productive of positive evil.

The governor of this prison is well aware of the inconveniences which we have pointed out, and has repeatedly expressed his desire to have them effectually remedied.

It will be readily understood that, with so many obstacles in the way of good and efficient discipline, it cannot be easily maintained, and that violations of the prison rules must frequently take place. And yet, on referring to Return B., annexed to this Report, it will be seen that there were no more than three punishments for breaches of the regulations for prison discipline inflicted during the whole of the last year, although the number of criminal prisoners confined within the prison in the course of the year was no fewer than 189.

The population of this gaol during the last year has varied but slightly from what it was in the preceding. In 1838, the numbers were 188 criminal prisoners; in 1839, the numbers were 189. On referring to Return C., annexed to this Report, it will be seen how uniform the population of the prison has been for the last two years. It is apparent from this that under the present system no deterring or reformatory effect has been produced.

On referring to the Diet Table it will be seen that prisoners before trial, and convicted prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment exceed three months, are allowed twelve ounces of suet-dumpling three times a week. The proportions of flour and suet of which those dumplings are composed are not fixed by any rule; the governor provides the materials, and his servant makes them up; and the governor charges the county for the dumplings supplied at the rate of four-pence for each. This is in direct contravention of the tenth rule, sect. 10, of the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, which provides that "no officer of a prison shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract for the supply of the prison." It is the more remarkable that the magistrates should permit the supply of the prison to be made by the governor, seeing that at last Michaelmas sessions they took away from him an allowance of money for the supply of fuel to the prison; deeming it unlawful, as well as inconvenient, that he should continue to furnish it.

The chaplain appears to be attentive to his duties, and to feel an interest in them. But as he is chaplain not only to the county gaol, but also to the county house of correction, and to the Union workhouse, his attention is necessarily much divided, and he cannot devote so much time as he considers requisite to his duties in each prison. He has no room in the gaol set apart for his use, in which he might hold private communication with any of the prisoners. He justly complains of this deficiency.

There are no schools in this prison; and the means employed for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners are decidedly inadequate.

The health of the prisoners appears to be good. There were no deaths, and only 23 cases of slight indisposition during the whole year.

We found that the prisoners, on their admission, were placed in their wards before they had been examined by the surgeon. This is in direct contravention of the seventeenth rule of the 10th section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, which directs that "the surgeon shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward." We inquired respecting this point of the surgeon, who said that it was very wrong, and that it ought not to be so; and the governor stated that it should not occur again.

There was one escape from this prison in the course of the year. On 1st January, 1839, a prisoner committed for further examination on a charge of felony, effected his escape from the receiving room in which he had been placed for the night. He made his way through the boundary wall, which had been newly built; the mortar being still soft, the prisoner had no difficulty in removing the bricks and making an opening. He was subsequently apprehended at Daventry on two charges of burglary in Northamptonshire. He was committed to prison at Daventry, and afterwards hung himself in his cell.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishments, bedding, clothing, expenses, and general statistics of this prison, we refer to Return D, annexed to this Report.

RETURN (A).

PRISONERS in Confinement in the County Gaol at Bedford on the 30th December, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	When Committed.	Ward in which confined.	If in Custody before, how often.
T. T.	16	House-breaking.	1839. Oct. 19th	First yard	Never.
J. B.	23	Sheep-stealing	,, Nov. 1st	Ditto	Ditto.
S. W.	22	Stealing from the person	,, ,,	Ditto	Once before.
T. C.	32	Highway robbery	,, Nov. 6th	Ditto	Not in this county.
G. M.	21	Fowl-stealing	,, Nov. 23rd	Ditto	Twice before.
S. G.	40	House-breaking.	,, Nov. 25th	Ditto	Transported before.
T. V.	19	Sheep-stealing	,, Nov. 27th	Ditto	Not before.
W. B.	23	Stealing shoes	,, Dec. 20th, fully	Ditto	Eight times before.
J. M.	26	House-breaking.	,, Dec. 11th	Ditto	Four times before.
W. G.	36	Stealing wheat	,, Dec. 21st	Ditto	Three times before.
J. B.	25	Stealing onion-seed.	,, Oct. 29th	Second yard	Not before.

Prisoners in Confinement in the County Gaol at Bedford, on the 30th December, 1839—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	When Committed.	Ward in which confined.	If in Custody before, how often.
R. B.	50	Embezzlement	1839. Oct. 29th	Second yard	Not before.
J. A.	20	Stealing a shawl	,, Nov. 11th	Ditto	Ditto.
W. B.	23	Stealing coals	,, Nov. 12th	Ditto	Ditto.
R. W.	19	Fowl-stealing	,, Nov. 23rd	Ditto	Twice before.
I. B.	21	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
M. S.	26	Stealing pewter	,, Nov. 28th	Ditto	Not before.
T. A.	39	Stealing beer, &c.	,, Dec. 28th	Ditto	Ditto.
S. B.	13	Stealing 1s.	,, Nov. 9th	Third yard	Ditto.
J. S. L.	20	Fowl-stealing	,, Nov. 23rd	Ditto	Twice before.
J. G.	32	Assault, &c.	,, Dec. 4th	Ditto	Not before.
W. B.	38	Stealing corn	,, Dec. 9th	Ditto	Once before.
E. H.	24	Stealing potatoes	,, Dec. 14th	Ditto	Not before.
J. G.	22	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto	Once before.
G. D.	15	Assault	,, Dec. 18th	Ditto	Not before.
C. C.	15	Assault, &c.	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
G. M.	20	Fowl-stealing	,, Dec. 19th	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H.	19	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
G. H.	20	Assault	,, Dec. 20th	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H.	26	Receiving stolen goods.	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
W. F.	17	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
T. B.	35	Stealing potatoes	,, Dec. 26th	Ditto	Once before.
C. J.	31	Stealing shirts	,, ,,	Ditto	Not before.
J. B.	27	Stealing a frock	,, Dec. 28th	Ditto	Ditto.
E. W.	41	Assault, &c.	,, Epiph. Sessions	Fourth yard	Once before.
H. F.	50	Stealing spoons, &c.	,, June 27th	Fifth yard	Not before.
A. H.	18	Stealing stockings	,, Dec. 11th	Ditto	Ditto.
E. S.	25	Stealing shoes	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	40	Stealing handkerchiefs	,, Dec. 13th	Ditto	Ditto.
		DEBTORS.			
S. W.	50	Debt	1838. Dec. 10th	Sixth yard	Not before.
W. G.	40	Ditto	1839. Aug. 22nd	Ditto	Ditto.
T. J.	50	Ditto	,, Nov. 30th	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	42	Ditto	,, Dec. 16th	Ditto	Ditto.

RETURN (B.)

Punishments during the Year 1839.

Name.	Age.	
W. P.	22	Seven days in cell, by order of visiting justices, for writing and sending out letters without the knowledge of the governor or turnkey. Order dated 30th January, 1839.
G. M.	19	Picking the lock of his day-room and attempting to scale the wall of the prison: ordered by visiting justice to be confined to cell one week and to have irons on his legs for 21 days. Order dated 22d March, 1839.
E. W.	41	Was put into a strait jacket on the 14th September for a few hours, by order of the surgeon; her conduct was most outrageous during the whole year, but being in the surgeon's care she was not further punished.

RETURN (C.)

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the County Gaol at Bedford, at the following Periods:—

	1838.		1839.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
January 31st	19	3	18	2
February 28th	36	3	22	1
March 31st	22	2	16	2
April 30th	12	1	13	1
May 31st	24	2	18	1
June 30th	30	4	21	1
July 31st	10	1	10	2
August 31st	11	0	16	2
September 30th	19	3	22	3
October 31st	12	3	9	2
November 30th	22	7	23	2
December 31st	39	7	38	5

Return (D.)

Return from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

N.B.—The Tables in this Return, with the exception of Tables Nos. 20, 21, and 22, which are new, are in form and substance strictly the same as those transmitted last Year; the only alteration being in the order in which they are arranged.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total. Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total. Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	13	3	2	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	3	19
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	15	1	..	..	62	8	14	1	91	10	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	1	98	11	109
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	3	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	15	..	15
Total	18	1	..	..	80	11	21	1	119	13	3	1	..	.	6	..	1	..	10	1	129	14	143
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	16	1	..	..	59	9	11	..	86	10	1	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	7	1	93	11	104
6. „ Acquitted at the Bar .	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	12
7. „ No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
8. „ Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
9. „ Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. „ Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. „ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. „ Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. „ Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. „ Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	1	..	..	..	8	1	4	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
Total	18	1	..	..	80	11	21	1	119	13	3	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	10	1	129	14	143
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace officers, for																							

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	29	1	..	..	29	1	30
11. For want of Sureties	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	35	2	..	..	35	2	37
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	16	..	16
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	16	..	16

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No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	15	3	1	..	16	3	19
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	139	12	9	1	148	13	161
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	5	..	2	..	7	..	7
Total	161	15	12	1	173	16	189
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals	178	15	12	1	190	16	206
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
3. Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals	20	2	..	..	20	2	22
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upward		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	25	3	21	2	26	5	15	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	12
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	9	..	2	..	12	..	..	1	14	4	19	2	7	1	1	..	1	..	65	8
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	..	..	11	1	7	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	7	1	6	..	5	1	2	..	1	..	21	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	101	13	114
2. Ditto, after Trial	72	9	81
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	35	2	37
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	21	2	23

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
17 Years and under 21	26	3	..	..	26	3	29
21 Years and under 30	45	3	..	..	45	3	48
30 Years and upwards	33	4	..	..	33	4	37
Total	104	10	9	1	113	11	124

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
21 Years and under 30	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
30 Years and upwards	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total	35	2	..	..	35	2	37

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	36	4	4	1	40	5	45
Can Read only	30	5	3	..	33	5	38
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	36	1	1	..	37	1	38
Can Read and Write well	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	104	10	9	1	113	11	124

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	20	1	..	..	20	1	21
Can Read only	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35	2	..	..	35	2	37

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	22	1	..	..	22	1	23
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Twice	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	26	2	..	..	26	2	28

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	161	15	12	1	173	16	189
Total	161	15	12	1	173	16	189

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	2 for Mis	conduct	in Prison.				

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	This	Return	will be	made by	the keep	er of the	
Privately			House of	Correc	tion.		

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	7

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	34	6	40
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	7	..	7
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	4	..	4

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	All necessary clothing is provided in this prison.		Shifts	..	1
Day Caps			Beds	1	1
Jackets			Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats			Rugs	1	1
Trowsers			Sheets	..	..
Shirts			Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings			Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs			Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes			,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs			,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns			,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats			,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto			,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	145	17	8¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	14	4	0
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	4	7	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	19	1	4
,, Medicines, included in Surgeon's Salary	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits, included in Extra Allowances	..		
,, Fuel and Candles	26	0	0
,, Soap	1	5	6
,, Oil and Gas	14	15	11
,, Washing	12	3	5
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing*	..		
,, Books	1	10	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	4	7	6
,, Officers' Salaries	420	16	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	12	8	6
Removal of Transported Convicts	54	5	4
Sundries not mentioned	45	15	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	776	17	3¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	4	0	1
† See Note.—Prison Diet per head per annum	7	4	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	1	0	0

* The Justices contract for Stationery for the whole county.

† Note.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
T. P.	37	Jan. 1, 1839.	Further Examination on Charge of Felony.	In the Receiving-room with another brought in that night.	Taken at Daventry on two charges of Burglary in Northamptonshire, and hung himself in his cell at that Prison.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	
Men . . . . Women . . . Boys	No Labour, the House of Correction is removed from this building.								
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . . . Women . . . Boys	224	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	Three onions per week, 36 oz. suet dumpling before trial and after 3 months imprisonment.

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Tregenza .	Governor . .	50	1819 to new House of Correction, 1834 to this Prison.	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	House, garden, and out-buildings, and 2*s.* for copy of warrant when required.*
Mary Ann Tregenza	Matron . .	38	1832 to new House of Correction, 1834 to this Prison.	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..
William Skinner .	Turnkey . .	38	1834 to new House of Correction, 1839 to this Prison.	52 0 0	2 12 0	54 12 0	House, and 1*s.* per week for coals and candles.
Stephen Jakens .	Gaol cleaner	..	1839	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	House to live in.
George Maclear .	Chaplain . .	40	1832	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	
Charles Hunt . .	Surgeon . .	70	1810	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	Including medicine.
				418 4 0	2 12 0	420 16 0	

* At the last Michaelmas Sessions the Justices ordered coals and candles for the governor and turnkey at the expense of the county, and that the sum of 1*s.* per week to turnkey for fire and candles be discontinued.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	5 5 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports . . .	54 5 0
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . . .	59 10 0

Nothing received for the subsistence of Transports; £54. 5*s.* paid, or to be paid, for the removal of Convicts during the Year.

(Signed) FRANCIS PYM.
STEPHEN THORNTON.
CHARLES GILLIES PAYNE.
GEORGE P. LIVIUS.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	776 17 3¾
Total Receipts of ditto	59 10 0
Actual Cost to the County, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	717 7 3¾
Repairs, alterations, and additions . .	4 0 1
Grand Total . . .	721 7 4¾

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.
1*s.* 11*d.* per Day.

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BEDFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FOR a full account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration has been made since our last Report in the construction or discipline.

At the time of our last inspection of this prison there were 52 prisoners in confinement there: the mode in which they were classed will be seen on referring to Return A, annexed to this Report.

The silent system is enforced in this prison with considerable strictness. And although we have not to remark upon the evils arising from prison association, which prevail to so great an extent in the gaol of this county, yet we observed some serious evils and inconveniences connected with it, to which we feel it our duty to direct special attention.

The health of the inmates of this prison is very indifferent. Out of the 52 prisoners in confinement at our last visit, no fewer than 10 were under medical treatment, and several of these were seriously ill. On referring to Return B, annexed to this Report, particulars respecting these cases will be seen; and the surgeon stated to us that he did not consider the amount of disease then in the prison greater than that which commonly prevailed in it. The prevalent disease is *Petichia*, or land scurvy; a disorder which, though it is now exceedingly rare in this country, is always to be found in this prison. It is a disorder very destructive of health, the constitutions affected by it are greatly broken down, and those who are afflicted with it are generally long in recovering their strength, and, in many cases, never do so. We had a long and full conference on this subject with the surgeon, who expressed his opinion to the above stated effect in very decided terms—and we ascertained, in reply to the questions put by us to this officer, (who is a very able and experienced surgeon, and most attentive to his duties,) that he attributed the bad state of health, and the prevalence of petichial disease, to the strict discipline of the prison, the scantiness of the diet, and the defective ventilation of the cells.

With reference to the first point—the strictness of the discipline—we have to observe that the prisoners are employed on the treadwheel, which is much exposed both to the heat in summer, and to the cold in winter. There are no rest-benches provided for the prisoners when off the wheel; but they are compelled to walk round in a circle in the yard adjoining the treadwheel, during the interval allowed for rest. During the hours of labour, (which for four months of the year are ten; for four more, eight; and for the remaining four, six:) the prisoners are at work without any interval, except during meals. This uninterrupted exertion must greatly reduce the strength; which is rendered still weaker by the great exposure to heat and cold.

With respect to the second point—the scantiness of the diet—we find that the ordinary diet consists of two pounds of bread, and rather more than one ounce of cheese per diem. After three months' confinement, the prisoners are allowed twelve ounces of suet-dumplings three times a-week; and after six months, three pints of beer a-week. It is during the period when the diet consists of only bread and cheese, that the health becomes impaired; and the subsequent addition to the diet fails to restore it.

The third cause to which the ill health of the prisoners is attributed is, imperfect ventilation. The cells in which the prisoners sleep and take their meals, and in which those prisoners are confined, for whom there is no room on the treadwheel, are only six feet seven inches in length, three feet nine inches in breadth, and seven feet ten inches in height. There are no windows to the cells. There is a small aperture in the door, and a pipe, two inches and a half in diameter, in the roof, for ventilation: but these are altogether inadequate to the purpose. Besides, the cells, in consequence of their small dimensions, are very offensive, even when they have been occupied only for a short time.

The whole accommodation provided for the sick is an infirmary, which will contain only three patients. And at the time of our visit, prisoners, who were so ill as to be confined to their beds, were under medical treatment in those narrow, dark, cold, and ill-ventilated cells, with no other conveniences than their cell-pots, while taking medicine; and nothing could be more injurious to health than the foul atmosphere which they were under the necessity of inhaling.

To these circumstances we earnestly and urgently called the attention of the visiting justices, and we impressed upon them the necessity of meeting the evil with a prompt and efficient remedy. They readily and fully entered upon the consideration of the case; and they subsequently requested that, accompanied by Captain Jebb, we would meet the magistrates and their surveyor, in order to point out the mode in which it appeared to us that these evils might best be remedied. Pursuant to this request we met the magistrates; and the result to which they came was, that it was expedient to pull down the house of correction, (which is utterly incapable of being adapted to the purpose for which it is used) and to build a large additional wing to the county gaol, upon the plan recommended in our Fourth Report: and the surveyor was directed to prepare plans for this purpose, which were subsequently submitted to the magistrates assembled in Quarter Sessions. But we lament to state that it was resolved, "as the establishment of a rural police had imposed a very heavy additional burden upon the county rate, to delay the alteration of the prison for the present, and to endeavour, as far as possible, to conform the present prisons to the regulations required by the existing Gaol Act."

The chaplain complains, with reference to this prison also, that he has no room set apart for his use; and he stated that it was quite impossible for him to visit the prisoners in their cells, which at times are so offensive that he is unable to enter them. There is no school or

schoolmaster to this prison, and the provision made for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is very defective.

The practice referred to by us in our Report on the Bedford County Gaol, of the governor supplying the prisoners with portions of the diet, and charging a fixed sum for them, prevails in this prison to a much greater extent than it does in the other. He not only supplies suet dumplings, but beer, and extra diet, and wine when ordered by the surgeon; charging the magistrates certain fixed prices for the articles supplied; instead of their being obtained by contract, or by purchase from tradesmen, with the regular account for the articles supplied. It is quite at the discretion of the governor whether the prisoners receive their due allowance, and whether the price charged to the county by him for the various articles is that which he has actually paid for them. With reference to one article we find that, whilst the governor paid one shilling per gallon for the beer served out to the prisoners, he charged the county one shilling and fourpence per gallon for it.

The governor is a very strict disciplinarian, and is unremitting in his attention to his duties. He maintains great order throughout the prison; but he is not able to do so without resorting to frequent punishments. On referring to Return C, annexed to this Report, the number of punishments inflicted in the course of the year for breaches of prison discipline will be seen.

There has been a slight diminution in the number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the last year, as compared with the number in the year preceding. In 1838, the numbers committed were 315; in the year 1839, the numbers were 259. On referring to Return D, annexed to this Report, it will be seen that the population of this prison has varied but little during the last two years.

For information relative to the numbers committed, the dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, expenses, &c., we refer to Return E, annexed to this Report.

RETURN (A.)—Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the County House of Correction at Bedford on the 30th October, 1839.

Prisoners' Names.	Age.	When committed.	When received.	Sentences.	Offences.	From what Parish.	How many Times committed to the House of Correction before.
No. YARD.							
W. W.	17	March 16	Court of Assizes	3 years' hard labour, 3 months' solitary	Assault on a child	Luton	First
T. D.	33	Ditto	Ditto	2 years' hard labour, 2 months' solitary	Bestiality	Dunton	Once.
T. R.	25	Ditto	Ditto	1 year's hard labour	Felony	Harrold	First.
W. R.	36	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Asply	Once.
B. M.	44	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ampthill	First.
J. S.	21	October 15	Court of Quarter Sessions	6 calendar months' hard labour, 3 weeks' solitary.	Larceny	Bedford	Ditto.
T. V.	29	Ditto	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
J. P.	18	Ditto	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour, 3 weeks' solitary.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
J. R.	24	July 2	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Dunstable	Ditto.
D. S.	16	Ditto	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour, and 14 days' solitary.	Ditto	Bedford	Once.
J. J.	44	October 15	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour	Embezzlement	Ditto	First.
C. C.	20	July 2	Ditto	6 ditto	Larceny	Dunstable	Once.
S. H.	40	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Langford	First.
W. W.	21	October 26	Ditto	2 ditto	Rogue and vagabond	Luton	Ditto.
J. B.	15	October 4	Ditto	1 ditto	Leaving his master's service	Ditto	Ditto.
J. A.	15	October 29	Ditto	3 ditto	Ditto	Eaton Socon	Ditto.
W. T.	20	October 15	Ditto	1 ditto	Larceny	Luton	Ditto.
R. J.	31	February 9	October 9	3 ditto	Game Laws	Stagsdon	Once.
LOWER WARD.							
J. C.	25	July 2	Court of Quarter Sessions	6 calendar months' hard labour	Larceny	St. Neots	First.
W. R.	26	September 4		2 ditto	Game Laws	Gamlingay	Ditto.
W. B.	23	September 6		3 ditto	Ditto	Luton	Eight.
J. M.	18	July 18	September 12	10 weeks' hard labour	Ditto	Ampthill	Once.
J. M.	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Seven.
J. H.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Twice.
J. W.	27	October 22	September 23	3 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Perton	First.
T. L.	25	June 3	September 26	Ditto	Ditto	Luton	Ten.
H. B.	31	September 6		2 ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
E. C.	67	September 4		Ditto	Rogue and vagabond	Thurleigh	First.
I. R.	31	August 7		3 ditto	Ditto	Blimham	Ditto.
J. D.	45	October 15	Court of Quarter Sessions	Ditto	Assault on a constable	Ditto	Ditto.
J. G.	17	July 18	September 12	10 weeks' hard labour	Game Laws	Ampthill	Once.
						Biggleswade	First

W. B.	23	October 25		14 days' hard labour	Idle and disorderly person	Bedford	Ditto.
J. F.	38	October 15	Court of Quarter Sessions	1 calendar month's hard labour	Larceny	Biddenham	Ditto.
J. B.	39	September 18		2 ditto	Rogue and vagabond	Biggleswade	Once.
T. H.	24	January 1	Court of Quarter Sessions	1 year's hard labour	Felony	Luton	Ditto.
No. 3 Ward.							
W. C.	18	June 7	September 13	2 calendar months' hard labour	Game Laws	Westoning	First.
J. B.	21	Ditto	September 14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
T. O.	16	October 18		3 ditto	Leaving the Union workhouse	Woburn	Ditto.
J. M.	20	April 4	October 18	3 weeks' hard labour	Game Laws	Cranfield	Ditto.
C. M.	18	October 4	October 16	6 ditto	Injuring a door	Dunstable	Once.
J. P.	15	Ditto	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour	Leaving his master's service	Luton	First.
G. Y.	18	September 23	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
E. C.	21	February 9	September 20	3 calendar months' hard labour	Game Laws	Stagsdon	Once.
J. N.	9	October 26		1 ditto	Damaging a fence	Eaton Socon	First.
No. 4 Ward.							
C. H.	18	October 15	Court of Quarter Sessions	6 calendar months' hard labour	Larceny	Bedford	Once.
S. M.	22	January 1	Ditto	1 year's hard labour	Felony	Luton	First.
M. J.	23	October 17		14 days' hard labour	Stealing turnips	Bolnhurst	Ditto.
Infirmary.							
W. H.	26	March 16	Court of Assizes	1 year's hard labour	Felony	Marston	First.
J. E.	50	January 1	Court of Quarter Sessions	1 year's hard labour, and 1 month's solitary.	Ditto	Eaton Socon	Ditto.
G. S.	33	March 16	Court of Assizes	1 year's hard labour	Embezzlement	Bedford	Ditto.

Return (B.)—Number of Sick in the County House of Correction at Bedford on the 30th October, 1839.

Prisoners' Names.	Age.	Sentences.	Disease.	How long under Medical Treatment.	State of Health on Admission to the Prison.
W. H.	26	1 year's hard labour	Vomiting blood	About 8 months	Very unwell.
T. H.	25	Ditto	Petechial disease	About the same time	Ditto.
W. R.	37	Ditto	Ditto	11 months, more or less	Well.
J. E.	50	1 year's hard labour, and 1 month's solitary	Ditto	5 months	Not very healthy.
T. R.	25	1 year's hard labour	Ditto	Ditto	Well.
T. D.	33	2 years, and 2 months' solitary	Pain and abscess of breast	9 months at various periods	Unwell.
T. L.	24	2 calendar months' hard labour	Pains in the side	1 month	Weakly.
J. H.	23	10 weeks' hard labour	Ague	Ditto	Very well.
W. B.	23	3 calendar months' hard labour	Severe bowel complaint and debility	6 weeks	Weakly.
M. J.	23	14 days' hard labour	Epidemic catarrh	10 days	Well.

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Bedford County House of Correction.

RETURN (C.)—Number of Punishments in the course of the Year ending 30th October, 1839.

Date.	Prisoners' Names.	Man or Boy.	Offence.	Number of Hours in the Refractory Cell.	Number of Hours in their Cell.	How much Provisions Stopped.	If Different Punishments.	Their Conduct under Punishment.
1838, Nov. 1	C. B.	Girl	Insolent to the matron	..	8	..	..	Orderly.
,, Nov. 9	W. W.	Boy	Talking in their cells	..	8	..	..	,,
,, Nov. 9	F. J.	Man		..	8	..	..	,,
,, Nov. 10	T. L.	Boy	Talking in his cell at night	..	8	..	..	,,
,, Nov. 17	F. J.	Man	Talking to his fellow prisoner	..	4	..	..	,,
,, Nov. 28	J. L.	Ditto	Talking when on the wheel	..	8	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 7	J. S.	Ditto	Talking together	..	8	..	..	Indifferent.
,, Dec. 7	B. C.	Ditto		..	8	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 7	W. F.	Ditto		..	8	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 9	Ditto	Ditto	Marking the walls of the prison	..	4	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 13	T. G.	Ditto	Turning his head from the wheel	..	..	Quarter of his bread stopped.	..	,,
,, Dec. 14	J. D.	Ditto	Profane language	10	..	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 15	J. B.	Boy	Talking to his fellow prisoner	4	..	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 16	J. M.	Man	Talking in the chapel	..	8	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 16	F. J.	Ditto		..	4	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 16	J. S.	Ditto		..	4	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 18	J. H.	Ditto	Talking when coming from chapel	..	6	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 19	J. S.	Ditto	Speaking, coming from the wheel	..	6	..	..	,,
,, Dec. 21	C. B.	Girl	Together in one cell	..	..	Dumpling stopped 1 day.	..	Bad.
,, Dec. 21	E. T.	Woman		..	..	,,	..	Orderly.
,, Dec. 21	A. W.	Ditto		..	..	Cheese stopped 1 day	..	Bad.
,, Dec. 21	M. A. T.	Ditto		..	..	,,	..	,,
,, Dec. 30	C. B.	Girl	Laughing in chapel	6	..	..	..	Very bad girl.
,, Dec. 30	A. W.	Woman		..	1 day	..	..	Very bad woman.
,, Dec. 30	E. T.	Ditto		..	1 day	..	..	Orderly.
,, Dec. 31	J. P.	Man	Disobedience of orders	..	1 day	..	..	,,
1839, Jan. 7	A. W.	Woman	Bad conduct in chapel	..	1 day	..	..	Bad.
,, Jan. 12	W. E.	Man	Talking, coming from the wheel	..	1 day	..	..	Good.
,, Jan. 16	W. E.	Ditto	Talking when on the wheel	..	1 day	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 16	J. T.	Ditto		..	1 day	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 20	J. G.	Boy	Talking to their fellow prisoner	..	1 day	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 20	J. D.	Man		8	..	..	..	Bad fellow.
,, Jan. 20	S. M.	Girl	Ditto	5	..	..	..	Orderly.

,, Jan. 23	T. H.	Man	Talking together in the night	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	Orderly.
,, Jan. 23	W. M.	Ditto	,,	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 23	W. F.	Boy	,,	1 night.	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 23	H. R.	Ditto	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 28	S. M.	Girl	Speaking to her fellow prisoner	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	Bad girl.
,, Jan. 28	W. S.	Man	Ditto	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	Orderly.
,, Jan. 28	S. S.	Boy	Ditto	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Jan. 29	S. M.	Girl	Knocking in her cell at night	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	Very sorry.
,, Feb. 1	J. B.	Man	Talking in his cell at dinner-time	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	Orderly.
,, Feb. 2	A. T.	Girl	Ditto	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 3	S. S.	Boy	Destroying his shoes	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 10	T. L.	Man	Bad conduct in chapel	..	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 14	W. H.	Ditto	Talking to his fellow prisoner	1 day	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 14	J. B.	Ditto	Destroying the prison books	..	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 18	S. S.	Boy	Bad conduct in chapel	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 23	W. E.	Man	Talking when on the wheel	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 26	S. K.	Ditto	Inattention to the sick, and bad conduct in the infirmary (nurse)	..	..	1 day, and removed from being nurse.	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Feb. 27	R. D.	Boy	Stealing a pair of gloves from another cell	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Mar. 3	J. L.	Man	Talking together in the yard	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, Mar. 3	B. U.	Ditto		..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	Would not do it again.
,, Mar. 6	T. H.	Ditto	Refusing to work	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Would go to work.
,, Mar. 10	W. L.	Man	Destroying a prison book	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sorry.
,, Mar. 27	E. C.	Girl	Profane language	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	..	Bad.
,, April 10	Ditto	Ditto	Striking her fellow prisoner	..	6	No cheese	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 14	H. R.	Boy	Insolent to the turnkey	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, April 15	G. B.	Man	Destroying his bed-clothes	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 18	S. M.	Girl		..	8	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 18	E. H.	Ditto	Talking together	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 18	S. E.	Ditto		..	8	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 23	S. M.	Ditto	Singing in her cell	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 24	C. M.	Boy	Defacing the work at the wheel	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 26	S. M.	Girl	Insolent to the matron	..	Half a day	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 27	H. F.	Boy		..	7 hours	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 27	H. R.	Ditto	Talking together	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
,, April 29	C. M.	Boy	Talking to his fellow prisoner	..	..	1 day	..	..	..	..	Orderly.
,, May 2	E. H.	Woman	Cutting and destroying her clothes	..	..	..	..	..	..	One week solitary, order of the visiting justices.	,,
,, May 3	H. F.	Boy	Defacing the prison walls	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
,, May 7	W. W.	Ditto	Talking when round the ring	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Would not do so again.
,, May 19	C. D.	Woman		..	6	..	..	..	..	..	Orderly.
,, May 19	E. H.	Ditto	Together in one cell	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,

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Number of Punishments in the course of the Year ending October 30th, 1839—*continued*.

Date.	Prisoners' Names.	Man or Boy.	Offences.	Number of Hours in the Refractory Cell.	Number of Hours in their Cell.	How much Provisions Stopped.	If Different Punishments.	Their Conduct under Punishment.
1839, May 20	M. H..	Girl	Talking to her fellow prisoner	4	..	..	..	Orderly.
,, May 22	E. H..	Woman	Together in one cell	..	Half a day	..	..	,,
,, May 22	M. C..	Girl	Together in one cell	..	,,	..	..	,,
,, May 25	W. P..	Man	Singing in his cell	..	..	Half his bread stopped	..	,,
,, May 27	C. D..	Woman	Talking to her fellow prisoner	4	..	..	..	Bad young woman.
,, May 28	C. H..	Ditto	Ditto	..	1 day	..	..	Orderly.
,, May 31	W. P..	Man	Ditto	1 day	..	..	..	,,
,, June 2	E. L..	Ditto	Bad conduct during divine service	..	1 day	..	..	,,
,, June 14	J. B..	Ditto	Speaking in the chapel	..	,,	Dumpling stopped	..	,,
,, June 23	T. W..	Ditto	Talking to his fellow prisoner	..	,,	..	..	,,
,, July 4	R. W..	Ditto	Talking together	..	8	..	..	,,
,, July 4	J. L..	Ditto	Talking together	..	8	..	..	,,
,, July 10	C. C..	Ditto	Bad conduct in chapel	..	1 day	..	..	,,
,, July 16	J. N..	Ditto	Insolent to the Turnkey	..	,,	..	..	,,
,, July 17	A. W..	Woman	Refusing to work	..	,,	..	..	Very bad during the time she was in prison.
,, July 18	Ditto	Ditto	Destroying her clothes	3 days	..	..	..	Very bad.
,, July 25	Ditto	Ditto	Would not attend prayers	..	1 day	..	..	,,
,, July 26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..	One week solitary, order of the visiting justices.	,,
,, Aug. 5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..	Ordered another week by the visiting justices.	,,
,, Aug. 19	T. H..	Man	Not going to work	6	..	..	..	Very lazy man.
,, Aug. 26	A. W..	Woman	Would not go to prayers	1 day	..	..	..	Still very bad.
,, Aug. 27	Ditto	Ditto	Destroying her work	..	..	Half her bread stopped	..	,,
,, Aug. 28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	half a day	..	..	..	Became orderly.
,, Sept. 19	J. T..	Man	Profane language	1 day	..	..	..	,,
,, Sept. 21	J. B..	Ditto	Talking to his fellow prisoner	..	1 day	..	..	Bad.
,, Sept. 22	S. N..	Ditto	Ditto	..	,,	..	..	Orderly.
,, Sept. 22	E. C..	Ditto	Ditto	..	,,	..	..	,,
,, Oct. 5	J. B..	Ditto	Ditto	6	..	..	..	Bad.
,, Oct. 7	Ditto	Ditto	Making a noise in his cell	1 day	..	..	..	,,
,, Oct. 8	E. K..	Boy	Bad conduct in chapel	Day and night	..	..	..	Very bad boy.
,, Oct. 22	J. B..	Man	Talking in chapel	6	..	Half his bread stopped	..	Very bad.
,, Oct. 22	C. M..	Ditto	Talking in chapel	..	1 day	,,	..	,,
,, Oct. 28	J. B..	Ditto	Talking to his fellow prisoner	4	..	..	..	,,

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Bedford County House of Correction.

RETURN (D).

NUMBER of Prisoners in the House of Correction at the following periods:—

	1838.		1839.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
January 31st	63	5	63	7
February 28th	55	1	63	6
March 31st	56	5	51	8
April 30th	60	3	42	9
May 31st	40	3	40	8
June 30th	41	3	29	2
July 31st	32	4	25	3
August 31st	28	4	22	3
September 30th	25	3	40	2
October 31st	33	4	50	2
November 30th	32	4	45	2
December 31st	43	4	53	2

RETURN (E) from the New House of Correction at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—This is made up to the 29th of September, and as the number there stood.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	9	2	..	..	9	2

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	15	1	1	..	16	1	17
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	51	..	1	..	52	..	52
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	35	2	4	..	39	2	41
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	50	12	1	..	51	12	63
Total	146	14	6	..	152	14	166
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
Summary Convictions	15	1	1	..	16	1	17
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	146	14	6	..	152	14	166
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	52	8	4	1	56	9	65
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	222	25	11	1	233	26	259
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	222	25	11	1	233	26	259
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

NOTE *.—For correctness in the Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	2	1	..	15	2	17
3. Summary Convictions	24	1	..	..	24	1	25
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38	3	1	..	39	3	42
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	38	3	1	..	39	3	42
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto, after Trial	3	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	12	4	18	2	7	1	1	..	1	..	52	8
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	3	..	18	6	60	6	36	1	27	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	14

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total. Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto, after Trial	56	9	65
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	152	14	166
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

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Bedfordshire.

Bedford County House of Correction.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	56	6	..	..	56	6	62
21 Years and under 30	60	5	..	..	60	5	65
30 Years and upwards	30	3	..	..	30	3	33
Total	146	14	6	..	152	14	166

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	56	4	4	..	60	4	64
Can Read only	28	4	1	..	29	4	33
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . .	39	4	1	..	40	4	44
Can Read and Write well	23	2	..	..	23	2	25
Total	146	14	6	..	152	14	166

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	26	7	..	..	26	7	33
Infirmary Cases	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . .	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	38	3	2	..	40	3	43
Twice	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Thrice	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Four times or more	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Total	74	5	2	..	76	5	81

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	222	25	11	1	233	26	259
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	222	25	11	1	233	26	259

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to solitary Confinement in the Course of the Year	9	..	2	..	11	..	11

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	3	..	5	..	5
Total	2	..	3	..	5	..	5

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dark Cells	19	11	..	..	2	1	..	..	21	12	33
Solitary Cells	47	14	..	..	2	2	..	..	49	16	65
Stoppage of Diet	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	69	28	..	..	4	3	..	..	73	31	104

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	65	6	71
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	44	4½	48½
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1 to 6	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	311	8	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	58	13	10½
,, Bedding	19	17	0½
,, Straw	3	10	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	54	4	2
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	3	0	8
,, Fuel	..		
,, Soap	1	5	3
,, Coals, Candles, Oil, and Gas	30	1	6
,, Washing	26	6	4
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	1	9	0
,, Books	2	18	6
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	4	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	358	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	35	6	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	910	1	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	31	9	5
SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	19	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum	2	16	9

NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Samuel F.	23	January 12th, 1839.	Rather unwell	1 Year and 10 Months	Decline.

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No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
J. M. . . .	21	Oct. 16, 1838	Larceny	No.	No.	April 1, 1839.	Lunatic Asylum.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—None.

No attempt or escape since I have had charge of the prison, or for six years.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	224	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	3 onions. 12 ozs. of suet dumpling 3 times a week after 3 months, and after 6 months 3 pints of beer a week, and their cheese continued, but no onions.
Women									
Boys									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women									
Boys									

* Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . .	6	19	7½	48	one-third	10,800	7,200	..	..
February . .									
March . . .	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	9,600	..	..
April . . .									
May . . .	10	..	..	..	..	18,000	12,000	..	..
June . . .									
July . . .									
August . .									
September . .	8	..	..	..	..	14,400	9,600	..	..
October . .									
November . .	6	..	..	..	..	10,800	7,200	..	..
December . .									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—None.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Banfield .	Keeper .	46	Oct, 14, 1834	140 0 0	..	140 0 0	House and garden.
Sarah Banfield .	Matron .	48	Ditto	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	,, ,,
Rev. Geo. Maclear	Chaplain	40	Jan. 1832	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	None.
Charles Short . .	Surgeon.	70	Jan. 1820	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	None.
Daniel H. Monks.	Turnkey	23	1 Jan. 1839	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	House and 1s. a week for firing.
Charles White .	Cleaner .	34	Oct. 17, 1837	31 0 0	..	31 0 0	None.
			Total . .	358 0 0	..	358 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County rate	7	7	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	7	7	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	910	1	4
Total Receipts of Ditto	7	7	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	902	14	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	31	9	5
Grand Total	934	3	9

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.
1*s.* 0¾*d.* per Day.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

READING.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration has been made in the construction or management of this prison since our last Report.

At the period of our last inspection the number of prisoners in confinement were 109. The mode in which they were classed will be seen on referring to Return A, annexed to this Report.

We have frequently remarked upon the inconvenient arrangements with respect to the disposition of the buildings of this prison. The building consists of so many detached portions, that the officers find insuperable difficulty in maintaining constant inspection and efficient control over the movements of the prisoners.

This prison is deficient in various requisites which are important in all prisons, but especially in a large county prison. There are no reception cells, and no cleansing room for prisoners on their admission. Prisoners when first admitted are kept apart from others in some of the gaol cells until they have been seen by the surgeon. The whole gaol accommodation consists of 13 cells and five bed-rooms, and is not more than adequate to the number of prisoners who are fully committed to it. But as the governor is compelled to appropriate many of the gaol cells to the reception of newly admitted prisoners, and to other purposes, he is constantly under the necessity of placing three prisoners in cells which ought not to receive more than one. The week before our last inspection, the governor was obliged, for six consecutive days, thus to use six of the cells belonging to the gaol. Two rooms belonging to the gaol have, for the last three years, been occupied by convicted misdemeanants: there remain, therefore, only seven cells and three rooms for sometimes from 40 to 50 gaol prisoners.

The governor, who is a very intelligent, active, and faithful officer, expressed himself very strongly with reference to the defective construction of this prison. He said that all his labour was in vain. The prisoners could communicate from ward to ward, from cell to cell, and from gallery to gallery. The women could converse with the men, and this too, in one place, out of the observation of the matron.

In addition to, and in confirmation of, the statement made to us by the governor, we deem it advisable to give an extract from his journal, dated 7th January, 1840:—

Extract from the Governor's Journal, dated 7th January, 1840.

"From December the 14th to January the 7th there was never less than 10, and for several days 13 prisoners under examination, all of whom it was necessary to keep separate; and from 30 to 34 male prisoners committed for trial, besides three females with itch, who were compelled to be in the gaol, there being no cells in the female department; and sundry other prisoners who were brought in after the surgeon had visited, to be kept until the next day for inspection, previous to being passed to their wards, notwithstanding there are only 13 cells and five bed-rooms in this part of the prison. To thus crowding together so many may be attributed all the evils of association and contamination by night as well as by day.

(Signed) "E. HACKETT."

The governor also complained of the bad ventilation of the prison. He said that at unlocking time the cells were very offensive: he used the word "dreadful." And he added, that when the officer unlocks the cell-door, he immediately flies back until the worst of the effluvium is over.

The governor further stated that he did not consider the prison secure. We do not, for obvious reasons, deem it advisable to point out the parts of the prison which are weak: but the governor would readily inform the magistrates as to the parts which he considers insecure. Four prisoners escaped at one time from this prison in the course of the last year. They were confined in the condemned cell, which is considered one of the most secure portions of the

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Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

gaol: and yet they contrived to effect their escape. They must have been at work for several hours during the night in getting out, and must have made considerable noise in forcing their way through the several obstructions they met with. But as there is no night watchman, their proceedings were undisturbed. Had there been a night watchman, it would have been impossible for them to get away. The night of their escape was very stormy, which may account for their proceedings having passed undetected by the officers who sleep in the prison. We are of opinion that no blame attaches to any of the officers on account of this escape. Every precaution consistent with the arrangements of the prison was taken; and the escape of these prisoners must be attributed to the bad construction of the gaol, and to the want of a night watchman.

Amongst other deficiencies in this prison we may notice the absence of punishment cells. It is impossible for the governor to maintain proper order without efficient means of enforcing the prison regulations.

In each of the gaol yards there is an open privy; there is no cover or screen to it; it is open to the weather, and exposed to view.

All the prisoners in this prison, except those who maintain themselves, wear a prison dress. Prisoners before trial, and even those committed for examination, are compelled to wear a yellow prison dress. This is in direct contravention of the provisions of the Gaol Act; for, by the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64. sec. 10, rule 11. it is expressly declared that "no prisoner before trial shall be compelled to wear a prison dress, unless his or her own clothes be deemed insufficient or improper, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice."

There is another circumstance connected with the treatment of prisoners before trial, to which we deem it necessary to call special attention. Prisoners for examination are not permitted to see any person, whether their friend or their legal adviser. At the period of a recent inspection, whilst we were in the prison, a highly respectable solicitor applied to see a prisoner committed for re-examination, for whose defence he was professionally employed. And he stated to us, in the presence of the governor, that he had been refused admission to the prisoner; and the governor admitted the correctness of the statement, and added that such was the rule of the prison. There can be no period during a prisoner's confinement, at which it is more important that he should be afforded facilities for communicating with his legal adviser, than that which precedes his examination. We may further remark that prisoners under examination are not allowed to attend divine service. This also is in contravention of an express provision of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, rule 11.

The late chaplain, the Rev. Robert Appleton, has resigned, and the Rev. John Field has been appointed in his stead. From the testimonials of the present chaplain, and from the accounts which we have received of the zealous and conscientious manner in which he discharges his duties, we are led to anticipate beneficial results. While the prison, however, remains so defective in its construction and internal arrangements, the labours of the most zealous and able minister must be constantly thwarted, if not rendered altogether unavailing. There is no room set apart for the chaplain's use. Of this the late chaplain constantly complained. We trust that the present chaplain may be provided with so necessary an accommodation.

There is no schoolmaster; nor is any instruction given to the prisoners, except that which the chaplain affords. It is quite impossible for any one officer to afford the requisite instruction to so large a body of prisoners as are generally confined in this prison. At one time in the course of last year they amounted to 198; and the daily average is 128, besides debtors.

From the statements made to us during our inspection, and from the examination we made of the surgeon's attendance book, it does not appear to us that this officer is as regular in his attendance at the prison as is requisite. The governor stated that he had found it necessary to take upon himself to direct treatment for patients affected with the itch forty or fifty times in the course of the year. He further stated that prisoners were permitted to keep their beds in the infirmary for several days without having any medicine ordered for them; and he observed to us that he saw the surgeon, and remarked to him that if those prisoners did not require medicine there was no necessity for them to keep their beds. It was stated to us that the surgeon sees every prisoner only once a quarter; whereas the Gaol Act provides that every surgeon shall see every prisoner confined in the prison, whether well or ill, criminal or debtor, at least twice in every week. In a prison of such magnitude as the Reading County Gaol, we are of opinion that the surgeon should attend the prison daily; and it would be most convenient if his visits were at some fixed hour. On examining the surgeon's journal we found that two entire days sometimes passed without his visiting the prison, and that at a time when there were patients in the infirmary.

There has been an increase in the number of prisoners committed to the prison.

In 1838 the criminal prisoners amounted to . . .	757
In 1839	908

This will be more apparent on referring to Return B, annexed to this Report.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline continue to be very numerous, as will be seen on referring to Return C, annexed to this Report; and the character of the offences will greatly confirm the observations we have made with reference to the evils arising from the association of prisoners in the gaol.

A number of prisoners have been employed in the discipline and service of the prison, as will be seen on referring to Return D, annexed to this Report.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishments, bedding, clothing, and expenses of this prison, we refer to Return E, annexed to this Report.

RETURN (A.)

RETURN of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at Reading on the 19th of October, 1839.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	When Committed.	Number of times in Custody.
	WARD No. 1. Debtors.					
1	R. P. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
2	W. J. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
3	D. F. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4	T. P. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
5	H. O. R. . .	..	..	..	..	..
6	J. C. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7	R. S.. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
8	W B. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
9	N. H. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
10	J. S. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
11	W. S. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	WARD No. 2. Unconvicted Felons.					
1	W. V. . . .	18	Housebreaking . . .	Assizes	Dec. 8, 1838	Eighth
2	T. C. . . .	25	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 16, 1839	Third
3	T. W. . . .	18	Stealing a pump . .	Newbury borough sessions .	Sept. 13, ,,	First
	WARD No. 3. Unconvicted Felons.					
1	J. V. . . .	22	Housebreaking . . .	Assizes	Dec. 8, 1838	Fourth
2	H. C. . . .	53	Maliciously shooting .	Ditto	June 6, 1839	First
3	T. P. . . .	16	Stealing a pump . .	Newbury borough sessions .	Sept. 13, ,,	First
4	W. S. . . .	19	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	Second
	WARD No. 4. Convicted Felons.					
1	W. H. . . .	17	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	7 years' transportation . .	Oct. 15, 1839	Third
	WARD No. 5. Convicted Misdemeanants (recommitted.)					
1	J. C. . . .	43	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	2 years' hard labour . . .	Oct. 20, 1837	Seventh
2	A. G. . . .	25	Ditto	1 ditto	Dec. 31, 1838	Third
3	W. H.	32	For want of sureties .	2 years' imprisonment . .	July 17, 1839	Third
4	J. R. . . .	23	Stealing a ferret. . .	3 calendar months' hard labour	Aug. 21, ,,	Third
5	W. W. . . .	22	Stealing apples . . .	Ditto	Aug. 26, ,,	Second
6	J. W. . . .	20	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	Second
7	J. B. . . .	21	Ditto	Ditto	Aug. 27, ,,	Second
8	C. F. . . .	21	Poaching	Ditto	Sept. 14, ,,	Second
9	W. P. . . .	31	Ditto	2 ditto	,, ,,	Second
10	R. W. . . .	19	Assault	1 ditto	Sept. 30, ,,	Second
11	W. W. . . .	19	Stealing potatoes . .	Ditto	Oct. 7, ,,	Second
	Females. WARD No. 6. Convicted & Unconvicted Felons.					
1	P. D. . . .	23	Stealing a gown. . .	7 years' transportation . .	Aug. 1, 1839	Third
2	M. L. . . .	40	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Ditto	Sept. 3, ,,	Second
3	E. C. . . .	29	Housebreaking . . .	Assizes	Sept. 16, ,,	First
	WARD No. 7. Convicted Misdemeanants.					
1	F. C. . . .	22	Concealing the birth of her child.	1 year hard labour . . .	Dec. 8, 1838	First
2	M. D. . . .	19	Breaking windows . .	1 calendar month ditto . .	Sept. 23, 1839	Second

RETURN of Prisoners—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	When Committed.	Number of times in Custody.
	WARD No. 8. Vagrants.					
1	J. L.	32	Rogue and vagabond	2 calendar months' hard labour	Aug. 30, 1839	First
2	E. C.	23	Ditto	3 ditto	Aug. 31, ,,	Second
3	E. G.	22	Ditto	2 ditto	Oct. 12, ,,	Second
4	S. W.	20	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	First
5	E. D.	24	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	Second
	WARD No. 9. Convicted Felons.					
1	E. S.	17	Felony	18 calendar months' hard labour.	June 30, 1838	First
2	R. R.	45	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	12 ditto	Dec. 22, ,,	Second
3	M. H.	19	Stealing from the person	Ditto	Mar. 2, 1839	Second
4	M. A. M.	23	Stealing moneys	Ditto	Aug. 7, ,,	First
	Males.					
	WARD No. 10. Convicted Felons.					
1	W. T.	35	Stealing butter	12 calendar months' hard labour.	Dec. 26, 1838	First
2	J. M.	34	Stealing meal	Ditto	Jan. 5, 1839	First
3	R. G.	26	Felony	Ditto	April 15, ,,	First
4	G. D.	30	Stealing wearing apparel	6 ditto	May 29, ,,	First
5	J. H.	49	Stealing ash poles	4 ditto	June 4, ,,	First
6	W. S.	28	Stealing shoes	6 ditto	Aug. 1, ,,	First
7	W. J.	27	Stealing ducks	Ditto	Aug. 12, ,,	First
8	J. S.	27	Stealing geese	Ditto	,, ,,	First
9	J. P.	20	Stealing a shirt	Ditto	Aug. 30, ,,	First
10	J. S.	22	Stealing shoes	3 ditto	Oct. 1, ,,	First
11	W. P.	26	Stealing a hat	1 ditto	Oct. 3, ,,	First
12	J. W.	38	Sheep-stealing	2 years' ditto	Nov. 5, 1838	First
13	W. B.	34	Stealing wearing apparel	1 ditto	April 15, 1839	First
	WARD No. 11. Convicted Felons.					
1	G. W.	19	Stealing wearing apparel	2 years' hard labour	Jan. 31, 1838	First
2	T. S.	18	Housebreaking	18 calendar months' hard labour.	Oct. 19, ,,	First
3	W. D.	18	Stealing watches	12 ditto	Feb. 4, 1839	First
4	W. A.	33	Stealing a sheep	2 years' ditto	May 25, ,,	First
5	J. B.	27	Stealing wearing apparel	4 calendar months' ditto	July 6, ,,	First
	WARD No. 12. Vagrants.					
1	S. G.	60	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months' hard labour	Aug. 9, 1839	First
2	J. G.	43	Ditto	Ditto	Aug. 22, ,,	Fourth
3	E. F.	30	Ditto	Ditto	Aug. 27, ,,	Third
4	J. C.	45	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 16, ,,	First
5	R. W.	21	Ditto	1 ditto	Sept. 23, ,,	First
6	R. A.	22	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	First
7	J. H.	48	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	Sixth
8	W. R.	46	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 24, ,,	First
9	J. H.	21	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	First
10	C. K.	23	Ditto	2 ditto	Oct. 12, ,,	First
11	H. N.	24	Ditto	1 ditto	Oct. 2, ,,	First
12	G. J.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 1, ,,	Third
	WARD No. 13. Convicted Felons (recommitted.)					
1	R. S.	40	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	2 years' hard labour	Jan. 11, 1838	Second
2	W. F.	19	Killing a horse	1 ditto	Nov. 12, ,,	Second
3	C. N.	19	Stealing meat	2 ditto	Dec. 5, ,,	Fourth
4	W. B.	61	Stealing corn	1 ditto	Mar. 13, 1839	Third
5	J. W.	25	Stealing iron	6 calendar months' ditto	May 31, ,,	Fourth

RETURN of Prisoners—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Whon Committed.	Number of times in Custody.
	Boys.					
	WARD No. 14.					
1	J. J.	16	Stealing a watch	2 years' hard labour	Oct. 20, 1837	Second
2	E. G.	15	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	1 ditto	Dec. 10, 1838	First
3	T. P.	16	Poaching	3 calendar months' ditto	Aug. 27, 1839	First
4	R. P.	16	Stealing wheat	1 ditto	Sept. 6, ,,	Second
5	R. J.	13	Leaving his service	Ditto	Sept. 21, ,,	First
6	D. N.	15	Stealing potatoes	Ditto	Oct. 2, ,,	First
	Males.					
	WARD No. 15. Convicted Misdemeanants.					
1	H. J.	31	Assault	12 calendar months' hard labour.	May 28, 1839	First
2	J. T.	23	Assaulting police	4 calendar months' imprisonment.	July 7, ,,	First
3	H. M.	20	Ditto	6 ditto	,, ,,	First
4	J. H.	29	Rescue	Ditto	Aug. 7, ,,	First
5	J. A.	30	Unlawfully pawning	4 calendar months' hard labour	Sept. 6, 1839	First
6	J. G.	19	Poaching	3 ditto	Sept. 13, ,,	First
	WARD No. 16. Convicted Misdemeanants.					
1	J. T.	22	Misconduct in his service	2 calendar months' hard labour	Aug. 20, 1839	First
2	J. S.	36	Poaching	Ditto	,, ,,	First
3	G. H.	24	Assault	Ditto	Aug. 27, ,,	First
4	J. R.	19	Poaching	Ditto	Sept. 7, ,,	First
5	W. R.	22	Assault	Ditto	,, ,,	First
6	H. J.	19	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	First
7	T. M.	78	Poaching	Ditto	Sept. 14, ,,	First
8	T. W.	21	Assaulting police	1 ditto	Sept. 23, ,,	First
9	G. P.	19	Fish poaching	2 ditto	Sept. 27, ,,	First
10	H. P.	55	Stealing turnips	1 ditto	,, ,,	First
11	J. L.	22	Wilful damage	Ditto	Oct. 4, ,,	First
12	C. G.	23	Poaching	2 ditto	Oct. 8, ,,	First
13	J. G.	..	Desertion	Until removed by route	Oct. 17, ,,	First
	IN CELLS.					
1	H. E.	20	Misconduct in his service	Examination	Oct. 14, 1839	First
2	J. S.	21	Poaching	Ditto	Oct. 15, ,,	First
3	T. S.	16	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	First
4	W. J.	20	Ditto	Ditto	,, ,,	First
5	M. J.	33	Stealing barley	Ditto	Oct. 19, ,,	First

RETURN (B.)

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, at the following periods :—

	1838.		1839.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
January 31st	133	13	152	21
February 28th	125	12	164	24
March 31st	99	15	135	21
April 30th	102	15	110	16
May 31st	94	10	120	15
June 30th	120	15	124	14
July 31st	107	12	98	13
August 31st	112	11	104	19
September 30th	108	15	124	18
October 31st	100	16	73	15
November 30th	125	13	98	22
December 31st	156	19	126	25

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Berkshire.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN (C.)

A RETURN of Punishments in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, for breaches of Prison Discipline in the course of the Year 1839.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
1	H. A.	16	..	,,	Dancing in day ward.	Three days' solitary cell on bread and water.	
2	E. H.	18	..	,,	,,	,,	
3	S. H.	21	..	,,	,,	,,	
4	M. H.	17	..	,,	,,	,,	
5	E. S.	17	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
6	G. S.	41	,,	..	Refusing to work . .	,,	The lunatic cuffs were also placed on him 4½ hours for refractory conduct.
7	E. S.	17	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
8	G. H.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
9	W. S.	30	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
10	J. A.	28	,,	..	Disrespectful behaviour	,,	
11	J. H.	30	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
12	W. H.	20	,,	..	Indecent language .	,,	
13	E. H.	34	,,	..	Stealing a strap . .	,,	
14	C. M.	16	,,	..	Tearing his shirt. .	,,	
15	T. N.	44	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
16	S. H.	19	,,	..	Swearing	,,	
17	J. C.	46	,,	..	Disobeying surgeon's order.	,,	
18	C. M.	16	,,	..	Tearing his shirt . .	,,	
19	T. N.	44	,,	..	Talking	,,	
20	W. H.	23	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
21	R. G.	35	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
22	C. P.	23	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
23	J. S.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
24	E. S.	17	,,	..	Insolence to matron ,	,,	
25	E. B.	19	,,	..	Swearing	,,	
26	J. J.	29	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
27	J. B.	15	,,	..	,,	,,	
28	E. S.	17	,,	..	Swearing	,,	
29	C. H.	12	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
30	A. H.	24	,,	..	Singing	,,	
31	L. T.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
32	W. D.	18	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
33	R. G.	35	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
34	J. H.	30	,,	..	Misconduct as wardsman.	,,	
35	C. M.	16	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
36	J. F.	53	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
37	T. W.	17	,,	..	Making signs on the tread-mill.	,,	
38	J. B.	13	,,	..	Talking	,,	
39	G. S.	14	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
40	E. B.	19	,,	..	Singing	,,	
41	J. F.	53	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
42	E. B.	19	,,	..	Talking	,,	
43	G. B.	34	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
44	W. H.	17	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
45	W. B.	14	,,	..	Illtreating a fellow prisoner.	,,	
46	W. H.	19	,,	..	Skulking	One day on three-quarters of a pound of bread.	
47	W. P.	21	,,	..	Talking	Three days on three-quarters of a pound of bread.	

(C.)—A Return of Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Berkshire.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
48	H. H.	17	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	Three days on three-quarters of a pound of bread.	
49	S. H.	19	,,	..	Swearing	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
50	L. T.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
51	E. B.	19	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
52	T. N.	44	,,	..	Talking	,,	
53	W. S.	30	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
54	C. H.	12	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
55	R. A.	19	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
56	C. H.	12	,,	..	Marking his dish. .	,,	
57	J. C.	43	,,	..	Talking	,,	
58	T. N.	44	,,	..	Destroying a dish-cloth	,,	
59	T. S.	18	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
60	J. B.	13	,,	..	Talking	,,	
61	H. H.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
62	C. S.	17	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
63	C. H.	12	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
64	T. N.	44	,,	..	Stealing meat . .	,,	
65	J. H.	19	,,	..	Talking	,,	
66	D. H.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
67	B. B.	15	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
68	J. B.	13	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
69	C. H.	12	,,	..	Talking	,,	
70	C. C.	14	,,	..	Uncleanness . . .	,,	
71	H. S.	17	,,	..	Making an unjust complaint.	,,	
72	G. S.	14	,,	..	Talking	,,	
73	C. S.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
74	W. L.	32	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
75	E. S.	17	,,	..	Stealing sugar . .	,,	
76	M. C.	41	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
77	J. B.	13	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
78	H. H.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
79	G. H.	17	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
80	D. B.	29	,,	..	,, .	,,	
81	C. C.	14	,,	..	Swearing	,,	
82	T. W.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
83	E. S.	17	,,	..	Stealing meat . .	,,	
84	G. S.	14	,,	..	Talking	,,	
85	C. N.	18	,,	..	Grumbling . . .	,,	
86	G. A.	15	,,	..	Uncleanness . . .	,,	
87	J. S.	21	,,	..	Talking	,,	
88	J. W.	19	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
89	J. F.	53	,,	..	Talking	,,	
90	W. D.	18	,,	..	Making signs. . .	,,	
91	J. K.	23	,,	..	Swearing	,,	
92	J. L.	17	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
93	M. G.	30	..	,,	Irreverent conduct in chapel	,,	
94	J. T.	31	..	,,	,,	,,	
95	W. M.	21	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
96	E. S.	32	,,	..	Making an unjust complaint.	,,	
97	G. S.	41	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
98	W. B.	14	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
99	C. H.	12	,,	..	Talking	,,	
100	J. B.	13	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
101	E. S.	32	,,	..	Making an unjust complaint.	,,	
102	E. G.	15	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
103	C. C.	14	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
104	J. S.	21	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
105	H. H.	54	,,	..	Talking	,,	
106	G. B.	34	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
107	J. F.	53	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
108	W. W.	24	,,	..	,, ...	,,	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

(C.)—A Return of Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
109	W. G.	10	,,	..	Skulking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
110	W. D.	18	,,	..	Talking	,,	
111	G. S.	14	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
112	W. G.	10	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
113	E. A.	33	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
114	M. A. P.	17	,,	..	,,	,,	
115	M. H.	17	,,	..	,,	,,	
116	T. G.	18	,,	..	Indecent language .	,,	
117	S. J.	35	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
118	M. H.	19	,,	..	,,	,,	
119	T. D.	19	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
120	J. H.	19	,,	..	Singing	,,	
121	D. H.	21	,,	..	Talking	,,	
122	J. S.	40	,,	..	Disrespect to Governor	,,	
123	T. D.	19	,,	..	Singing	,,	
124	J. S.	40	,,	..	Disrespect to Chaplain.	,,	
125	W. D.	18	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
126	C. P.	21	,,	..	Insolence to Turnkey.	,,	
127	T. G.	17	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
128	J. C.	46	,,	..	Tearing buttons from shirt.	,,	
129	W. B.	14	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
130	T. H.	14	,,	..	Talking	,,	
131	G. S.	14	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
132	H. K.	54	,,	..	Talking	,,	
133	G. B.	18	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
134	W. B.	14	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
135	J. F.	53	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
136	G. R.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
137	T. C.	13	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
138	H. K.	54	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
139	R. C.	45	,,	..	Making an unjust complaint.	,,	
140	J. H.	20	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
141	A. M.	22	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
142	G. S.	14	,,	..	Talking	,,	
143	J. B.	15	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
144	D. H.	21	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
145	W. S.	30	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
146	J. F.	53	,,	..	Talking	,,	
147	A. B.	19	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
148	C. B.	17	..	,,	Singing	,,	
149	E. H.	24	..	,,	,, ...	,,	
150	J. W.	21	..	,,	,, ...	,,	
151	W. H.	23	,,	..	Talking	,,	
152	W. S.	30	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
153	T. H.	14	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
154	W. D.	18	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,, ,,	
155	H. P.	38	,,	..	Talking	,,	
156	J. A.	25	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
157	S. S.	40	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
158	W. S.	30	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
159	E. B.	19	,,	..	Singing	,,	
160	W. D.	18	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
161	W. S.	30	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
162	J. B.	18	,,	..	Talking to a female in solitary confinement.	,, ,,	
163	A. D.	18	,,	..	Talking to a male prisoner.	,,	
164	E. G.	15	,,	..	Talking	,,	
165	H. M.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
166	J. G.	34	,,	..	Indecent language .	,,	
167	A. D.	18	,,	..	Breaking scissars .	,,	
168	W. H.	17	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
169	C. R.	17	,,	..	Marking his cell . .	,,	
170	W. D.	18	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
171	J. C.	46	,,	..	Tearing his coat . .	,,	
172	W. F.	19	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
173	J. B.	15	,,	..	,, ...	,,	

(C.)—A Return of Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Berkshire.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
174	E. G.	15	,,	..	Skulking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
175	J. D.	25	,,	..	Talking	,,	
176	R. N.	36	..	,,	Assaulting turnkey .	Placed lunatic cuffs on 9 hours.	
177	E. G.	15	,,	..	Talking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
178	C. B.	17	..	,,	Destroying county property.	,,	
179	J. C.	21	,,	..	Swearing . . .	,,	
180	C. W.	19	,,	..	,, . . .	,,	
181	R. N.	36	,,	..	Refractory conduct .	Placed lunatic cuffs on 10 hours.	
182	E. G.	15	,,	..	Misbehaviour on tread-wheel.	,,	
183	T. H.	14	,,	..	,,	,,	
184	J. B.	15	,,	..	Talking	,,	
185	G. B.	18	,,	..	Talking to a female .	,,	
186	C. B.	17	..	,,	Talking to a male prisoner.	,,	
187	C. R.	17	,,	..	Talking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
188	E. D.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
189	T. B.	12	,,	..	Disrespect to Governor	,,	
190	C. B.	17	..	,,	Stealing a cap . .	,,	
191	C. P.	21	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
192	G. W.	19	,,	..	Stealing provision .	,,	
193	J. W.	17	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
194	D. B.	23	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
195	T. H.	14	,,	..	Stealing county property.	,,	
196	J. G.	14	,,	..	Disrespect to Governor	,,	
197	G. W.	19	,,	..	Talking	,,	
198	H. F.	44	,,	..	Indecent language .	,,	
199	D. M.	26	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
200	W. H.	23	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
201	W. S.	18	,,	..	,, .	,,	
202	C. O.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
203	T. B.	12	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
204	T. J.	13	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
205	T. W.	22	,,	..	Refusal to work . .	,,	
206	W. T.	35	,,	..	Talking	,,	
207	J. F.	53	,,	..	Singing	,,	
208	J. K.	46	..	,,	Disrespect to Deputy Governor.	,,	
209	J. H.	21	,,	..	Swearing . . .	,,	
210	W. S.	30	,,	..	,, . . .	,,	
211	W. T.	35	,,	..	Talking	,,	
212	J. F.	53	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
213	T. W.	22	,,	..	Swearing . . .	,,	
214	W. W.	20	,,	..	Uncleanness . . .	,,	
215	W. A.	21	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
216	G. W.	19	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
217	W. S.	18	,,	..	,, .	,,	
218	T. F.	18	,,	..	,, .	,,	
219	W. L.	25	,,	..	Neglect of duty as wardsman.	,,	
220	G. B.	18	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
221	J. G.	34	,,	..	Talking	One day's solitary confinement on bread and water.	
222	J. A.	15	,,	..	Skulking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
223	T. B.	12	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
224	W. H.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
225	T. W.	22	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
226	T. W.	22	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
227	M. S.	30	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
228	W. B.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
229	W. R.	29	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
230	G. H.	23	,,	..	,, ...	,,	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

(C.)—A Return of Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
231	J. G.	14	,,	..	Skulking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
232	E. G.	15	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
233	G. J.	18	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
234	H. T.	28	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
235	W. H.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
236	T. W.	22	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
237	W. H.	17	,,	..	Singing	,,	
238	J. G.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
239	G. J.	18	,,	..	Disrespect to Governor	,,	
240	W. H.	23	,,	..	Talking	,,	
241	T. K.	46	..	,,	Stealing bread . .	One day's solitary confinement on bread and water.	
242	J. G.	17	,,	..	Talking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
243	J. C.	21	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
244	W. H.	23	,,	..	Defrauding a fellow prisoner of his bread.	,,	
245	C. R.	30	,,	..	Talking	,,	
246	J. H.	18	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
247	J. H.	18	,,	..	Marking his cell.	,,	
248	D. H.	21	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
249	T. F.	18	,,	..	Making a noise . .	,,	
250	W. H.	17	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
251	J. H.	13	,,	..	Talking	,,	
252	T. W.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
253	J. H.	21	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
254	E. G.	15	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
255	D. H.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
256	T. W.	22	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
257	W. M.	24	..	,,	Disobeying orders .	,,	
258	J. H.	30	,,	..	,, .	,,	
259	R. S.	40	,,	..	Having tobacco in his possession.	,,	
260	E. G.	15	,,	..	Deceiving Surgeon .	,,	
261	W. F.	19	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
262	D. A.	26	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
263	W. M.	24	..	,,	Disrespect to Deputy Governor,	,,	
264	J. C.	21	,,	..	Tearing his clothes .	,,	
265	J. H.	13	,,	..	Uncleanness . . .	,,	
266	J. S.	17	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
267	W. M.	24	..	,,	Uncleanness . . .	,,	
268	G. W.	19	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
269	E. S.	41	,,	..	Talking	,,	
270	J. R.	18	,,	..	Refusing to work .	,,	
271	J. H.	52	,,	..	Stealing money . .	,,	
272	R. N.	42	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
273	W. M.	24	..	,,	Swearing	,,	
274	R. N.	42	,,	..	Refusing to give up money.	,,	
275	E. S.	17	,,	..	Singing and dancing	,,	
276	R. R.	45	,,	..	,,	,,	
277	S. A.	28	,,	..	,,	,,	
278	C. B.	17	,,	..	,,	,,	
279	M. H.	19	,,	..	,,	,,	
280	R. P.	34	,,	..	Singing	,,	
281	C. M.	18	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
282	T. W.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
283	D. T.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
284	R. N.	42	,,	..	Talking	,,	
285	G. W.	19	,,	..	Whistling. . . .	,,	
286	G. W.	19	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
287	E. S.	41	,,	..	Disrespect to Deputy Governor.	,,	
288	J. C.	21	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
289	R C.	45	,,	..	Quarrelling . . .	,,	
290	J. H.	18	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
291	G R.	20	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
292	W W.	20	,,	..	Uncleanness . . .	,,	
293	J. B.	40	,,	..	Tearing his shirt . .	,,	

(C.)—A Return of Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
294	E. G.	15	,,	..	Misbehaviour to another prisoner.	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
295	J. C.	21	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
296	E. S.	41	,,	..	Disrespect to Deputy Governor.	,,	
297	E. G.	15	,,	..	Refusing to work. .	Whipped (24 lashes)	
298	H. W.	19	,,	..	Talking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
299	J. C.	30	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
300	G. D.	20	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
301	J. L.	19	,,	..	,, .	,,	
302	J. J.	16	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
303	T. C.	15	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
304	A. G.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
305	A. G.	..	,,	..	Disfiguring the wall of his cell.	,,	
306	W. A.	18	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
307	J. C.	21	,,	..	,, .	,,	
308	J. J.	16	,,	..	Irreverant conduct in in chapel.	,,	
309	W. M.	24	..	,,	Tearing his clothes .	,,	
310	J. V.	22	,,	..	Gambling . . .	,,	
311	W. V.	18	,,	..	,, . . .	,,	
312	J. H.	55	,,	..	Obscene language .	,,	
313	J. L.	32	,,	..	Destroying county stores.	,,	
314	W. T.	35	,,	..	Bartering provision with his fellow prisoner.	,, ,,	
315	W. T.	35	,,	..	Clandestinely sending a letter out of the prison	,,	
316	J. S.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
317	S. S.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
318	C. C.	13	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
319	G. W.	19	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
320	J. B.	21	,,	..	Talking	,,	
321	H. S.	15	,,	,,	Singing	,,	
322	C. C.	13	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
323	W. T.	24	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
324	G. D.	36	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
325	J. B.	21	,,	..	Singing	,,	
326	T. C.	15	,,	..	Talking	,,	
327	E. G.	15	,,	..	Making an unjust complaint . . .	,,	
328	J. B.	21	,,	..	Talking	,,	
329	A. G.	25	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
330	A. G.	17	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.		
331	G. D.	36	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
332	G. C.	22	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
333	A. G.	25	,,	..	Communicating with a prisoner of a different ward.	,,	
334	J. L.	32	,,	..	Riotous conduct . .	,,	
335	E. B.	28	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
336	S. B.	18	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
337	A. J.	28	,,	..	,, . .	,,	
338	T. C.	15	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
339	A. G.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
340	J. H.	21	,,	..	Talking	,,	
341	J. B.	10	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
342	W. W.	18	,,	..	,, .	,,	
343	A. J.	28	,,	..	,, .	,,	
344	R. H.	28	..	,,	Disfiguring the walls of his cell.	,,	
345	H. J.	31	,,	..	Destroying books. .	,,	
346	J. S.	30	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
347	W. V.	25	,,	..	Having tobacco in his possession.	,,	
348	R. S.	40	,,	..	,,	,,	
349	J. C.	43	,,	..	,,	,,	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire. Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

(C.)—A Return of the Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
350	J. S.	27	,,	..	Endeavouring to send notes out of the prison.	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
351	G. M.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
352	W. M.	24	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
353	E. G.	22	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
354	E. B.	28	,,	..	,,	,,	
355	S. B.	18	,,	..	,,	,,	
356	A. G.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
357	T. C.	15	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
358	W. T.	24	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
359	J. B.	21	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
360	G. M.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
361	J. S.	23	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
362	A. G.	17	,,	..	Destroying county stores.	,,	
363	E. J.	22	,,	..	Refusing to work .	,,	
364	W. M.	24	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
365	G. M.	17	,,	..	Talking	,,	
366	T. C.	15	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
367	A. G.	17	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
368	W. M.	24	,,	..	Insubordination . .	,,	
369	G. D.	36	,,	..	Irreverent conduct in chapel.	,,	
370	G. H.	18	,,	..	Talking	,,	
371	J. J.	16	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
372	B. B.	27	..	,,	Disrespect to Governor	,,	
373	E. C.	23	,,	..	Singing	,,	
374	M. B.	23	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
375	H. E.	31	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
376	G. D.	36	,,	..	Attempting to steal bread.	,,	
377	E. R.	67	,,	..	Gambling. . . .	,,	
378	J. B.	22	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
379	W. T.	35	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
380	W. B.	34	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
381	E. T.	29	,,	..	Singing	,,	
382	M. M.	19	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
383	S. P.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
384	G. A.	17	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
385	J. J.	16	,,	..	,, ...	One day's solitary confinement on three-quarters lb. bread.	
386	G. D.	30	,,	..	,, ...	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
387	W. H.	28	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
388	G. D.	36	,,	..	Stealing bread . .	,,	
389	G. D.	36	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
390	G. A.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
391	G. D.	36	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
392	G. W.	19	,,	..	Attempting to escape	Whipped.	
393	G. D.	36	,,	..	Skulking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
394	W. V.	25	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
395	J. R.	23	,,	..	Making an unjust complaint.	,,	
396	J. J.	17	,,	..	Fighting	,,	
397	T. P.	16	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
398	G. D.	36	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
399	J. H.	32	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
400	W. A.	66	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
401	T. M.	78	,,	..	Disfiguring the wall in ward.	,,	
402	A. C.	29	..	,,	Quarrelling . . .	,,	
403	J. R.	23	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
404	G. S.	14	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
405	R. N.	36	,,	..	Refractory conduct .	Placed lunatic cuffs on nine hours.	

(C.)—A Return of Punishments, &c., at Reading Gaol—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Berkshire.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
406	W. S.	30	,,	..	Skulking	Three days' solitary confinement on bread and water.	
407	W. B.	16	,,	..	Talking	,,	
408	T. K.	46	,,	..	Cheating his fellow prisoner.	,,	
409	R. P.	34	,,	..	Singing	,,	
410	D. T.	17	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
411	J. J.	16	,,	..	Disobeying orders .	,,	
412	J. H.	32	,,	..	Skulking	,,	
413	J. J.	29	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
414	W. S.	30	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
415	C. M.	18	,,	..	Singing	,,	
416	T. W.	20	,,	..	,, ...	,,	
417	J. S.	17	,,	..	Damaging his cell .	,,	
418	E. F.	30	,,	..	Talking	,,	

RETURN (D.)—A RETURN of Prisoners employed in the Discipline or Service of the Prison, or in the Service of any Officer thereof, in the Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, in the course of the Year 1839.

No.	Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Number of Times in Custody.	Date of Admission.	Date of Employment.	Nature of Employment.
1	R. R.	28	12 cal. months' hard labour.	First .	Dec. 21, 1837 .	Aug. 24, 1838 .	Cooking.
2	S. H.	21	,, ,,	Third .	April 15, 1838 .	July 20, ,,	Tailoring.
3	E. H.	34	3 ,, ,,	First .	July 23, ,,	Aug. 31, ,,	Cleaning.
4	T. N.	22	2 ,, ,,	,,	Aug. 18, ,,	Aug. 24, ,,	,,
5	J. C.	43	2 years' ,,	Seventh	May 7, ,,	July 27, ,,	Whitewashing.
6	J. J.	47	6 cal. months' ,,	First .	Oct. 5, 1837 .	Oct. 5, ,,	Nurse.
7	R. A.	47	12 ,, ,,	,,	Aug. 8, ,,	Oct. 12, ,,	Cleaning.
8	R. B.	43	,, ,,	Second .	Mar. 23, 1838 .	Oct. 19, ,,	,,
9	R. N.	42	3 ,, ,,	,,	Nov. 2, ,,	Oct. 21, ,,	,,
10	J. J.	16	2 years' ,,	,,	Oct. 20, 1837 .	Oct. 26, ,,	,,
11	R. B	43	12 cal. months' ,,	,,	Mar. 23, 1838 .	Nov. 2, ,,	Shoemaker.
12	W. H.	23	6 ,, ,,	First .	Aug. 4, ,,	,, ,,	Shaving.
13	W. S.	30	9 ,, ,,	Second .	April 2, ,,	Nov. 16, ,,	Cleaning.
14	A. B.	19	12 ,, ,,	First .	July 30, ,,	,, ,,	,,
15	T. N.	44	,, ,,	Second .	Nov. 10, 1837 .	,, ,,	,,
16	R. M.	25	18 ,, ,,	First .	Jan. 27, 1838 .	Dec. 28, ,,	Cooking.
17	J. H.	30	12 ,, ,,	,,	May 28, ,,	Jan. 4, 1839 .	Nurse.
18	S. S.	40	9 ,, ,,	,,	Aug. 22, ,,	Jan. 11, ,,	Cleaning.
19	M. S.	37	1 ,, ,,	,,	Jan. 7, 1839 .	Jan. 18, ,,	,,
20	J. A.	25	12 ,, ,,	Second .	Jan. 6, 1838 .	Feb. 1, ,,	,,
21	W. M.	21	,, ,,	First .	June 7, ,,	Feb. 8, ,,	,,
22	D. B.	19	,, ,,	,,	Nov. 13, 1837 .	Feb. 15, ,,	,,
23	W. C.	18	2 ,, ,,	Fifth .	Jan. 16, 1839 .	Feb. 22, ,,	,,
24	H. P.	38	12 ,, ,,	First .	Oct. 20, 1838 .	Mar. 1, ,,	,,
25	A. G.	25	,, ,,	Second .	Dec. 31, ,,	,, ,,	,,
26	B. C.	18	6 ,, ,,	First .	July 18, ,,	,, ,,	,,
27	W. T.	35	12 ,, ,,	,,	Dec. 26, ,,	,, ,,	Attending lunatic.
28	E. B.	19	2 ,, ,,	Second .	Feb. 14, 1839 .	Mar. 8, ,,	Whitewashing.
29	J. G.	23	3 ,, ,,	First .	Dec. 7, 1838 .	Mar. 15, ,,	,,
30	J. A.	19	,, ,,	Fifth .	Dec. 24, ,,	,, ,,	Cleaning.
31	J. C.	42	2 ,, ,,	First .	Jan. 28, 1839 .	Mar. 29, ,,	,,
32	C.F.P.C.	19	6 ,, ,,	,,	Feb. 11, ,,	April 5, ,,	Shoemaking.
33	T. J.	25	,, ,,	Second .	Dec. 29, 1838 .	April 19, ,,	Tailoring.
34	R. S.	30	3 ,, ,,	First .	Mar. 23, 1839 .	,, ,,	Cleaning.
35	J. R.	28	2 ,, ,,	Third .	April 15, ,,	,, ,,	Whitewashing.
36	T. W.	22	3 ,, ,,	Second .	Mar. 1, ,,	,, ,,	Cleaning.
37	W. V.	24	12 ,, ,,	,,	Aug. 4, 1838 .	,, ,,	Nurse.
38	W. L.	22	,, ,,	First .	June 3, ,,	April 26, ,,	Cleaning.
39	J. H.	23	9 ,, ,,	,,	July 30, ,,	,, ,,	,,
40	C. A.	20	12 ,, ,,	,,	July 3, ,,	June 21, ,,	Tailoring.
41	J. S.	30	6 ,, ,,	Second .	Mar. 8, 1839 .	June 28, ,,	Cleaning.
42	J. H.	49	4 ,, ,,	First .	June 4, ,,	July 12, ,,	,,
43	H. P.	38	12 ,, ,,	,,	Oct. 20, 1838 .	,, ,,	Nurse.
44	J. B.	40	3 ,, ,,	Sixth .	April 24, 1839 .	July 19, ,,	Whitewashing.
45	J. L.	45	1 ,, ,,	First .	July 24, ,,	July 26, ,,	,,
46	C. W.	19	6 ,, ,,	,,	Feb. 15, ,,	,, ,,	Cleaning.
47	A. J.	16	6 ,, ,,	,,	Aug. 10, 1838 .	Aug. 9, ,,	,,
48	D. M.	34	3 ,, ,,	,,	June 12, 1839 .	,, ,,	,,
49	W. H.	17	,, ,,	Second .	June 10, ,,	,, ,,	,,
50	J. W.	58	2 years' ,,	First .	Nov. 5, 1838 .	Aug. 16, ,,	Cooking.
51	J. B.	46	3 months' ,,	,,	July 2, 1839 .	Aug. 23, ,,	Shoemaking.
52	G. D.	27	,, ,,	,,	July 7, ,,	Aug. 30, ,,	Whitewashing.
53	T. S.	18	18 ,, ,,	,,	Oct. 19, ,,	,, ,,	Cooking.
54	J. R.	19	2 ,, ,,	,,	Sept. 7, ,,	Aug. 13, ,,	Cleaning.
55	J. A.	30	4 ,, ,,	,,	Sept. 6, ,,	Aug. 20, ,,	Tailoring.
56	R. C.	42	1 ,, ,,	Fifth .	Sept. 7, ,,	Aug. 27, ,,	Cleaning.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	37	5	1	..	38	5

No. 1.—RETURN (E) from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, Berks.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	1	..	23	3	5	3	31	6	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	42
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	50	3	2	..	70	14	33	2	155	19	2	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	10	..	184
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	13
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	54	3	3	..	97	20	38	5	192	28	2	..	2	..	11	3	1	..	16	3	239
How disposed of:																					
5. Of these were Convicted . . .	42	2	1	..	52	6	16	4	111	12	2	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	9	2	134
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	6	..	1	..	25	8	3	..	35	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	44
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11
8. ,, Not Prosecuted. . .	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	4	1	..	..	15	6	7	..	26	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	36
Total . . .	54	3	3	..	97	20	38	5	192	28	2	..	2	..	11	3	1	..	16	3	239
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	8	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	17	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	22

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	26	4	2	..	28	4	32
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
3. Under the Game Laws	54	..	4	..	58	..	58
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act	120	45	16	..	136	45	181
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	38	6	11	..	49	6	55
8. Under the Larceny Act	23	2	7	3	30	5	35
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	21	..	..	..	21	..	21
10. For Assaults	46	2	4	..	50	2	52
11. For want of Sureties	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	74	14	19	4	93	18	111
Total	388	69	61	7	449	76	525
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	16	..	4	..	20	..	20

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	12	..	12
1. On Mesne Process	26	..	26
2. In Execution	2	..	2
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	1	..	1
Total	29	..	29

No. 4. See Note *.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	31	6	3	2	34	8	42
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	37	5	1	..	38	5	43
— Summary Convictions	26	4	2	..	28	4	32
— For Re-examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	543	88	71	7	614	95	709
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	22	3	1	..	23	3	26
— Prisoners for Trial	6	3	3	1	9	4	13
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	33	2	7	..	40	2	42
Total	699	111	88	10	787	121	908
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	29	..	..	..	29	..	29
Total of Debtors and Criminals	740	111	88	10	828	121	949
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE *.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	25	7	3	..	28	7	35
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	5	1	..	34	5	39
3. Summary Convictions	45	6	6	..	51	6	57
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	103	18	10	..	113	18	131
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total of Debtors and Criminals	112	18	10	..	122	18	140
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	35	5	47	10	49	4	23	2	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	21
2. Ditto after Trial	6	1	6	1	18	1	10	2	14	2	20	2	11	3	6	..	..	..	91	12
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction*	14	2	51	21	150	32	106	5	63	9	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	388	69

—	7 Years.		1 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	20	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	1	3	1	4	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
2. Ditto after Trial	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	7	3	12	3	33	1	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	7

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	179	24	203
2. Ditto after Trial	99	14	113
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	449	76	525
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	21	..	21

* One Prisoner committed under the Poor Law Act for an indefinite period of Imprisonment.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	13	1	13	1	14
17 Years and under 21	39	3	..	..	39	3	42
21 Years and under 30	59	10	..	..	59	10	69
30 Years and upwards	63	9	..	..	63	9	72
Total	161	22	13	1	174	23	197

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	10	2	10	2	12
14 Years and under 17	..	..	47	5	47	5	52
17 Years and under 21	107	18	..	..	107	18	125
21 Years and under 30	157	36	..	..	157	36	193
30 Years and upwards	124	15	..	..	124	15	139
Total	388	69	61	7	449	76	525

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	51	6	4	..	55	6	61
Can Read only	21	8	3	1	24	9	33
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	72	7	6	..	78	7	85
Can Read and Write well	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
Total	161	22	13	1	174	23	197

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	173	30	33	3	206	33	239
Can Read only	72	24	12	1	84	25	109
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	131	15	16	3	147	18	165
Can Read and Write well	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total	388	69	61	7	449	76	525

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	No account kept.						
Infirmary Cases	87	9	3	..	90	9	99
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	9	2	1	..	10	2	12
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	109	22	5	1	114	23	137
Twice	36	1	..	..	36	1	37
Thrice	20	1	..	..	20	1	21
Four times or more	25	1	..	..	25	1	26
Total	190	25	5	1	195	26	221

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	484	86	62	9	546	95	641
Employment, not being Hard Labour	81	4	6	..	87	4	91
Not employed	134	21	20	1	154	22	176
Total	699	111	88	10	787	121	908

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	9	3	2	1	11	4	15

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	2	..	1	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	269	45	10	12	75	..	1	1	355	58	413
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	273	45	10	12	76	..	1	1	360	58	418

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	174	24	198
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	114	14	128
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	12	..	12
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	6	..	6

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	1	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	2	..
Clogs	1	1	,, Rugs	1	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	811	15	10
,, Male and Female Clothing	148	13	5½
,, Bedding	55	7	5
,, Straw	17	10	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	21	18	3½
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	11	0
,, Fuel	123	8	0
,, Soap	30	0	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	17	17	10½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	73	7	4
,, Books	4	15	8
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	4	16	10
,, Officers' Salaries	909	5	0
Pensions to retired Officers	15	0	0
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
Total Cost of the Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	52	10	6
Total Cost of the Removal of transported Convicts	35	8	9
,, Sundries not mentioned	88	8	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,411	14	9½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	283	16	0½
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	6	5	5½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	14	2½

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
William B.	22	8th October, 1838	Good	20th December, 1837	Spitting blood.

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No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If retaken.
James V.	22	19th July, 1839	Convicted of Housebreaking	All together, from necessity.	Sept. 1839, in Wales.
John B.	41	,,	Ditto		
Thomas E.	32	,,	Ditto		No.
William F., *alias* Baker Bill.	23	,,	Convicted of Highway Robbery.		

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	12 to 18.	1½ to 3.	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women	140								
Boys	168								
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	168	12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women	140								
Boys	168								

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and Quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	40	7 in.	32	One-third.	7,840	5,226⅔	Cannot be recorded for want of an Ergometer.	Pumping water.
February	7					7,840	5,226⅔		
March	8½					9,520	6,346⅔		
April	10					11,200	7,466⅔		
May	10					11,200	7,466⅔		
June	10					11,200	7,466⅔		
July	10					11,200	7,466⅔		
August	10					11,200	7,466⅔		
September	10					11,200	7,466⅔		
October	8¼					9,520	6,346⅔		
November	7					7,840	5,226⅔		
December	7					7,840	5,226⅔		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at One Time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	Various.	Four	About 44 revolutions per minute, when under inspection.	Cannot be ascertained.	Cannot be recorded, for want of an Ergometer.	Pumping water.
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

No. 26.—Officer's Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Edward Hackett	Governor	46	January, 1835	300 0 0	..	House.
Robert Appleton	Chaplain	38	April, 1833	200 0 0	..	
John Bulley	Surgeon	64	January, 1796	70 0 0	..	
Samuel Ferry	Deputy Governor	33	December, 1826	87 1 0	..	Apartments, Fuel, Candles, Soap, Fees for taking Debtors to Insolvent Court, and Copies of Warrants.
W. H. Gregory	Store-keeper	49	June, 1835	61 2 0	..	Apartments, Fuel, Candles, and Soap.
John Paulin	Turnkey	37	August, 1827	53 6 0	..	
Thomas Webb	Ditto	39	June, 1822	50 14 0	..	
James Hewett	Ditto	51	November, 1830	48 2 0	..	
Ann Webb	Matron	41	July, 1835	39 0 0	..	House, Fuel, Candles, and Washing.
Hannah Eaststaff.	Extra Matron	..	..	15 0 0	..	
			Total	924 5 0	..	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	2 0 0
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	2 8 0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	687 3 3½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	5 4 3¼
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	24 11 6
Total	721 7 0¾

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,411 14 9½
Total Receipts of ditto	721 7 0¾
Actual Cost to the County, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,690 7 8¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	283 16 0½
Grand Total	1,974 3 9¼

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the Aggregate Number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.—9¾*d.* ⅞.

ABINGDON.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Abingdon County House of Correction.

For an account of the construction, discipline, and management of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration has been made in the construction or discipline of this prison since our last Report upon it.

We found 35 prisoners in this prison at our last inspection. The mode in which those prisoners were classed will be seen on referring to Return A, annexed to this Report.

There has been a slight increase in the number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the last year:—

In 1838, they amounted to 324.
In 1839, „ 359.

On referring to Return C, annexed to this Report, the number of punishments inflicted in the course of the year for breaches of discipline will be seen. From the nature of the offences committed, it is apparent that much injurious communication and consequent contamination must take place.

The prisoners are still employed in the discipline and service of the prison, as will be seen on referring to Return D, annexed to this Report. The governor states that the Return is made only from memory, and that other prisoners were employed in different ways, of which no account is kept. The prisoner employed as cook was a convicted felon. He stays away from chapel, and is employed in distributing the breakfast from cell to cell during the time of divine service.

We have repeatedly pointed out that there are no reception cells nor cleansing room in this prison. The prisoners are, however, washed in a warm bath on admission, when necessary, and are seen by the surgeon before they are placed with the other prisoners. The magistrates purpose building reception cells and a cleansing room; and we have reason to believe that they will shortly be completed.

Many of the prisoners are kept closely confined to their cells during the day, as well as during the night.

We have already reported that the cells are not properly warmed and ventilated, and that they are not fit for separate confinement. On our last visit to this prison we conferred with

the surgeon on this subject; and he stated that he had not observed any injurious consequences to the health of the prisoners, resulting from the mode in which they were confined. He stated that the health of the prison was generally good, and that no disease connected with the locality or discipline of the prison prevailed. He recommends an increase of diet, when necessary; and a diminution of labour for prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The infirmary accommodation is very inconvenient; and communication can easily be carried on between the males' and females' infirmaries.

There is still a great deficiency of moral and religious instruction.

The services of the chaplain on the week days are confined to reading the prayers in chapel, and to visiting any of the sick who require his attendance: but he does not visit the prisoners generally. He states that, on his appointment, he was not required to give such attendance; that his salary is very limited; and that, if more time is required of him, he ought to receive a higher emolument. This is a question for the decision of the magistrates: but, undoubtedly, in a prison where the number of the prisoners confined in the course of the year amounts to 359, and the daily average to 40, and while ignorance prevails among them to a very great extent, much more attention ought to be paid to their moral and religious instruction.

The prisoners before trial in this prison are required to wear a yellow prison dress. This practice contravenes the 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, rule 17.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishments, bedding, clothing, and general expenses of the prison, we refer to Return E, annexed to this Report.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read, &c.	By whom committed or convicted.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	Employment.	Time Expires.	No. of Times in Custody.
	MALE PRISONERS.									
	Unconvicted Felons.									
1	J. H.	60	R. W.	Wm. Graham, Esq.	Sept. 13	Stealing a cheese	Borough Sessions			Second.
2	R. L.	40	N.	T. Duffield, Esq.	Oct. 21	Stealing wheat	County Sessions			First.
	Convict Felons.									
1	W. W	27	R. W.	Convicted Sessions	Oct. 16, 1838	Housebreaking	2 years' hard labour	Miller	Oct. 15	First.
2	T. W.	43	R.	Convicted Assizes	Feb. 23, 1839	Ditto	1 ditto	Tread-wheel	Feb. 22	First.
3	G. M.	28	R.	Convicted Sessions	April 9, ,,	Stealing clothes	Ditto	Cook	April 8	First.
4	J. W.	33	R.	Ditto	July 2, ,,	Sheep-stealing	2 ditto	Tread-wheel	July 1	Second.
5	D. G.	36	R. W.	Ditto	July 2, ,,	Stealing sanfoin	6 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Jan. 1	First.
6	T. T.	22	R. W.	Ditto	July 5, ,,	Stealing clothes	6 ditto	Ditto	Jan. 4	Third.
7	F. H.	35	R.	Ditto	Oct. 15, ,,	Stealing beer	Ditto	Ditto	April 14	First.
8	J. C.	15	N.	Ditto	Oct. 15, ,,	Stealing coals	3 ditto	Ditto	Jan. 14	First.
9	C. P.	15	R. W.	Ditto	Oct. 22, ,,	Stealing money	6 ditto	Ditto	April 21	First.
	Convict Misdemeanours.									
1	J. B.	74	N.	Convicted Sessions	July 3, 1838	An assault with intent	2 years' hard labour	Water-wheel	July 2, 1840	Second.
2	W. O.	29	R. W.	Ditto	July 2, 1839	Fraud	1 ditto	Tread-wheel	July 1	Second.
3	S. M.	24	N.	Wm. Graham, Esq.	Sept. 23, ,,	Idle and disorderly	1 calendar month's hard labour	Ditto	Oct. 22	Sixth.
4	J. B.	34	N.	E. Tull, Esq.	Oct. 4, ,,	Leaving his service	3 ditto	Ditto	Dec. 26	First.
5	J. S.	54	N.	Rev. E. Berens	Oct. 13, ,,	Refusing to pay loan	Ditto	Ditto	Jan. 12	First.
6	S. G.	18	N.	Ditto	Oct. 8, ,,	Misbehaviour in service	1 ditto	Ditto	Nov. 7	First.
7	W. T.	23	R.	Rev. U. Dodson	Oct. 15, ,,	Misdemeanour	Ditto	Ditto	Nov. 14	Second.
8	W. S.	38	R. W.	John Harris, Esq.	Oct. 15, ,,	Misbehaviour	14 days' hard labour	Ditto	Oct. 28	First.
9	B. H.	35	R. W.	T. Goodlake, Esq.	Oct. 19, ,,	An assault	6 weeks	Cleaning	Nov. 29	Third.
10	R. E.	19	R.	Rev. E. Bouverie	Oct. 19, ,,	Misbehaviour	14 days' hard labour	Tread-wheel	Nov. 1	First.
11	E. P.	56	N.	Wm. Graham, Esq.	Oct. 19, ,,	An assault	7 days	Water-wheel	Oct. 25	
12	G. L.	12	R.	Wm. Hayward, Esq.	Oct. 21, ,,	Misbehaviour	3 calendar months	Ditto	Jan. 20	Second.
	FEMALE PRISONERS.									
	Unconvicted Felons.									
1	R. L.	20	R.	Wm. Bennett, Esq.	Oct. 20	Stealing a gown, &c.	Sessions	Sewing		First.
	Convict Felons.									
1	E. E.	25	R.	Convicted Sessions	Jan. 1	Stealing a gown	1 year's hard labour	Sewing	Dec. 31	Third.
2	E. W.	17	R.	Ditto	July 5	Stealing clothes	9 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	April 4	First.
3	M. S.	20	R.	Ditto	July 5	Stealing bread	6 ditto	Ditto	Jan. 4	Second.
4	H. C.	44	R. W.	Ditto	Oct. 15	Stealing shoes	6 weeks' hard labour	Ditto	Nov. 25	First.
5	S. P.	51	R.	Ditto	Oct. 15	Stealing beans	3 calendar months' hard labour	Cleaning	Jan. 14	First.
6	E. R.	56	R.	Ditto	Oct. 15	Stealing a gown	2 ditto	Ditto	Dec. 14	First.
7	H. P.	16	N.	Ditto	Oct. 15	Stealing wheat	1 ditto	Sewing	Nov. 14	First.
	Convict Misdemeanours.									
1	M. R.	18	R.	Convicted Assizes	July 5, 1838	Concealing the birth	18 calendar months' hard labour	Sewing	Jan. 4	First.
2	E. D.	24	R.	Edward Tull, Esq.	Oct. 4	Leaving her service	28 days' hard labour	Washing	Oct. 31	First.
3	A. R.	16	R.	Ditto	Oct. 4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 31	First.
4	J. H.	17	R.	Ditto	Oct. 4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 31	First.

I.

HOME DISTRICT

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Abingdon County House of Correction.

RETURN (B).

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the County House of Correction at Abingdon, at the following Periods.

	1838.		1839.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
January 31	48	5	48	14
February 28	33	6	43	12
March 31	39	11	29	13
April 30	34	14	25	6
May 31	25	12	24	7
June 30	33	12	34	9
July 31	31	8	30	9
August 31	32	8	22	6
September 30	37	11	29	7
October 31	26	9	23	13
November 30	31	8	38	11
December 31	45	10	42	9

RETURN (C).

A RETURN of Punishments in the House of Correction at Abingdon, for Breaches of Prison Discipline, in the course of the Year 1839.

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted, or Unconvicted.	Offence.	Sentence.	Remarks.
1	W. W.	21	Convicted.	Talking	3 days solitary	
2	E. B.	19	,,	,,	,,	
3	J. L.	26	,,	,,	,,	
4	F. Y.	40	,,	,,	,,	
5	F. H.	20	,,	,,	Loss of dinner	
6	E. C.	26	,,	Idle and bad-behaved	3 days solitary	
7	G. W.	18	,,	Talking	,,	
8	S. G.	30	,,	Idle	,,	
9	E. C.	26	,,	Abusive to turnkey	,,	
10	E. C.	12	,,	Making a loud hallooing	2 hours in dungeon	
11	J. R.	39	,,	Talking	Loss of dinner	
12	S. C.	12	Unconvicted	Making a loud hallooing	10 minutes in dungeon	
13	M. S.	20	,,	Tearing her blanket	3 days solitary	
14	M. S.	20	,,	Being idle	,,	
15	H. B.	10	Convicted.	Stealing bread	,,	
16	J. R.	39	,,	Swearing	,,	
17	M. S.	20	Unconvicted	Telling lies	,,	
18	J. M.	20	Convicted.	Talking	,,	
19	M. S.	20	Unconvicted	Being very dirty	,,	
20	J. R.	39	Convicted.	Breach of rules	,,	
21	T. W.	43	,,	,,	,,	
22	G. L.	12	,,	Singing	,,	
23	T. H.	19	Unconvicted	Breach of rules	1 day solitary	
24	E. W.	18	Convicted.	Bad behaviour on coming into prison	,,	
25	C. C.	17	,,	,, ,,	,,	
26	E. W.	18	,,	Repeated misconduct	3 days solitary	
27	M. S.	20	Unconvicted	,, ,,	,,	
28	E. H.	39	Convicted.	Continued misconduct	,,	
29	J. C.	19	,,	Breach of rules	,,	
30	E. H.	39	,,	Continued misconduct	2 days solitary	
31	M. P.	16	,,	Breach of rules	3 days solitary	
32	G. L.	12	,,	Talking	Loss of dinner	
33	E. W.	17	,,	Being idle	,,	
34	M. S.	20	,,	,,	,,	
35	J. C.	19	,,	Talking	3 days solitary	
36	J. W.	29	,,	,,	,,	
37	M. S.	20	,,	Continued idleness	,,	
38	M. S.	20	,,	Ditto and misconduct	Loss of dinner	
39	E. W.	17	,,	Improper treatment to female turnkey.	3 days solitary	
40	M. S.	20	,,	,, ,,	,,	
41	T. W.	43	,,	Talking	,,	
42	J. M.	20	,,	,,	,,	
43	T. J.	15	,,	,,	,,	
44	D. F.	31	,,	Noisy and unruly	,,	
45	D. F.	31	,,	Continued misconduct	,,	
46	M. S.	20	,,	Continued idleness	Loss of dinner	

Return (C).—A Return of Punishments in the House of Correction at Abingdon, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Convicted, or Unconvicted.	Offence.	Sentence.	Remarks.
47	F. S.	17	Convicted.	Talking	Loss of gruel 3 days	
48	E. W.	17	,,	Idle and dirty	Loss of dinner	
49	M. S.	20	,,	,,	,,	
50	J. C.	19	,,	Talking	3 days solitary	
51	J. B.	42	Unconvicted	Breach of rules	Loss of dinner	
52	T. T.	22	Convicted.	Obtaining bread from other prisoners.	3 days solitary	Has been forgiven.
53	M. S.	20	,,	Being very dirty	Loss of dinner	A very bad girl.
54	R. L.	40	Unconvicted	Disrespectful to a turnkey	3 days solitary	
55	J. H.	19	,,	Defacing the walls	,,	
56	S. P.	51	Convicted.	Being idle	Loss of dinner	
57	S. P.	51	,,	Continued idleness	,,	
58	E. W.	17	,,	Misbehaviour	,,	
59	E. G.	25	,,	Being saucy	1 day solitary	
60	W. T.	23	Unconvicted	Being very dirty	3 days solitary	
61	E. G.	25	Convicted.	Continued misconduct	2½ days solitary	A bad temper.
62	R. B.	27	Unconvicted	Larking in the ward	3 days bread and water	
63	J. D.	18	,,	,,	,, ,,	

Return (D.)

Return of Prisoners employed in the Discipline or Service of the Prison, or in the service of any officer thereof, in the House of Correction at Abingdon, in the course of the year 1839.

Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of Employment.	Nature of Employment.	Number of times in Custody.
W. T.	30	One year's hard labour.	Convicted April 3d, 1838.	From January 1st to April 3d	Cook	Second.
W. W.	27	Two years' hard labour.	October 16th, 1838	During the Year	Miller	First.
F. Y.	40	Six calendar months' hard labour.	January 1st, 1839	From April to July	Cook	Second.
G. M.	28	One year's hard labour.	April 9th	July to December	Cook	First.

RETURN (E) from the County House of Correction at Abingdon, Berks, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Abingdon County House of Correction.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Mesdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemenants.		Felons.		Misdemenants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	17	..	17
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	19	8	8	..	34	13	8	1	69	22	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	4	3	73	25	98
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	1	7	..	1	1	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
Total	19	9	15	..	48	14	11	1	93	24	1	1	..	..	4	1	1	1	6	3	99	27	126
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	7	3	12	..	23	5	5	..	47	8	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	50	8	58
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	8	6	..	..	9	5	..	..	17	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	17	13	30
7. ,, No Bills found	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	7
8. ,, Not Prosecuted	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	10
9. ,, For want of Sureties to give Evidence	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	4	15
Total	19	9	15	..	48	14	11	1	93	24	1	1	..	..	4	1	1	1	6	3	99	27	126
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	6	13

Number of Persons Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	7	6	..	..	7	6

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Berkshire.
Abingdon County House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	12	4	..	..	12	4	16
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Under the Game Laws	25	..	2	..	27	..	27
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Under the Vagrant Act	14	8	..	..	14	8	22
7. Under the Malicious Trespas Acts	19	14	5	5	24	19	43
8. Under the Larceny Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Lical Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	16	1	1	..	17	1	18
11. For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	61	4	6	3	67	7	74
Total	140	27	14	8	154	35	189
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	15	..	2	..	17	..	17
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	7	6	..	..	7	6	13
Summary Convictions	12	4	..	..	12	4	16
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	218	51	18	11	236	62	298
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	8	6	1	..	9	6	15
Total	260	67	21	11	281	78	359
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	260	67	21	11	281	78	359
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	9	4	1	..	10	4	14*
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
3. Summary Convictions	5	2	..	1	5	3	8
4. Committed for Re-examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	24	10	1	1	25	11	36
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	24	10	1	1	25	11	36
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* On bail before trial.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	22	7	10	4	20	3	16	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	18
2. After Trial	16	1	4	..	4	2	1	2	5	..	5	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	41	7
3. Under Summary Conviction	21	2	22	11	59	13	21	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	27

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	1

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	2	2	6	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	79	21	100
2. After Trial	44	7	51
3. Under Summary Conviction			
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	154	35	189
	6	1	7

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	2	3	2	5
17 Years and under 21	13	4	..	..	13	4	17
21 Years and under 30	22	10	..	..	22	10	32
30 Years and upwards	43	10	..	..	43	10	53
Total	78	24	4	3	82	27	109

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	7	8	7	15
17 Years and under 21	55	12	..	..	55	12	67
21 Years and under 30	48	10	..	..	48	10	58
30 Years and upwards	37	5	..	..	37	5	42
Total	140	27	14	8	154	35	189

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	32	3	1	1	33	4	37
Can Read only	21	17	2	2	23	19	42
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	24	4	1	..	25	4	29
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	78	24	4	3	82	27	109

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	60	5	8	2	68	7	75
Can Read only	40	17	4	6	44	23	67
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	39	5	2	..	41	5	46
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	140	27	14	8	154	35	189

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	24	4	..	1	24	5	29
Infirmary Cases	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	18	3	..	..	18	3	21
Twice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Times, or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19	3	..	..	19	3	22

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	153	40	12	7	165	47	212
Employment, not being Hard Labour	30	13	5	1	35	14	49
Not Employed	77	14	4	3	81	17	98
Total	260	67	21	11	281	78	359

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Total	1	..	2	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Solitary Cells	14	16	1	5	4	..	..	..	19	21	40
Stoppage of Diet	9	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	11	22
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	27	2	5	5	1	..	1	30	34	64

No. 17.

—	M.	F	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	51	17	68
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	31	9	40
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	1	1	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	243	8	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	46	3	7¾
,, Bedding	19	4	10
,, Straw	5	10	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	4	14	10
,, Medicines	6	1	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	57	15	1
,, Soap	12	15	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	24	18	6
,, Washing	0	15	11
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	14	14	10
,, Books	0	9	6
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	3	4	0
,, Officers' Salaries	445	12	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	20	0	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	69	1	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	4	4	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	51	4	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,029	18	1¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	130	14	1¼
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	6	1	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	1	10	5

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
John A.	21	Nov. 20, 1838	Leaving his Service	In company with others, (*Vide* Inspectors of Prisons' Fourth Report,) entirely through the neglect of turnkey.	Retaken in about an hour.

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	18	3	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women . . .	147	18	3	..	..	14	..	..	..
Boys	126	12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . . . Women . . . Boys	The same as the above.								

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January...	8	20	8 inches.	48	8·20	15,360	10,976	Not recorded.	Grinding corn.
February ..	8				,,	,,	,,		
March	9				10·20	17,280	11,520		
April	10				,,	,,	,,		
May	10				,,	,,	,,		
June.....	10				,,	,,	,,		
July	10				,,	19,200	12,800		
August ...	10				,,	,,	,,		
September .	10				,,	,,	,,		
October ...	9				8·20	17,280	11,520		
November .	8				,,	,,	,,		
December .	8				,,	15,360	10,976		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
*Samuel Walker	Governor	35	1832	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	Apartments in prison; fire, candles, and washing, with use of garden.
William Smith .	Chaplain	72	1813	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	. .
Edward Cowcher	Surgeon.	52	1814	35 0 0	6 1 0	41 1 0	He also receives £10. per annum from the borough of Abingdon, for attending prisoners committed from the same, (last return should have been £10., instead of £5., inserted by mistake;) the surgeon is also allowed to make extra charges, subject to the approval of the visiting justices, on midwifery cases, &c.
William Hiley .	Deputy .	48	1835	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	House, (turnkey's lodge,) fire, and candles.
John Hemmens	Turnkey	41	1835	48 2 0	..	48 2 0	Firing.
Eliza Walker .	Matron .	30	1835	27 10 0	..	27 10 0	Same as governor.
			Total .	445 12 0	6 1 0	451 13 0	

* The Governor was appointed Deputy in 1824, which office he filled until 1832.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	20	12	5
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	71	13	0¾
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	15	4	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts		..	
Total	107	9	5¾

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,029	18	1¾
Total Receipts of ditto	107	9	5¾
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	922	8	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	130	14	1¼
Grand Total	1,053	2	9¼

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—1*s* 5¼ ⅓*d*.

(Signed) Fred. Jos. Hilliard,
John Blandy,
Thos. Goodlake,
Visiting Justices.

Windsor Borough Gaol.

For an account of this prison we refer to our Second and Fourth Annual Reports.

Windsor Borough Gaol.

No alteration has been made in the construction, management, or discipline of this prison since our last Report.

At our last inspection we found five male prisoners in confinement, four of whom occupied the men's ward, which is situated on the first floor of the prison, and which consists of four cells. Of these four prisoners, one was a man awaiting his trial; one was a transport sentenced to seven years' transportation, but who from ill health was incapable of being removed from the prison, in which he has been confined for more than 12 months; two were boys of the ages of 10 and 14, sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and one month, respectively. As the doors of these cells are kept open during the whole of the day, all the prisoners therein communicate freely together; and we found adult and juvenile offenders, convicted and untried prisoners, associated together, without any restraint upon their intercourse. An instance of the evils arising from this association came under our notice during our inspection. We observed upon the floor of the cell, in which the boys were confined, a gaming board, freshly chalked, with the pieces of wood with which the game is played lying about. Upon an inquiry which we made at the time, we ascertained that the adult prisoner had gone into the boys' cell, and had drawn the gaming board, and was teaching the boys the game, as he said, "for a pastime." Thus the time intended to be devoted to the instruction and reformation of the prisoners was misemployed in teaching young offenders the art of gaming. The boys occupy and sleep in the same cell, they lie upon the same bedstead and under the same bed-clothing, although there was a vacant cell immediately adjoining. We found another male prisoner confined in a cell called "the cage." This is a punishment cell, and it was in a most filthy and disgusting state, and totally unfit for the confinement of any prisoner. The prisoner had been confined in this place for a week, and the excuse alleged by the keeper for so treating him was, that he was a mischievous and ill-conducted fellow. But, in fact, the keeper had given the prisoner no opportunity of discovering whether he would conduct himself well or ill in the prison, but had placed him at once in this punishment cell, had kept him there for an entire week, and intended that he should there remain during the whole term of his sentence, although he had done nothing to deserve such treatment; and even if the prisoner had committed an offence against the discipline of the prison, the keeper was only authorized to place him under punishment for three days, and could extend the period of punishment only by an order from the magistrates. Some loose straw and two old ragged rugs were the only bedding provided for him, and a place more disgusting or more unfit for the confinement of a prisoner than the cell in which the man was placed can hardly be imagined.

There is no chaplain appointed for this prison. A clergyman voluntarily attends occasionally, and service was performed by him six or seven times in the course of last year, but once only on a Sunday. If any prisoner is able to read, the keeper directs him to read the prayers to the other prisoners on the Sundays; and occasionally the keeper reads the service to them himself. There is a supply of Bibles and religious tracts for the use of the prisoners.

A surgeon attends whenever he is required, but not otherwise. The health of the prison is stated to be generally good.

No employment is provided for the prisoners. There is a crank mill in the passage, which is occasionally, though very rarely, used for splitting beans. But, with very few exceptions, the prisoners are in continued and absolute idleness, and, associating freely and unrestrainedly together as they do, it is no wonder that they pass their time in gaming, as we ourselves found them.

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Berkshire.

Windsor Borough Gaol.

The keeper employs the prisoners to clean boots and shoes, and knives and forks, and he also makes them clean the prison; but with reference to the last-mentioned particular, he does not appear to require much of them, for we have rarely seen a prison in so extremely dirty and slovenly a state throughout as this. The condition of the prison was disgraceful; and had any magistrate inspected it, he must have been greatly offended at it.

The mayor and borough magistrates act as visiting justices, and occasionally visit the prison, sometimes two or three times in a month, and sometimes not oftener than once in six weeks.

There are no rules or written instructions for the guidance of the keeper in the performance of his duties. There is a prison register, but no entry had been made in it for more than three weeks previous to our last visit, although several prisoners had during that time been committed. The keeper endeavoured to excuse himself for this omission by stating that in some cases the commitments had not been sent with the prisoners, and that he could not, therefore, enter the particulars in the register. But no prisoner ought to be received without a commitment, and, besides, as the keeper had commitments with some of the prisoners which were not entered in the register, the excuse he offered was without foundation.

The prison diet consists of one pound and a half of bread and a quart of gruel per diem; with the addition for the untried of one pound of meat, with vegetables, on Sundays. The whole daily allowance of bread and gruel is served to the prisoners in the morning at breakfast time; and if they are so improvident as to consume the whole at one meal, they must remain without food until the following morning. It would be much more advisable to issue the food at twice, morning and evening.

The keeper is allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week for diet for the untried, and 2*s.* 4*d.* a-week for the convicted. It would be much more proper that the prison diet should be supplied by contract, and that the keeper should have no interest in the supply of any article to the prisoners. The present practice is, moreover, contrary to an express provision of the Gaol Act.

The upper floor of the prison is occupied by the female prisoners, when any are confined here, which happens but seldom. They are under the care of the keeper's wife, who acts as matron, although she is not a regularly appointed officer, and has no salary.

There is a sufficient supply of water, soap, and towels for the prisoners' use; but due care does not seem to be employed to enforce their personal cleanliness.

We have repeatedly remarked upon the unfitness of this prison for its object, and we have been informed that the magistrates are disposed to build a new one. We are of opinion that this measure should be no longer delayed, and that the borough councillors should lose no time in correcting the numerous evils and inconveniences connected with the present structure.

From the situation and local circumstances of Windsor, numerous bad characters are constantly attracted to the town. The London thieves frequent it in the hope of plunder, from its numerous visitors; and there is no town in which a good prison and faithful and attentive officers are more required. No fewer than 138 prisoners were committed to this prison in the course of the last year.

For statistical information relating to this prison as to the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishments, and expenses, we refer to the annexed Return :—

No. 1.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Windsor, Berks.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	22	4	7	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	33	4	37
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	28	4	7	1	35	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	39	5	44
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	1	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	19
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	12	3	15
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Trasferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
Total	..	..	..	..	28	4	7	1	35	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	39	5	44
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	15	5	6	..	21	5	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	28	5	33

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
8. Under the Larceny Act	9	..	1	..	10	..	10
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	11	3	..	..	11	3	14
11. For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	30	5	1	..	31	5	36
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	17	5	3	..	20	5	25

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	60	9	5	..	65	9	74
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	38	10	10	..	48	10	58
Total	103	20	15	..	118	20	138
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	103	20	15	..	118	20	138
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	5	..	3	2	5	1	11	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction .	12	5	5	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	5

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	30	4	34
2. Ditto, after Trial	16	1	17
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	31	5	36
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	2	..	2

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
17 Years and under 21	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
21 Years and under 30	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
30 Years and upwards	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	30	4	4	..	34	4	38

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
21 Years and under 30	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
30 Years and upwards	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
Total	30	5	1	..	31	5	36

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
Can read only	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	13	3	2	..	15	3	18
Can read and write well	7	..	1	..	8	..	8
Total	30	4	4	..	34	4	38

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
Can read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	9	3	1	..	10	3	13
Can read and write well	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total	30	5	1	..	31	5	36

No. 11. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners, except Debtors, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
Twice	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	3	1	..	16	3	19

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	10	2	1	..	11	2	13
Not employed	93	18	14	..	107	18	125
Total	103	20	15	..	118	20	138

No. 14.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	12	2	14
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	6	1	7
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	1
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Rugs	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Towels	..	..

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	63	1	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	6	8
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	4	17	3
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	12	0
,, Medicines	0	19	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	11	14	8
,, Soap	2	10	10
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	3	2	0
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	0	4	4
,, Rates and Taxes (Water)	3	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	40	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	168	14	5
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	11	18	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	1	12	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	314	13	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	11	4	4
See Note.*—Prison Diet per Head per Annum:—			
Before Trial	9	2	0
After Conviction	5	18	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	..		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Men	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	168	24	2	..	..	14	..	..	..

NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and Quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Simms	Gaoler	40	1832	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	. . .

No. 27.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	314	13	2
Total Receipts of ditto	..		
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	314	13	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	11	4	4
Grand Total	325	17	6

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate Number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

NEWBURY.—Borough Prison.

Newbury Borough Gaol.

For an account of this prison we refer to our Second and Fourth Annual Reports.

No alteration of any kind has been made in this prison since our last Report; it remains in the same defective and objectionable state to which we called attention when we last described it.

There was only one prisoner in confinement here at our last inspection—a boy remanded for re-examination.

No officer sleeps in the prison, and no accommodation is made even to enable an officer to sit down in it during the day. There is no female officer; and when there are any female prisoners they are always attended by male officers. The keeper, who is 73 years of age, and quite unequal to the due discharge of the duties of his office, resides about half a mile from the prison, and his duties are mostly performed by his brother-in-law, who lives a short way off from the prison. The whole time that either of them is in the prison does not exceed an hour and a half each day. During the remainder of the 24 hours the prisoners are locked up without any officer near them; and as they can hear each other all over the prison, uninterrupted communication can go on throughout the place, and between the males and females at all times, though the sexes are locked up apart.

It is the practice of the keeper to place two prisoners together in the sleeping cells; and the beds (which are placed upon the floor) are made double, in order to enable two prisoners to sleep together, This objectionable practice is in direct violation of the Gaol Act.

The windows of the cells on one side of the prison open upon a yard belonging to a carpenter, in which many workmen are employed, and which is necessarily used by a great many persons. The windows are not glazed; there are iron bars to them about two inches apart, and it is very easy to pass almost any thing into the cells both by day and by night. The master of the carpenter's yard has often heard his men talking to the prisoners, and desiring to be informed respecting the particulars of their confinement.

The windows at the back of the prison open into a yard which is used by the children of a large school recently established, which is immediately adjoining the prison; the council having lately let a portion of the old poor-house, of which the gaol is a part, for a school, consisting of 76 boys and 30 girls. The relative situations of this school and prison are most objectionable with reference to both institutions; and it would have been far better if the council had set apart, as a residence for proper officers to superintend the prison, that portion of the building which they have now let for a school-house.

The magistrates of Newbury have for some time had it in contemplation to build a new prison. But as this measure is delayed, and as it is so very uncertain when it can be carried into effect, it is very desirable that the building at present in the possession of the council should be so appropriated as to render the prison as complete as is practicable. For although, from its construction, and the exposed site on which it stands, it would be impossible to make it a good prison, it is unquestionably capable of being considerably improved.

There are no rules or written regulations of any kind for the guidance of the keeper in the performance of his duties. He occasionally receives verbal orders from the magistrates. He has no regular journal, register, or account book; but he keeps a sort of rough register in a book of his own providing.

The bedding consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, and a coverlet.

The diet consists of a pound of bread and a quart of gruel per diem; for the supply of which the keeper is allowed to charge three-pence per head per diem. This practice is both objectionable and illegal. A bucket of water is given in to each cell every morning for the prisoners to wash themselves; but soap and towels are not provided.

The keeper or his assistant cleans the prison, for which four shillings and sixpence per quarter is allowed; we found the prison in a very clean condition.

Although prisoners are usually confined in this prison for a very short time, on one occasion a deserter was kept in it for 70 days.

No chaplain is appointed, and no religious service of any kind is performed. If any prisoner is sick, a surgeon is called in. The prison is ill ventilated, and the cells, when occupied by the prisoners, are, in consequence, very offensive: besides, there is a privy in each cell, which greatly increases the foulness and unwholesomeness of the atmosphere.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishments, and expenses, we refer to the annexed Return.

No. 1.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Newbury for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	13	6	..	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	15	7	..	..	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	23
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	20
6. „ Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. „ No Bills Found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. „ Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. „ Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. „ Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. „ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. „ Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. „ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. „ Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	15	7	..	..	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	2
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4, see Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For re-examination	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	27	8	..	..	27	8	35
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	36	11	..	..	36	11	47
Total	67	21	..	..	67	21	88
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	67	21	..	..	67	21	88
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.*—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—Nil.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.—Nil.

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No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.—Nil.

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—Nil.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners seutenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinemen in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.—Nil.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	5	2	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	..		
,, Bedding	1	6	0
,, Straw	0	8	9
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	..		
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	..		
,, Soap	..		
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	0	4	9
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	10	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	102	8	7½
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	26	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	145	10	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1	13	1
*See NOTE.—Prison Diet per head per annum	..		
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	..		

*NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that diet for one whole year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.	Bread.	Gruel.
	ozs.	Pints.
Men Women Boys.	14*d.* worth.	14

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Samuels .	Gaoler. .	72	1818	10 0 0	..	..	..

No. 27.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	145 10 8½
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including repairs, alterations, and additions . . .	145 10 8½
Repairs, alterations, and additions .	1 13 1
Grand Total . . .	147 3 9½

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day.

The town council of the borough contract with the magistrates of the county of Berks to send prisoners to Reading Gaol, and therefore a great number of the above prisoners will be included in the Return from Reading. The gaol at Newbury is only used as a place of temporary confinement of prisoners.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, AYLESBURY.

FOR an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration has been made either in the construction or discipline of this prison since we last reported upon it.

At the period of our last inspection, we found ninety-three criminal prisoners, and three debtors, in confinement. We refer to Return A., annexed to this Report, for an account of the mode in which those prisoners were classed.

There has been a slight diminution in the number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the year:—

In the year 1838 the numbers were 776.
„ 1839 „ 719.

The ordinary population of the prison will be seen by referring to Return B, annexed to this Report.

The system of discipline remains in the same objectionable state as when we last animadverted upon it. Unrestrained association takes place between the untried, and to a great extent, also, between the convicted; and less has been done to improve the general discipline, than in almost any other prison with which we are acquainted. There are several particulars connected with this prison to which we earnestly direct attention.

In the course of an inspection made during the night, we found in five cells three adult male prisoners sleeping in each. There were but one bedstead and one set of bed-clothing to each cell; so that in every one of those five cells were three male prisoners sleeping together in this disgusting manner. At this time there were eleven unoccupied cells belonging to the same ward in the floor above; so that a separate sleeping cell might have been assigned to each prisoner. The governor pleaded as his excuse, that the vacant cells had been recently whitewashed. But even if this had been the case, they were fit for occupation at the time of our visit. And if a necessity for this indecent crowding had previously existed, it had ceased at the period to which we are alluding. But as we found things in the same state on a previous occasion, when we inspected this prison by night, and when no such excuse was alleged, we are much disposed to attribute the impropriety which we have marked to an inclination on the part of the officers to save themselves trouble, by crowding the prisoners into as few cells as possible.

In another sleeping ward, in which there were separate bedsteads for each prisoner, we found that the prisoners had drawn three of the bedsteads together, and were sleeping toge-

I.
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ther under the same bed-clothing. If due diligence on the part of the officers had been exercised in making night inspections, or if the iron bedsteads had been fixed to the floor, this impropriety would not have occurred. We have further to remark, that the cells and bedding in which we found so many male prisoners sleeping together, were in a very dirty condition, which was most discreditable to the officers in charge. We have before remarked upon the slovenly condition of this prison, and we regret to say that it is in no respect improved.

The use of tobacco is prohibited, but on the occasion of our night inspection we found in three wards that the prisoners had been smoking: and in one cell we found the prisoner with his pipe and tobacco, a jug with beer in it by his side, and a newspaper under his pillow. The governor, who accompanied us, attempted to excuse himself by observing that the newspaper was an old one. But so far as the question of discipline is concerned, it matters not whether the newspaper was old or new.

The prisoners before trial, the debtors, and those of the convicted prisoners, for whom it is ordered by the surgeon, are allowed a pint of beer per diem. The way in which this indulgence is abused demands particular notice. The potboy of the inn which supplies the beer takes it to the gaol yard, and to the debtors, about eleven and four o'clock daily. He is very rarely accompanied by an officer of this prison to see that no more than the due allowance of beer is distributed to each, and that it is limited to such prisoners as are permitted to receive it. There are two houses that supply the beer on alternate weeks; and we examined the beer-boy belonging to one of them, and ascertained from him the facts which we are about to mention, and caused him to state them in the governor's presence, who could in no way disprove them, or deny their accuracy; while he contented himself with severely reprimanding the boy for doing that which was contrary to the orders which he had given—orders which the governor, either personally or by some of his officers, should have seen obeyed, instead of allowing this boy such opportunities for the infringement of a rule which he had so many facilities and inducements to transgress. The facts which we elicited were the following:—The beer-boy stated that he had occasionally taken into the prison as much as a gallon of beer in one day for the prisoner Lynn, and that during the whole of the week preceding our inspection, he regularly, every day, took in at four o'clock, three quarts of "half-and-half," *i. e.* beer at 5*d.* a quart, for the prisoners Brooks and Lynn; and that they had also, occasionally, during that week, a pint each at 11 o'clock delivery. We need offer no comment upon such excess in a prison.

There is a prisoner who works in the governor's garden, and looks after his horse; and, although it was stated that he does this only occasionally, we ascertained most conclusively by an examination which we made in the governor's presence, that the prisoner cleaned the horse and saddle and bridle daily. Other prisoners are occasionally employed in the governor's garden. It was stated that an officer is always with the prisoner above mentioned. But in a prison in which there are so few officers to carry on the discipline, it is highly improper that the time of one of them should be so much occupied in attending to a single prisoner employed for the governor's private convenience.

Two of the prisoners are appointed as cleaners, and we found them employed (as is their daily practice) in a small lodge adjoining the governor's house, in cleaning his knives and forks, boots and shoes, and the kitchen utensils. The governor denied that these prisoners received any extra allowances for their services for his private convenience. But we ascertained that they occasionally received broken meat from the governor's wife. One of the prisoners selected for this employment had been twice previously committed to this prison. And here we would observe that even if the practice of employing prisoners in such a manner were not in itself highly objectionable, it became undeniably so when exhibited in the case of one so unworthy of encouragement, and so utterly undeserving of superior comfort and advantages.

We called upon the governor to furnish us with an account of the prisoners employed either in the discipline of the prison or in the service of the officers. But he has written to state that no such return can be made, no account whatever being kept of the prisoners employed as wardsmen, or in any other menial situation in the prison.

The prison is situated close to the public market-place, and every Saturday afternoon (Saturday being the market day) ten or twelve of the prisoners are taken out to sweep and clean the public market-place. The prisoners are occasionally taken out for the same purpose on other days; six or seven were so taken out on the very day before our last inspection. We cannot too strongly animadvert upon the impropriety and mischievous tendency of thus exposing the prisoners to the public gaze. The practice of employing the prisoners in cleaning the public streets, or, indeed, in any way outside the boundary wall, had been abandoned and denounced by almost every country which has made any improvement in prison discipline; and we confidently state that the practice, as far as this country is concerned, is limited to the prison of a county town within forty miles of the metropolis of England! How much additional personal degradation does such a practice impose upon the convict; and how inevitably must it draw after it a total extinction of that sense of shame and of self-respect which constitute the strongest motives by which such characters may be led to seek to regain their former station in society, and to reform their habits and inclinations. The effect which has invariably been found to attend this degrading punishment of compulsory labour in the public streets or highways is to brutalize the mind and deaden the moral feelings of the offender, while its effects upon society are no less injurious, since it familiarizes the public to the painful and revolting sight of criminals openly subjected to a punishment of the most degrading kind.

For an account of the punishments inflicted for breaches of prison discipline in the course of the year, we refer to Return C, annexed to this Report. The nature of the offences furnishes a remarkable commentary upon our observations as to the state of discipline maintained

in this prison. Out of forty-two offences (the total number for which punishments were inflicted) we find no fewer than ten for thefts committed in the prison.

For statistical information relative to the number of commitments—the dietary—labour—health—ages—state of instruction—terms of imprisonment—punishments—bedding—clothing—expenses, &c., we refer to Return D, annexed to this Report.

I.
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RETURN (A.)—Return of the Prisoners in Confinement in the Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, on the 25th of October, 1839.

Name.	Age.	If for Trial. Charge.	If Convicted. Sentence.	When Committed.	Ward in which confined.	If in Custody before, and how often.
C. L.	44		Insane	Jan. 8, 1825	Old gaol	
I. B.	62		,,	May 3, 1828	,,	
G. W.	21	Stealing potatoes		Oct. 25, 1839	,,	Once.
J. W.	31	,,		25 ,,	,,	
T. P.	53	Manslaughter		24 ,,	,,	
T. N.	41	Stealing wheat		19 ,,	,,	Twice.
R. W.	24		7 years	Sept. 26 ,,	,,	
E. H.	33		15 years	30 ,,	,,	
J. H.	31		,,	30 ,,	,,	
A. C.	20	Rape		Oct. 9 ,,	Datchet	
S. C.	30		6 calendar months	19 ,,	,,	
A. B.	20		2 calendar months	19 ,,	,,	
P. H.	20		1 calendar month	14 ,,	,,	
G. A.	28		3 years	Jan. 26 ,,	New gaol	Once.
R. A.	20		14 calendar months	April 13 ,,	,,	
T. G.	21		4 calendar months	13 ,,	,,	
W. W.	26		6 calendar months	20 ,,	,,	Three times.
J. W.	22		4 calendar months	May 4 ,,	,,	
T. W.	31		,,	July 2 ,,	,,	Three times.
T. H.	20		1 year	May 22 ,,	,,	
J. P.	17		18 calendar months	22 ,,	,,	
S. E.	23		6 calendar months	June 15 ,,	,,	
J. B.	41		12 calendar months	April 8 ,,	,,	Once.
W. H.	23		3 calendar months	Oct. 2 ,,	,,	
W. W.	18		,,	4 ,,	,,	
J. H.	28		6 calendar months	7 ,,	,,	
J. B.	20		,,	Sept. 29 ,,	,,	Twice.
T. B.	22		,,	29 ,,	,,	,,
J. E.	31		,,	Oct. 1 ,,	,,	
W. B.	60		,,	Sept. 7 ,,	,,	Twice.
E. S.	20		18 calendar months	Nov. 1, 1838	Women's	
J. W.	20		,,	Oct. 27 ,,	,,	
S. P.	33		3 calendar months	July 30, 1839	,,	
M. W.	45		2 calendar months	Sept. 26 ,,	,,	
C. L.	41		1 calendar month	Oct. 4 ,,	,,	
A. E.	40	Stealing potatoes		25 ,,	,,	
G. B.	36		18 calendar months	April 11, 1838	Vagrant's	Five times.
J. C.	24		1 year	Oct. 26 ,,	,,	Twice.
H. W.	25		,,	Jan. 3, 1839	,,	
G. W.	23		18 calendar months	Oct. 27, 1838	,,	
J. E.	19		1 year	July 15, 1839	,,	
J. S.	15		6 calendar months	15 ,,	,,	
R. S.	25		,,	8 ,,	,,	
W. B.	38		14 days	Aug. 8 ,,	,,	Once.
J. R.	22		4 calendar months	27 ,,	,,	
J. D.	20		1 calendar month	24 ,,	,,	
J. W.	24		3 weeks	13 ,,	,,	
J. S.	31		1 calendar month	Sept. 14 ,,	,,	Once.
W. J.	60		2 calendar months	6 ,,	,,	
R. R.	62		3 calendar months	20 ,,	,,	
G. B.	21		18 calendar months	Jan. 3 ,,	House of Correction.	
T. J.	22		1 year	3 ,,	,,	
J. F.	26		6 calendar months	May 5 ,,	,,	Three times.
J. H.	18		,,	27 ,,	,,	
J. H.	40		,,	July 11 ,,	,,	Six times.
T. P.	21		,,	June 6 ,,	,,	Three times.
T. R.	21		3 calendar months	July 29 ,,	,,	
J. K.	76		,,	26 ,,	,,	Once.
A. W.	21		,,	Sept. 16 ,,	,,	Three times.
J. M.	51		,,	26 ,,	,,	Twice.
R. J.	23		,,	26 ,,	,,	
R. N.	21		,,	27 ,,	,,	Twice.
W. S.	30		2 calendar months	5 ,,	,,	
G. N.	19		,,	20 ,,	,,	Once.

RETURN (A.)—Return of the Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	If for Trial. Charge.	If Convicted. Sentence.	When Committed:	Ward in which confined.	If in Custody before, and how often.
R. C.	25		2 calendar months	Sept. 23, 1839	House of Correction.	
J. B.	22		,,	29 ,,	,,	Twice.
H. W.	21		1 calendar month	Oct. 9 ,,	,,	Once.
H. S.	22		,,	9 ,,	,,	,,
S. N.	18		,,	9 ,,	,,	Twice.
E. H.	18		,,	14 ,,	,,	
J. C.	50		,,	16 ,,	,,	
J. H.	25		,,	18 ,,	,,	
T. E.	62		,,	19 ,,	,,	Twice.
J. C.	26		2 calendar months	17 ,,	,,	
J. H.	20		,,	14 ,,	,,	Twice.
W. C.	24		,,	12 ,,	,,	,,
J. M.	23		,,	21 ,,	,,	Once.
H. F.	23		,,	26 ,,	,,	
W. H.	22		6 calendar months	23 ,,	,,	Three times.
J. C.	19		3 calendar months	12 ,,	,,	,,
G. F.	24		1 calendar month	19 ,,	,,	
J. L.	28		14 days	19 ,,	,,	
R. C.	76		3 calendar months	25 ,,	,,	
J. S.	12		14 days	24 ,,	Boys	
J. L.	16		1 calendar month	15 ,,	,,	
J. G.	32		12 calendar months	Sept. 25 ,,	Infirmary	
W. S.	35		6 calendar months	July 15 ,,	,,	
T. B.	20		,,	May 10 ,,	,,	
G. H.	26		1 year	22 ,,	,,	
G. C.	31		,,	Feb. 21 ,,	,,	
W. S.	20		14 days	July 27 ,,	Solitary Cell	
C. F.	19		18 calendar months	Aug. 6, 1838	,,	
J. H.	22		6 calendar months	June 22, 1839	Punishment Cell	Once.
D. C.	..	Debt				
T. S.	..					
T. S.	..					

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RETURN (B.)

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, at the following periods:—

	1838.	1839.
January 31st	167	165
February 28th	198	169
March 31st	174	147
April 30th	136	130
May 31st	130	149
June 30th	128	131
July 31st	96	102
August 31st	93	97
September 30th	98	92
October 31st	92	102
November 30th	115	111
December 31st	156	127

RETURN (C.)

A RETURN of Punishments in the Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, for breaches of Prison Discipline in the course of the Year 1839.

Name.	Age.	For Trial, or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
E. P.	18	Convicted	Breaking a window of session house.	Stoppage of diet	
W. W.	59	,,	Destroying a blanket.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
T. B.	21	Summary conviction.	Misbehaviour in chapel	Allowance of bread stopped.	
J. R.	18	,,	,,	,,	
J. B.	20	Convicted	Talking and making noise in his ward.	Allowance of meat stopped.	

(C.)—A Return of Punishments in Aylesbury Gaol, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	For Trial, or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
W. C. . .	27	Convicted. .	Talking and making noise in his ward.	Allowance of meat stopped.	
G. C. . .	19	,,	,,	,,	
A. A. . .	17	,,	,,	,,	
R. A. . .	18	,,	Defacing walls of his cell.	Allowance of bread stopped.	
J. B. . .	20	,,	Concealing himself in the mill for the purpose of stealing therefrom.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
J. P. . .	30	Summary conviction.	Not keeping silence .	Allowance of bread stopped.	
G. P. . .	25	,,	,,	,,	
J. M. . .	19	,,	,,	,,	
G. M. . .	19	Convicted .	,,	,,	
J. D. . .	18	,,	Stealing wheat from the mill.	48 hours in solitary cell.	
J. L. . .	25	,,	Destroying part of a religious book.	,,	
W. M. . .	25	,,	Getting into mill for the purpose of stealing therefrom.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
J. D. . .	18	,,	Stealing flour from the mill.	Privately whipped .	By order of a visiting justice.
J. B. . .	20	,,	Stealing wheat from the mill.	48 hours in solitary cell.	
J. B. . .	20	,,	Fighting while at the wheel.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
T. P. . .	31	,,	,,	,,	
J. S. . .	26	,,	Neglect of work . .	,,	
J. H. . .	17	Summary conviction.	Being found smoking in his ward.	,,	
H. H. . .	26	,,	Misbehaving while at the wheel.	,,	
J. H. . .	17	,,	,,	,,	
T. M. . .	20	For trial . .	Using improper language.	,,	
C. G. . .	23	Summary conviction.	Neglect of work . .	,,	
J. K. . .	24	Convicted. .	Not keeping silence while at the wheel.	Allowance of bread stopped.	
G. C. . .	46	Summary conviction.	Stealing and destroying a cap of a fellow prisoner.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
J. B. . .	20	Convicted. .	Not keeping silence at the wheel.	Allowance stopped.	
J. L. . .	19	,,	Damaging the window blinds of his cell.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
G. B. . .	18	Summary conviction.	Neglect of work and abusing miller.	48 hours in solitary cell.	
G. R. . .	26	Convicted .	Neglect of work . .	Allowance of bread stopped.	
T. C. . .	52	Summary conviction.	Using abusive language to wardsman.	,,	
W. W. . .	26	Convicted .	Ill-treating and abusing a fellow prisoner.	Two days in solitary cell.	
R. A. . .	26	,,	,,	,,	
J. W. . .	22	,,	Stealing flour from the mill.	48 hours in solitary cell.	
T. C. . .	52	Summary conviction.	Stealing apples from the garden.	24 hours in solitary cell.	
J. H. . .	21	,,	Not keeping silence at the wheel.	,,	
J. H. . .	22	Convicted .	Stealing from a fellow prisoner.	,,	
J. M. . .	23	Summary conviction.	Not keeping silence at the wheel.	Allowance of bread stopped.	
J. B. . .	41	Convicted .	Stealing dough from the bakehouse.	36 hours in solitary cell.	Employed assisting baker.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

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Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	17	..	1	..	18	..

No. 1.—RETURN D, from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, Bucks, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	2	1	24	2	2	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	29	3	32
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	51	1	9	..	121	10	19	1	200	12	4	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	13	1	213	13	226
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	3	..	1	..	7	4	5	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21
Total	54	1	12	1	152	16	26	1	244	19	4	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	14	2	258	21	279
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	33	..	9	..	94	4	16	1	152	5	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	161	5	166
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	14	..	3	..	31	7	5	..	53	7	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	2	57	9	66
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	5	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown. .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4
12. ,, Transfered to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	19
Total	54	1	12	1	152	16	26	1	244	19	4	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	14	2	238	21	279
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in prison at the commencement of the Year	25	4	4	..	29	4	33
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	81	..	7	..	88	..	88
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	86	6	4	1	90	7	97
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	43	5	5	..	48	5	53
8. Under the Larceny Act	46	4	14	..	60	4	64
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	36	..	..	..	36	..	36
11. For want of Sureties	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	35	5	4	..	39	5	44
Total	329	21	34	1	363	22	385
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	..	3
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	10	..	10
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	11	..	11

No. 4. See note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	28	3	1	..	29	3	32
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	17	..	1	..	18	..	18
Summary Convictions	25	4	4	..	29	4	33
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	545	37	47	3	592	40	632
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Total	617	46	53	3	670	49	719
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total of Debtors and Criminals	631	46	53	3	684	49	733
7. Criminal Lunatics	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

* For correctness in Table No. 4, the keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return, (September 25, 1839.)

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	17	2	..	..	17	2	19
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	31	2	..	..	31	2	33
3. Summary Convictions	28	3	1	..	29	3	32
4. Committed for re-examination	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	78	7	1	..	79	7	86
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	80	7	1	..	81	7	88
6. Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	.	F.
1. Before Trial	51	1	34	1	72	2	45	8	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	13
2. After Trial	11	1	16	..	14	2	8	..	27	..	22	..	16	2	..	..	1	..	115	5
3. Under Summary Conviction	7	2	35	6	130	6	80	3	58	4	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	329	21

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	8	..	17	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	37	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	6	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
2. After Trial	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	..	1	9	..	15	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1

	7 Years		10 Years.		15 Years,		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	225	14	239
2. After Trial	123	5	128
3. Under Summary Conviction	363	22	385
4. Number of Prisoners senteuced to Transportation.	38	..	38

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	1	10	1	11
17 Years and under 21	60	5	..	..	60	5	65
21 Years and under 30	94	4	..	..	94	4	98
30 Years and upwards	62	7	..	..	62	7	69
Total	216	16	13	2	229	18	247

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	29	1	29	1	30
17 Years and under 21	98	6	..	..	98	6	104
21 Years and under 30	114	4	..	..	114	4	118
30 Years and upwards	117	11	..	..	117	11	128
Total	329	21	34	1	363	22	385

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	81	2	5	1	86	3	89
Can read only	50	10	5	1	55	11	66
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	73	4	3	..	75	4	80
Can read and write well	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total	216	16	13	2	229	18	247

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Gra Tota both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	106	4	..	..	106	4	110
Infirmary Cases	85	6	2	..	87	6	93
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Deaths	4	1	..	..	4	1	5

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	37	1	..	..	37	1	38
Twice	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Thrice	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Four times or more	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Total	74	1	1	..	75	1	76

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.—Nil.

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	16	..	2	..	18	..	18

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	6	..	6	..	12	..	12
Total	6	..	6	..	12	..	12

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	28	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	30
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	64	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	68	..	68

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	155	8	163
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	121	6	127
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	7	..	7
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	3	..	3

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts, per week	1	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels in each Ward, per week	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	..		
,, Male and Female Clothing	132	10	6
,, Wheat	473	2	4
,, Meat, &c.	333	19	10
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon (Medicines included in Surgeon's salary), Wine, Beer, and Spirits	91	13	10
,, Fuel, Coals, Soap, Cheese, Oatmeal, Candles, Oil, and Gas, Shoes, Bedding, &c., Washing, Straw, Baking, and Cooking	574	17	9
,, Stationery and Printing for Gaol and County, and for binding Acts	54	0	1
,, Books, &c.	80	12	2
,, Furniture	..		
,, Taxes	8	13	2
,, Officers' Salaries	676	16	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	50	10	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	16	8	3
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	72	16	10
,, Sundries included in the above	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions (This account cannot be made out with any accuracy.)	2,566	0	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1,191	14	2
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet per Head per Annum, including Prison Clothing and Bedding	5	1	10

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
George F.	25	13th Feb., 1839	In a weak state.	99 days	Rupture of a blood vessel.
Ann T.	27	14th Feb., 1839	In good health.	309 days	Consumption.
Henry L.	21	17th May, 1839	,,	178 days	Inflammation of the lungs.
Samuel W.	24	9th Aug., 1839	,,	81 days	Disease of the brain.
Richard J.	60	25th Sept., 1839	Very infirm.	15 days	Breaking up of constitution.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Removed—Date of Liberation, or Removal.	Where sent.
Charles L.	43	8th Jan., 1825	Murder	Insane	..	..
James B.	51	3d May, 1828	Maliciously shooting	,,	..	..
Thomas S.	29	21st July, 1825	Murder	,,	30th May, 1839	Peckham.

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No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
James S. . .	25	11th Dec., 1838	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Employed at the time of escape as a tailor mending the county clothing.	No.
John R. . . .	18	19th Jan., 1839	Burglary	Not separately confined .	No.
James C. . .	18	,,	Ditto	Ditto	No.
Charles F. . .	20	,,	Stealing a rabbit . . .	Ditto	No.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note). Soup.	Gruel.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men.	112 each.	16	..	6	..	2
Women.						
Boys						
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.						
Men.	112 each.	..	..	3	..	5
Women.						
Boys						

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The Ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision	Application of its Power.
January.	About nine hours, or as long as the daylight in the different seasons of the year will permit.	12 outside and 18 inside the wheel.	17 inches.	About 58 steps per minute.	Cannot say correctly; regulated according to the number of prisoners in custody.	..	..	..	Grinding and dressing corn and pumping water.
February.									
March.									
April.									
May.									
June.									
July.									
August.						..	..	..	
September.									
October.									
November.									
December.									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	
James Sheriff . .	Governor.	..	..	220 0 0	House and garden rent free; coals, candles, and bread.
Rev. Frederick Cox.	Chaplain.	..	..	150 0 0	. .
Henry Hayward. .	Surgeon	..	..	70 0 0	. .
Ann Sheriff . . .	Matron	..	..	30 0 0	. .
Henry Sheriff . .	Turnkey	..	..	41 12 0	. .
James Howard . .	,,	..	..	41 12 0	Apartments within the gaol and fuel.
Robert Hitchcock .	,,	..	..	41 12 0	. .
Joseph Walker . .	Baker and miller .	..	..	44 4 0	House rent free.
Nathaniel Wood. .	Schoolmaster and clerk to chaplain.	..	..	37 16 0	Ditto.
			Total .	£676 16 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	28	2	9
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	255	18	1
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	96	4	9
Amount of Fines paid by persons summarily convicted, applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports for the Years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837	123	18	5
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	123	1	5
Total	£627	5	5

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,566	0	9
Total Receipts of ditto	627	5	5
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,938	15	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,191	14	2
Grand Total £	3,130	9	6

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

BOROUGH GAOL, BUCKINGHAM.

Buckingham Borough Gaol.

The new prison for this borough, which was in course of construction at the period of our last Report, has since been completed, and was occupied by prisoners in the month of September last. It is built upon the plan of individual separation, and consists of a range of cells on two floors, leading to a corridor which is open from the lower floor to the roof; the communication with the cells on the upper floor being by means of a gallery.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

Ground Floor.

Five cells, each 13 feet by 6 feet 6 inches; and 8 feet high to the spring, and 9 feet 9 inches to the crown, of the arch.

One dark punishment cell.

Upper Floor.

Four cells, each 13 feet by 6 feet 6 inches; and 8 feet high to the spring, and 9 feet 9 inches to the crown, of the arch.

Three cells, each 13 feet by 4 feet 4 inches; and 8 feet high to the spring, and 9 feet 9 inches to the crown, of the arch.

One store room, for the prisoners' clothing, &c.

There is only one airing yard.

The cells are not provided with water-closets; there is a privy in the airing yard. It appears to us that the cells are not sufficiently well lighted, and they are also defective in ventilation. We have already pointed out this to the Town Council, and some time since Captain Jebb furnished them with a plan, by which good ventilation might have been secured; but the magistrates have not attended to his suggestions. We strongly recommend that they should do so, and the more especially as the plan may be carried into effect at a moderate cost. The airing yard requires to be paved; it is decidedly damp, and the water sinks through the gravel, and affects the foundation. The yard is muddy in wet weather, and at such times the prisoners carry much dirt into the prison when they come in from taking air and exercise.

In the construction of the prison the magistrates have gone to considerable expense in providing for the separate confinement of prisoners. There are double doors to the cells, in order to prevent communication between prisoners confined in adjacent cells; and the doors are furnished with inspection slides and other apparatus, recommended by us in our Reports, for the purpose of facilitating the superintendence and inspection of the prisoners by the officers without the knowledge of the prisoner, and without the frequent opening of the cell doors. It was, therefore, with considerable regret that we observed, upon a recent inspection, those measures which the magistrates had taken for the enforcement of individual separation were rendered of no avail by the manner in which the discipline of the prison is carried on. The doors of all the cells are left open during the day, and the prisoners are at liberty freely to associate together. Two of the cells have fire-places in them; and these, during the winter, are used as day-rooms.

We have thus a prison built upon the plan of individual separation, in which, nevertheless, all the evils of gaol association are in full force!

At the time of our last inspection there were only two prisoners in confinement here:—the one a convicted male adult, sentenced, under summary conviction, to three months' imprisonment; the other a boy, 12 years of age, remanded for a few days upon a charge of running away from a Union workhouse. These two prisoners we found together in the same cell; so that here we had the convicted and the untried, the adult and juvenile, associated together in a prison nominally upon the separate system. No officer was present with them; the keeper, who is the only officer, not being in the prison at the time of our visit. And even if he had been there he would have been in his own house, which is at the entrance of the prison;

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and, so far as inspection or control over the prisoners is concerned, quite removed from the prison cells.

As a further instance of the want of due discipline in this prison, we found concealed in the bed of the adult prisoner three newspapers and "The Police Gazette." The date of our inspection was the 30th July, 1840, and the respective dates of the newspapers were:—

The "Morning Advertiser," 18th July, 1840.
" " 22nd July, 1840.
"The Liverpool Journal," 11th July, 1840.
"The Police Gazette," 27th July, 1840.

Upon inquiry, we ascertained that these newspapers were brought to the adult male prisoner by his wife the day previous to that of our inspection, and that they were delivered to him by her in the presence of the keeper, and with his consent.

The cells in use were in a slovenly condition, and the boy's bed had not been made at the hour of our inspection—1 o'clock, P.M.

The present keeper was appointed to his office on the 6th September last; his salary is only 5*l.* per annum, with a house. He is also Superintendent of the police of the borough, an office which must frequently render his absence from the prison unavoidable. When absent, he gives the charge of the prison and the keys to a policeman, who is appointed by the magistrates to act as turnkey during the keeper's absence, but who has no salary for so doing.

The Rev. J. Sylvester, curate of Buckingham, acts as chaplain; but he has no salary. He does not perform Divine service on Sundays. He visits the prison two or three times in the course of the week, and sometimes reads the prayers and a portion of Scripture to the prisoners. At other times he assembles and addresses them in the corridor.

Until about three weeks before our last inspection the only books in the prison, for the use of the prisoners, was a torn Testament. About three weeks ago the chaplain brought in one copy of "The Prisoners' Companion," and these were the only books for the use of the prisoners at the time of our visit. The keeper, however, stated that six Bibles had been ordered, but they were not yet supplied.

Mr. Scott is appointed to act as surgeon. He has no fixed salary, but he charges according to his attendance. The keeper sends for him when there is occasion, but he sometimes visits the prison of his own accord.

The mayor and magistrates of the borough act as visiting justices. They have no regular days of meeting; one or other of them usually attends about once a-week. They have no minute or order book in which to enter their visits and observations, or their instructions to the keeper.

No female prisoner has been committed since the prison was first occupied. One female county prisoner was lodged in the prison for one night previous to her being taken before the magistrates. The keeper's wife attended upon her; and she is appointed by the council to act as matron, but she has no salary.

The prison diet consists of one pound of bread and one quart of flour-gruel per diem. The keeper also allows each prisoner 12 ounces of meat, with vegetables, for dinner on Sundays; but he states that this is not by any order of the magistrates. The keeper is allowed sixpence per diem for each prisoner's diet.

The whole of the daily allowance of food is issued in the morning. This is an objectionable mode, as an improvident prisoner would consume the whole of his day's allowance at a single meal. The diet should be issued twice at least; and it is only when officers wish to save themselves trouble that a different practice is observed.

The prisoners are every morning furnished with a tub and water, soap and towels, for washing. They wash in the airing yard. No towels have been supplied by the magistrates; the keeper has supplied those in use at his own cost.

There are no rules or instructions for the governor's guidance in the management of the prison or treatment of the prisoners. There are no journals, registers, or account books. There is a small memorandum book of the keeper's own providing, in which he enters the names, ages, date of commitment, terms of imprisonment, and date of discharge of the prisoners.

The annexed Return contains the usual statistical information from the period of the opening of the prison to Michaelmas, 1839,—a period of not quite one month.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Buckingham, Bucks, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions				Total. Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4	1	5
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4	1	5
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
8. ,, Not Prosecuted. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4	1	5
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Buckingham Borough Gaol.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course the Year on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note *.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	2	1	3	1	5	2	7
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Total	5	1	4	1	9	2	11
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	5	1	4	1	9	2	11
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE *—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.—Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Buckingham Borough Gaol.

No 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months,		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and Upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ditto after Trial .	Tr	ans	ferre	d to	the	Cust	ody	of ot	her	Kee	pers	after	Trial,	e	xce	pto	ne P	rison	er.	
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

	7 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

——	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and Upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
2. Ditto after Trial .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

——	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	1	5
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	1	1	2
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation . .	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	3	1	4	1	5

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Buckingham Borough Gaol.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Years and upwards	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can read only	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Can read and write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	3	1	4	1	5

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can read only	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can read and write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Twice	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	..	2	..	4	..	4

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Not employed	4	1	4	1	8	2	10
Total	5	1	4	1	9	2	11

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	3	..	3
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	..	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
——— Blankets	..	..
——— Rugs	..	..
——— Sheets	..	..
——— Pillow Cases	..	..
——— Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	6	10	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	..		
,, Bedding	0	5	0
,, Straw	0	8	3
,, Extra allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	1	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	0	14	6
,, Soap	..		
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	0	13	1
,, Rates and Taxes, including rent of house for gaoler during the rebuilding of the Gaol	7	11	9½
,, Officers' Salaries	5	16	8
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	30	4	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	6	4	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	3	7	2
,, Sundries not mentioned	1	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	62	16	5½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1	16	10
See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per head, per annum	9	2	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	..		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Buckingham Borough Gaol.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . .	112	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	12 ozs. of Meat on Sundays with 1lb. of potatoes and 1lb. of bread each.
Women . .	112	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	
Boys . . .	112	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—The prison is built on the separate system; no kind of labour, except household and other work for the Gaoler, is found for the Prisoners.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
William Giles	Governor	47	Sept. 6, 1839.	5 0 0	..	..	House to live in and is allowed sixpence per day for the maintenance of Prisoners in his custody, and also for extras, such as straw, fuel, &c.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the Borough Rate . . .	1 10 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal and subsistence of Transports	3 7 2
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . . .	4 17 2

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	62 16 5½
Total Receipts of ditto	4 17 2
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	57 19 3½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions .	1 16 10
Grand Total .	59 16 1½

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

HERTFORD.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Hertford.

County Gaol and House of Correction.

In our last Annual Report we detailed the alterations and improvements which had been made in this prison; and we noticed with satisfaction the judicious and efficient manner in which the improvements had been introduced, and the high state of discipline which prevailed in the prison. At the same time, however, we observed that much remained to be effected in the House of Correction. And we have now the satisfaction to report that the magistrates have carried their improvements into that part of their prison.

The small cells in the house of correction have been enlarged, by throwing two into one. They are now eleven feet nine inches by eight feet, and ten feet high; and each cell has been provided with a fire-place and chimney, securing good ventilation and sufficient warmth. Eight additional cells have been obtained by building new privies and staircases in the house of correction yard, and by converting into cells the space occupied by the former privies and staircases.

The treadwheel has undergone considerable repair; and a "regulator" has been affixed, to render equable the movements of the wheel.

Separate washing places have been fitted up for the prisoners in each of the house of correction yards, and considerable improvements have been made in the wash-house. The general repairs have been continued, and the yards in the gaol have been relaid.

The magistrates have devised and effected all these alterations with a view to render more complete the individual separation of the prisoners, and great success has attended their exertions. For the purpose of more fully carrying out the separate system of confinement, the magistrates have caused 14 new separate cells to be constructed at the court-house, which, as their surveyor informs us, are well ventilated and lighted.

There were 57 prisoners in confinement at the time of our last inspection: the particulars relating to them will be seen on referring to Return A, annexed to this Report. We have much satisfaction in stating, that there has been a considerable diminution in the number of prisoners committed to this prison. This will be seen on referring to Return B, annexed to this Report, throughout which there is observable a remarkable decrease in the population of the prison during the consecutive months of the year 1839, as contrasted with those of 1838; and whilst the population of prisons which have remained unimproved, and into which the separate system of confinement has not been introduced, has either increased or remained stationary, there has been in this prison (in which the discipline is enforced with regularity and vigour, and in which the evils arising from gaol association are effectually prevented by individual separation) a regular and permanent diminution.

The number of punishments for breaches of prison discipline inflicted in the course of the year, will be seen on referring to Return C, annexed to this Report.

A list of the prisoners employed in the discipline and service of the prison is given in Return D, annexed to this Report.

The health of the prison continues to be very satisfactory; and the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, unite in bearing the strongest testimony to the beneficial effects which have resulted, both in a moral and physical point of view, from the introduction of Separate Confinement.

Much credit is due to the visiting justices for the unremitting attention which they devote to the prisons under their care. They have, in almost every instance, attended to the suggestions which we have offered, either in our Reports or in our direct communications with them. They have drawn up a new code of rules for the government of the prison, upon which they have bestowed much care, and which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It is due to the governor and to the other officers of the prison to observe upon the high order in which each department is kept; they are most assiduous and unremitting in their attention to their respective duties.

Our attention has been called to a passage in our last Report, which is not strictly accurate; and we have much pleasure in now correcting it. With reference to the subject of corporal punishment we stated, at p. 186, that "the punishment is inflicted by a hired person from the town of Hertford, with a cat-o'-nine-tails; and the lashes are disentangled between each stroke, in order to render the punishment more severe." With reference to the last part of this passage, we are informed that the lashes are disentangled not for the purpose of rendering the punishment more, but of rendering it less, severe; inasmuch, as when the lashes are tangled together the blow would fall more heavily, and inflict a more serious wound. We regret that we should have misapprehended the representation made to us, when the mode of inflicting punishment was described to us; and we gladly embrace this occasion of correcting an erroneous statement.

For information respecting the number of Commitments—Dietary—Health—Punishments—Expenses—and general statistics of the prison, we refer to Return E, annexed to this Report.

RETURN (A.)

RETURN of the Prisoners in Confinement in the Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford on the 31st October, 1839.

Name.	Age.	If for Trial—Charge.	If Convicted—Sentence.	When Committed.	Ward in which Confined.	If in Custody before, and how often.
J. S. .	27	..	2 years and hard labour	Oct. 23, 1837	Kitchen . .	Not in this prison before.
T. P. .	27	..	1 ditto	Dec. 22, 1838	House of correction.	Ditto.
G. P. .	22	..	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. W. .	33	..	12 months ditto . .	Dec. 29, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. W. .	30	..	1 year ditto . . .	Jan. 23, 1839	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
T. M. .	45	..	6 calendar months do.	May 15, ,,	Ditto . . .	Four times before.
J. R. .	20	..	6 months ditto . .	June 22, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
J. B. .	25	..	1 year ditto . . .	June 24, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
T. S. .	56	..	2 years ditto . . .	July 5, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. W.	23	..	1 year ditto . . .	July 11, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
L. P. .	40	..	7 years' transportation	Aug. 2, ,,	Gaol . . .	Ditto.
J. P. .	20	..	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
S. B. .	18	..	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. G. .	40	..	3 calendar months and hard labour.	Aug. 8, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. C. .	38	..	Ditto	Aug. 15, ,,	Ditto . . .	
B. G. .	35	..	12 months ditto . .	Sept. 4, ,,	House of correction.	Three times before.
J. E. .	21	..	Ditto, unless he sooner pay a fine of 20*l*.	Sept. 23, ,,	Ditto . . .	Twice before.
J. W. .	65	..	6 months and hard labour.	Oct. 14, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
J. B. .	26	..	2 ditto	Sept. 12, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. D. .	25	..	2 calendar months do.	Sept. 21, ,,	Ditto . . .	Once before.
G. S. .	22	..	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
J. S. .	18	..	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. P. .	22	..	Ditto	Sept. 23, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
G. G. .	19	..	1 ditto	Oct. 8, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. P. .	20	..	2 ditto	Oct. 14, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. J. .	22	..	Ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. W.	26	..	3 ditto	Oct. 15, ,,	Ditto . . .	Four times before.
J. G. .	22	..	2 ditto	Oct. 16, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
W. G. .	32	..	3 ditto	Oct. 21, ,,	Ditto . . .	Three times before.
W. F. .	19	..	1 ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
J. R. .	16	..	2 ditto	Oct. 23, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. F. .	18	..	2 ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. S. .	17	..	2 ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
T. W. .	18	..	2 ditto	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
A. L. .	23	..	1 month ditto . .	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
E. S. .	26	..	3 calendar months do.	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. T. .	23	..	2 ditto	Oct. 26, ,,	Ditto . . .	Four times before.
D. D. .	28	..	2 ditto	Oct. 28, ,,	Ditto . . .	Six times before.
J. S. .	14	..	14 days ditto . . .	Oct. 29, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
A. H. .	23	..	1 calendar month do. .	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. B. .	18	..	Ditto	Oct. 30, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
T. S. .	22	Highway robbery	..	Sept. 10, ,,	Gaol . . .	Once before.
R. J. .	49	Want of sureties.	..	Sept. 12, ,,	Ditto . . .	Four times before.
G. N. .	47	Ditto . . .	..	Sept. 14, ,,	Ditto . . .	Five times before.
M. B. .	22	Murder . . .	..	Oct. 4, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
J. I. .	14	Stealing lead .	..	Oct. 18, ,,	Ditto . . .	Three times before.
C. G. .	36	Burglary . .	..	Oct. 19, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
W. F. .	25	Ditto. . . .	..	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. B. .	31	Stealing timber .	..	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
T. S. .	25	Stealing 3 shoes.	..	Oct. 21, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. P. .	20	Uttering base coin	..	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. W. .	48	Stealing a barge-cloth.	..	Oct. 26, ,,	Ditto . . .	Three times before.
W. C. .	43	Stealing beans .	..	Oct. 30, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
R. B. .	22	Stealing fowls .	..	Oct. 31, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
W. M.	40	Want of sureties	..	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Once before.
J. W. .	36	Stealing fat . .	..	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
R. R. .	33	Stealing barley .	..	,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

Total number of prisoners 57

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN (B.)

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford at the following periods :—

	1838		1839	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
January 31	128	5	104	9
February 28	124	4	101	
March 31	93	9	66	3
April 30	89	12	58	3
May 31	88	8	57	4
June 30	95	10	66	4
July 31	57	7	52	9
August 31	56	6	50	8
September 30	56	3	68	8
October 31	77	2	50	7
November 30	87	3	80	5
December 31	93	5	78	6

(C.)

RETURN of the Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline in the Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, in the course of the Year 1839.

Name.	Age.	For Trial or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
T. B.	25	Convicted	For stealing his fellow prisoner's bread, and disrespect to a visiting justice.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. G.	18	Ditto	For talking on the wheel	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
E. E.	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. M.	28	Ditto	For talking in the oakum room	3 days' solitary confinement.	
M. S.	21	Ditto	For having made away with a quantity of her oakum.	To lose ½ lb. bread, and to have no fire for 3 days.	
M. S.	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W.	29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. C.	25	Ditto	For talking on the wheel	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
R. C.	42	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. F.	50	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
B. P.	24	Ditto	For repeatedly looking round on the wheel.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
G. P.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. B.	25	Ditto	For not making up his bed	Ditto.	
J. W.	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. M.	28	Ditto	For repeatedly looking round on the wheel.	Ditto.	
W. K.	27	Ditto	For negotiating for the sale of bread	Ditto.	
J. B.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. F.	19	For trial	For laughing in chapel	Ditto.	
R. C.	42	Convicted	For having a knife secreted in his cell	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
E. M.	31	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. R.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. G. W.	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. T.	36	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. F.	32	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. R.	26	Ditto	For bartering the prison diet	Ditto.	
J. O.	22	Ditto	Ditto	Solitary confinement for 7 days, the first and last to be in irons.	By order of the visiting justices, for repeated bad conduct.
J. B.	50	Ditto	For skulking from chapel	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
E. E.	24	Ditto	For talking on the wheel	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. L.	27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. H.	26	Ditto	For looking round on the wheel	Ditto.	
J. E. O.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. S.	22	Ditto	For talking on the wheel	Dinner stopped 1 day.	
J. B.	16	Ditto	For laughing	Ditto.	
J. W.	14	For trial	For removing a brick from his cell chimney.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
M. S.	24	Convicted	Misconduct in chapel	Ditto.	
M. S.	22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. D.	22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W.	29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	

Return of the Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	For Trial, or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
J. E. .	18	For trial .	Talking in chapel	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. C. .	14	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. S. .	21	Convicted .	Talking on the wheel	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
W. S. .	22	Ditto . .	Insolence to an officer	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. K. .	24	Ditto . .	Endeavouring to obtain double portion of bread.	Ditto.	
J. O. .	22	Ditto . .	Receiving the above	Whipped	By order of the visiting justices.
R. C. .	27	Ditto . .	Attempting to obtain a second portion of bread.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. N. .	46	Ditto . .	Stealing a prisoner's bread	Ditto.	
W. P. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
J. F. .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. S.	21	Ditto . .	Spitting about his cell	Dinner stopped 3 days.	
W. J. .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. W.	24	Ditto . .	Talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. T. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. P. .	18	Ditto . .	Using filthy language	Ditto.	
I. T. .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. E. O.	25	Ditto . .	Talking and laughing	Ditto.	
D. G. .	26	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. P. .	29	Ditto . .	Skulking from the crank	Ditto.	
J. E. .	43	For trial .	Hallooing from his cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. A. .	18	Convicted .	Talking	3 ditto.	
M. S. .	22	Ditto . .	Misconduct in chapel	Ditto.	
J. W. .	29	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
D. G. .	26	Ditto . .	Disrespect to the governor . . .	Dinner stopped 1 day.	
H. D. .	46	Ditto . .	Repeated talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. W.	22	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. M.	40	Ditto . .	Talking on the wheel	Ditto.	
D. S. .	20	Ditto . .	Talking	Ditto.	
J. T. .	18	Ditto . .	Talking on the wheel	Ditto.	
J. M. .	28	Ditto . .	Repeated lying	Ditto.	
J. S. .	30	Ditto . .	For theft	Ditto.	
W. M.	18	Ditto . .	Hallooing in his cell	Ditto.	
J. J. .	31	Ditto . .	Repeated talking	Ditto.	
W. W.	22	Ditto . .	Repeated lying	Ditto.	
J. O. .	22	Ditto . .	Disobeying the officer on duty . . .	Ditto.	
D. G. .	26	Ditto . .	Repeatedly looking round on the wheel	Bread and water 3 days.	
T. J. T.	21	Ditto . .	Talking in the wheel-house . . .	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. B. .	28	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. S. .	19	Ditto . .	For theft	Ditto.	
E. B. .	23	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. D. .	24	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum properly . .	Bread and water 3 days.	
G. P. .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. B. .	28	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. Y. .	19	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. W.	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
M. O'B.	32	Ditto . .	Insolence to an officer	Bread and water 3 days.	
J. J. .	18	Ditto . .	Attempt to sell his loaf	3 days' solitary confinement.	
G. J. .	34	Ditto . .	Laughing and exciting the other prisoners to be disorderly.	Ditto.	
B. F. .	26	Ditto . .	Insolence to an officer	Ditto.	
G. J. .	34	Ditto . .	Indecent conduct	Ditto.	
J. W. .	28	Ditto . .	Talking to a prisoner	Ditto.	
J. P. .	44	Ditto . .	Defacing the boxes on the wheel . .	Ditto.	
W. M.	17	Ditto . .	Turning himself round on the wheel .	Bread and water 2 days.	
G. H. .	29	Ditto . .	Laughing and talking	Bread and water 3 days.	
J. R. .	19	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. H. .	46	Ditto . .	Insolence to an officer	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. B. .	42	Ditto . .	Neglecting to put his clean shirt on .	Ditto.	
J. T. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. W.	23	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. R. .	19	Ditto . .	Talking in his cell	Ditto.	
W. C. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. S. .	14	Ditto . .	Refusing to go on the wheel . . .	Ditto.	
M. S. .	22	Ditto . .	Refusing to pick oakum	Ditto.	
W. J. .	21	Ditto . .	Hallooing from his cell	Ditto.	
W. S. .	14	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
G. P. .	21	Ditto . .	Talking	Bread and water 2 days.	
T. S. .	56	Ditto . .	Defacing his cell	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. T. .	18	Ditto . .	Talking during the night	3 ditto.	
J. H. .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W. .	40	Ditto . .	Spitting about his cell	Ditto.	
J. L. .	18	Ditto . .	Destroying prison bedding	Ditto.	
E. B. .	29	Ditto . .	Laughing and talking	Ditto.	

Return of the Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	For Trial or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
J. H. .	24	Convicted .	Laughing and talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. W. .	40	Ditto . .	Disrespect to the chaplain	Ditto.	
J. A. .	28	Ditto . .	Using gestures of recognition to a fellow prisoner.	Ditto.	
G. P. .	21	Ditto . .	Talking	Ditto.	
J. P. .	43	Ditto . .	Defacing his cell	2 ditto.	
W. C. .	23	Ditto . .	Repeated talking and extremely insolent to the governor.	Whipped	By order of the visiting justices.
J. M. .	32	Ditto . .	Secreting his oakum	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. B. .	18	Ditto . .	Disrespect to the governor . . .	2 ditto.	
J. W. .	40	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. C. .	26	Ditto . .	Talking	Ditto.	
G. H. .	29	Ditto . .	Ditto	3 ditto.	
G. D. .	22	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. M. .	32	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum properly . .	2 ditto.	
J. C. .	23	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W. .	40	Ditto . .	Disobedience and filthy conduct . .	3 ditto.	
J. P. .	44	Ditto . .	Filthy conduct	Ditto.	
W. C. .	18	Ditto . .	Defacing his tin cup	Ditto.	
C. P. .	30	Ditto . .	Repeated bad conduct	Whipped	By order of the
J. J. .	31	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	visiting justices.
W. S. .	21	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum properly . .	Bread and water 2 days.	Ditto.
J. P. .	26	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. M.	16	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. P. .	32	Ditto . .	Talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. J. .	20	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
S. B. .	36	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum	Ditto.	
D. C. .	18	For trial .	Hallooing to a prisoner in a distant cell.	2 ditto.	
J. J. .	31	Convicted .	Wetting his oakum to deceive the officer in the weight.	3 ditto.	
M. O'B.	32	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
D. G.	26	Ditto . .	Secreting a knife	Bread and water 3 days.	
W. T. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
A. E. .	19	Ditto . .	Secreting part of his oakum . . .	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. K. .	20	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum	Bread and water 3 days .	
T. H. .	40	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
D. S. .	21	Ditto . .	Spitting about his cell	Ditto.	
J. J. .	31	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. R. .	16	For trial .	Secreting a knife	3 days' solitary confinement.	
D. G. .	26	Convicted .	Absenting himself from chapel . .	Bread and water 3 days.	
J. D. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. F. .	10	Ditto . .	Defacing his cell	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. R. .	16	For trial .	Talking	Ditto.	
J. J. .	31	Convicted .	Cutting up his pillow case and also his blanket.	Whipped	By order of the visiting justices.
M. P. .	19	Ditto . .	Insolence to the matron	2 days' solitary confinement.	
H. S. .	23	Ditto . .	Talking to a workman	3 ditto.	
D. K. .	19	Ditto . .	Talking on the crank	Ditto.	
W. S. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. T. .	34	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. F. .	46	Ditto . .	Talking to a workman	Ditto.	
W. R.	16	For trial .	Defacing his prayer-book	Ditto.	
S. B. .	36	Convicted .	Filthy conduct	Ditto.	
J. S. .	18	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum	2 ditto.	
J. F. .	46	Ditto . .	Loss of weight in his oakum . . .	3 ditto.	
W. R.	16	For trial .	Hallooing to prisoners in distant cells .	3 ditto.	
H. R.	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	3 ditto.	
J. J. .	31	Convicted .	Damaging his oakum	Bread and water 3 days.	
M. O'B.	32	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. T. .	21	Ditto . .	Disrespect to a visiting justice . . .	3 days' solitary confinement.	
D. C.	18	For trial .	Talking from his cell	2 ditto.	
W. W.	23	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
T. G.	21	Convicted .	Repeated talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. G. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. M.	16	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
M. M.	24	Ditto . .	Refusing to clean the cells. . . .	Ditto.	
J. B. .	25	For trial .	Hallooing from his cell	2 ditto.	
J. W.	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
E. G.	48	Convicted .	Talking	Bread and water 2 days.	
J. J. .	31	Ditto . .	Mischievously putting straw down the water closet.	10 days' solitary confinement.	By order of the visiting justices.
T. P. .	27	Ditto . .	Filthy conduct	3 ditto.	
M. S.	22	Ditto . .	Insolence to the governor	Ditto.	
J. B. .	26	Ditto . .	Talking	2 days' solitary confinement.	
W. W.	25	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. T.	31	Ditto . .	Talking from his cell	3 ditto.	

Return of the Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Age.	For Trial or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
W. B.	50	Convicted	Talking from his cell	3 days' solitary confinement.	
W. C.	18	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
C. E.	20	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
T. M.	44	Ditto	Talking	Bread and water 1 day.	
J. W.	31	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. J.	31	Ditto	Talking to a new prisoner, and bargaining for his bread.	3 days' solitary confinement.	
M. S.	22	Ditto	Disrespect to the governor	Ditto.	
J. M.	41	Ditto	Disobedience of orders	2 days' solitary confinement.	
J. M.	32	Ditto	Talking	3 ditto.	
J. E.	21	Ditto	Ditto	2 ditto.	
G. P.	21	Ditto	Neglecting his work	3 ditto.	
G. N.	47	Ditto	Repeated talking	3 ditto.	
J. D.	18	Ditto	Misconduct in chapel	3 ditto.	
J. T.	26	For trial	Talking	2 ditto.	
R. F.	43	Ditto	Ditto	2 ditto.	
W. D.	21	Convicted	Leaving his work	3 ditto.	
A. N.	40	Ditto	Talking	3 ditto.	
C. B.	19	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
W. B.	25	Ditto	Talking from his cell	3 ditto.	
J. S.	18	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
W. G.	15	Ditto	Repeated inattention to his duty	3 ditto.	
J. J.	31	Ditto	Talking at the crank	3 ditto.	
R. J.	49	Ditto	Not putting on his clean shirt	3 ditto.	
J. D.	18	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
M. S.	22	Ditto	Disrespect to the governor	3 ditto.	
J. D.	18	Ditto	Talking at the crank	3 ditto.	
F. R.	40	Ditto	Talking from his cell	3 ditto.	
G. G.	18	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
J. M.	32	Ditto	Spitting about his cell	3 ditto.	
R. J.	49	Ditto	Not picking his oakum	3 ditto.	
G. N.	47	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
T. C.	36	Ditto	Repeated talking	3 ditto.	
J. S.	28	Ditto	Insolence to an officer	3 ditto.	
J. I.	14	For trial	Talking from his cell	3 ditto.	
J. P.	24	Convicted	Bartering his bread	3 ditto.	
T. W.	18	Ditto	Ditto	3 ditto.	
B. G.	35	Ditto	Going to bed before time	3 ditto.	
W. G.	32	Ditto	Not putting on his clean shirt	3 ditto.	
G. G.	18	Ditto	Talking from his cell	3 ditto.	
E. C.	33	Ditto	Insolence to an officer	3 ditto.	
J. T.	23	Ditto	Talking	2 ditto.	
W. J.	22	Ditto	Ditto	2 ditto.	
A. H.	23	Ditto	Deception, and repeated bad conduct	7 ditto	By order of the visiting justices.
T. W.	18	Ditto	Eating in chapel	0 ditto.	
A. H.	20	Ditto	Behaving in a most violent and refractory manner.	Confined in a straight jacket	The straight jacket was ordered to be continued by the visiting justices for 2 days.
E. C.	33	Ditto	Inattention at chapel	3 days' solitary confinement.	By order of the visiting justices.
T. W.	18	Ditto	Filthy conversation by hallooing to a prisoner in solitary confinement.	Whipped	Ditto.
J. S.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
W. G.	32	Ditto	Repeated talking	3 days' solitary confinement.	
T. N.	27	Ditto	Not making up his bed properly, and insolence to the governor.	Ditto.	
E. C.	33	Ditto	Talking	Ditto.	
T. P.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. J.	49	Ditto	Not picking his oakum	2 ditto.	
G. N.	47	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W.	21	Ditto	Talking	3 ditto.	
T. N.	27	Ditto	Not making up his bed properly	2 ditto.	
J. E.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. F.	18	Ditto	Giving to a fellow prisoner part of his meat.	3 ditto.	
T. B.	20	Ditto	Receiving the above	Ditto.	
J. S.	17	Ditto	Disobedience	Ditto.	
T. B.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. D.	46	Ditto	Inattention in chapel	Ditto.	
S. M.	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
H. T.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
B. G.	35	Ditto	Giving to a fellow prisoner a portion of his bread.	Ditto.	

Return of the Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	For Trial or Convicted.	Prison Offence.	Punishment.	Remarks.
T. S. .	24	Convicted .	Receiving the above	3 days' solitary confinement.	
J. E. O.	26	Ditto . .	Talking	Ditto.	
T. S. .	24	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. B. .	21	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
G. V. .	19	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
G. W.	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. W.	21	Ditto . .	Laughing in chapel.	Ditto.	
J. F. .	24	Ditto . .	Talking at the crank	Ditto.	
J. S. .	17	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. P. .	22	Ditto . .	Filthy conduct	Ditto.	
J. E. O.	26	Ditto . .	Repeated bad conduct	Whipped	By order of the visiting justices.
T. S. .	24	Ditto . .	Ditto	4 days' solitary confinement	Ditto.
T. B. .	20	Ditto . .	Going to bed with his clothes on, and telling lies about the same.	3 ditto.	
T. W. .	19	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. D. .	46	Ditto . .	Great inattention in chapel	Ditto.	
J. E. .	21	Ditto . .	Disobedience and talking	Ditto.	
R. J. .	49	Ditto . .	Embezzling his oakum	Ditto.	
G. N. .	47	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum	Ditto.	
J. W. .	21	Ditto . .	Talking	Ditto.	
W. S. .	24	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. W. .	65	Ditto . .	Turning into his bed with his clothes on, and refusing to take them off.	Ditto.	
H. G. .	42	Ditto . .	Inattention in chapel	2 ditto.	
T. N. .	27	Ditto . .	Repeatedly going to bed with his clothes on.	3 ditto	
J. F. .	24	Ditto . .	Talking	Ditto.	
J. C. .	20	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
D. W.	27	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. D. .	46	Ditto . .	Great inattention in chapel. . . .	Ditto.	
R. W.	27	Ditto . .	Not picking his oakum.	2 ditto.	
G. N. .	47	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
R. J. .	49	Ditto . .	Lighting his fire with a portion of his oakum.	Ditto.	
B. G. .	35	Convicted .	Not making his bed properly . . .	2 days' solitary confinement.	
G. S. .	18	Ditto . .	Stealing bread from a fellow prisoner .	3 ditto.	
R. P. .	12	Ditto . .	Sleeping in chapel	Ditto.	
S. P. .	18	For trial .	Embezzling part of his oakum . .	Ditto.	
B. G. .	35	Convicted .	Disobedience	1 ditto.	
W. G..	11	For trial .	Ditto	3 ditto.	
H. G. .	42	Convicted .	Ditto	2 ditto.	
W. G.	32	Ditto . .	Talking	3 ditto.	
M. K.	23	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. C. .	18	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
G. P. .	21	Ditto . .	Repeated talking	Ditto.	
W. W.	23	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
W. G.	11	For trial .	Hallooing from his cell	Ditto.	
J. L. .	34	Convicted .	Whistling and singing	Ditto.	
G. P. .	17	For trial .	Inattention in chapel	Ditto.	
S. B. .	16	Convicted .	Disrespect to the surgeon	2 ditto.	
W. P.	15	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.	
J. E. O.	26	Ditto . .	Laughing and talking	3 ditto.	
W. G.	18	For trial .	Whistling	2 ditto.	
W. P.	14	Convicted .	Disobedience	3 ditto.	
W. G..	11	For trial .	Ditto	Ditto.	

Return (D.)

Return of Prisoners employed in the Service or Discipline of the Prison or in the Service of any Officer thereof in the course of the Year 1839.

Name.	Age.	Charge or Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of Employment.	Nature of Employment.	If in Custody before, and how often.
J. S. .	27	Cutting, wounding, &c.	23d October, 1837	14th Sept., 1838	Cook . . .	Not in this prison before.
J. R. .	23	Night poaching .	29th Nov., 1837 .	28th Aug., 1838	Cleaner . . .	Twice before.
J. F. .	24	Stealing wearing apparel.	30th May, 1838 .	Date not kept .	Ditto . . .	Not in this prison before.
T. P. .	27	Uttering base coin	22d Dec., 1838 .	Ditto . . .	Mending wooden bottom shoes.	Ditto.
G. P. .	22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Cleaner . . .	Ditto.
W. W.	33	Embezzlement . .	29th Dec., 1838 .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. W. .	30	Stealing a skin of a sheep.	23d January, 1839	Ditto . . .	Ditto. . . .	Ditto.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	19	1	..	..	19	1

No. 1.—RETURN E. From the County Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . .	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	25	..	..	..	131	14	9	1	165	15	2	..	2	..	8	2	..	..	177	17	194
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	5	..	10	3	7	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	3	26
Total	29	..	5	..	148	17	16	1	198	18	2	..	2	..	9	2	..	..	211	20	231
HOW DISPOSED OF.																					
5. Of these were Convicted	20	..	3	..	101	8	13	..	137	8	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	142	9	151
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar . .	7	..	2	..	34	7	2	1	45	8	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	50	8	58
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	7
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	2	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	2	14
Total	29	..	5	..	148	17	16	1	198	18	2	..	2	..	9	2	..	..	211	20	231
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14

I.
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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	74	..	11	..	85	..	85
4. Under the Revenue Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	48	10	2	1	50	11	61
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	35	12	5	4	40	16	56
8. Under the Larceny Act	21	2	7	..	28	2	30
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	38	1	..	1	38	2	40
11. For want of Sureties	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	37	7	4	..	41	7	48
Total	277	32	30	6	307	38	345
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	8	..	8
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	22	..	22
3. Forfeiture of Recognizances or on Attachments for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	22	..	22

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Summary Convictions	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	464	50	43	8	507	58	565
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Total	524	54	43	8	567	62	629
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	22	..	..	..	22	..	22
Total of Debtors and Criminals	554	54	43	8	597	62	659
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

* For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	10	1	2	1	12	2	14
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	4	..	..	11	4	15
3. Summary Convictions	43	2	..	..	43	2	45
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	64	7	2	1	66	8	74
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total of Debtors and Criminals	69	7	2	1	71	8	79
6. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	62	5	54	6	48	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	14
2. Ditto after Trial	14	2	7	..	28	..	20	1	24	1	9	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	109	5
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	19	7	49	9	102	14	64	1	40	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	32

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	10	3	12	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	28	3

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	3	..	8	1	10	5	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	6

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	176	15	191
2. Ditto, after Trial	112	5	117
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	307	38	345
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	30	4	34

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	1	2	1	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
17 Years and under 21	42	4	..	..	42	4	46
21 Years and under 30	78	6	..	..	78	6	84
30 Years and upwards	67	8	..	..	67	8	75
Total	187	18	13	2	200	20	220

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	24	6	24	6	30
17 Years and under 21	75	11	..	..	75	11	86
21 Years and under 30	123	7	..	..	123	7	130
30 Years and upwards	79	14	..	..	79	14	93
Total	277	32	30	6	307	38	345

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	80	5	7	..	87	5	92
Can read only	41	7	4	1	45	8	53
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	61	6	2	1	63	7	70
Can read and write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	187	18	13	2	200	20	220

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	134	19	16	3	150	22	172
Can read only	78	8	8	3	86	11	97
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	56	5	6	..	62	5	67
Can read and write well	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	277	32	30	6	307	38	345

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Fr	
Slight Indisposition	207	16	5	3	212	19	231
Infirmary Cases	21	3	..	..	21	3	24
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Deaths	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	43	3	2	1	45	4	49
Twice	26	4	..	..	26	4	30
Thrice	23	1	1	1	24	2	26
Four times or more	17	3	..	..	17	3	20
Total	109	11	3	2	112	13	125

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	253	34	24	5	277	39	316
Employment, not being Hard Labour	271	20	19	3	290	23	313
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	524	54	43	8	567	62	629

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	21	1	..	..	21	1	22

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	22	..	2	..	24	..	24
Total	22	..	2	..	24	..	24

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	126	11	33	3	9	..	1	..	169	14	183
Stoppage of Diet	55	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	57	5	62
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	186	16	33	3	12	..	1	..	232	19	251

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	114	13	127
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	75	5	80
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	10	..	10
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	4	..	4

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	..	1
Blankets	1	1
Rugs	2	2
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Rugs	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	493	17	2½
,, Male and Female Clothing	78	8	9
,, Bedding	8	10	0
,, Straw	1	16	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	3	12	3½
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	2	2	1
,, Fuel	43	6	6
,, Soap	8	6	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	15	5	0
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	11	1	10
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rates and Taxes	11	10	9
,, Officers' Salaries	896	16	6
Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	14	18	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	36	4	3
,, Sundries not mentioned	43	10	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1669	5	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1819	14	2
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum		..	
Those who work	8	0	5
Those who do not work	4	7	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum		..	

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.*
Sarah B.	54	21st Jan., 1839.	Labouring under disease.	6 days	Inflammation of the Lungs.
John B.	50	19th Feb., 1839	The same	5 months and 24 days	Atrophy.

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HOME DISTRICT.
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No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
James D. . .	24	24th April, 1839	Absconding from the Union Workhouse, and taking the parish clothing.	No . .	Not known	Removed 27th July, 1839.	Hitchin Union Workhouse.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men . . .	168	16½	..	..	3	..	..	5¼	One ounce of each—Flour, Rice, and Oatmeal are added to the Milk Porridge and Soup.
Women . .	168	16½	..	..	3	..	..	5¼	
Boys . . .	168	16½	..	..	3	..	..	5¼	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . .	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.
Women . .	168								
Boys . . .	168								

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	Average 8 Hours per Day.	26	7½ inches.	48	One-fifth.	10,800	No fixed amount of labour; the Prisoners are worked in their respective turns.	Not recorded.	Not applied to any Power.
February .									
March . .									
April . .									
May . .									
June . .									
July . .									
August . .									
September .									
October . .									
November .									
December .									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	Average 8 Hours per Day.	32	2 revolutions.	No fixed amount of labour; the Prisoners are worked in their respective turns.	Not recorded.	Not applied to any Power.
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September . . .						
October						
November . . .						
December . . .						

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Lieut. G.P. Duins, R.N.	Governor.	41	9th April, 1838	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	A house.
Rev. H. Demain	Chaplain.	36	Michaelmas, 1838	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	. . .
Thomas Colbeck, Esq.	Surgeon	66	Michaelmas, 1812	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	. . .
John Barker	Clerk and Schoolmaster.	29	November, 1836	54 12 0	1 11 0	56 3 0	Copies of Commitments.
Elizabeth Johnston	Matron	50	Lady-day, 1839	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	Apartments in the Prison.
John Johnston	Chief Turnkey	50	30th April, 1838.	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	Ditto . . . . .
Arthur Brag	Second do.	33	25th June, 1838.	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	Ditto . . . . .
Charles Gutheridge	Assistant do.	29	21st July, 1838	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	Ditto . . . . .
William Jones	Ditto . .	43	3d August, 1839	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	Ditto . . . . .
William Burke	Ditto . .	21	Ditto	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	Ditto . . . . .
John Flanigan	Ditto . .	33	17th August, 1839	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	Ditto . . . . .
				956 14 0	1 11 0	958 5 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison.	5 15 0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract.	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	114 11 8
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports.	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	..
Other Receipts	48 9 6
Total	168 16 2

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1669 5 11
Total Receipts of ditto	168 16 2
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1500 9 9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	1819 14 2
Grand Total	3320 3 11

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—*2s. 2d.* each prisoner per day.

(Signed) G. W. Hotham, Chairman to the Visiting Justices.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

For an account of the construction, management, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Third and Fourth Annual Reports.

No alteration has as yet been made in the construction and discipline; but the magistrates contemplate considerable additions and improvements. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Smith, the county surveyor, the same architect under whose superintendence the alterations which have been carried into effect in Hertford County Gaol were made; and tenders for the work are now out, which are to be returned early in August, when the improvements and alterations are to be immediately proceeded with.

The following are the principal of the proposed alterations:—

A new yard is to be enclosed, adjoining the present gaol yard; and a building two stories high is to be erected at one side of it, containing four new wards, each 17 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 9 inches. These wards are to be so constructed as to be capable, at any future time, of being converted into eight good separate cells; and the warming and ventilation tubes, which will hereafter be required for the separate cells, are to be made in the walls now about to be built. A commodious chapel is to be constructed, by throwing together the rooms over the great gateway; and it is to be so fitted up as to prevent the male, female, and debtor classes from seeing or communicating with each other while at chapel. Separate infirmaries for males and females are to be formed out of some of the principal apartments of the old prison: each infirmary is to consist of two good-sized rooms. The House of Correction airing-yard is to be considerably enlarged, and the tread-wheel is to be removed to this yard from the room in which it is now placed, so as to leave the present tread-wheel room available for prisoners. A certain number of washing places are to be constructed in the House of Correction yard; the old offensive privies throughout the prison are to be removed, and a water-closet, on the self-acting principle, with a constant supply of water, is to be fitted up in every apartment. On the top of the prison is to be placed a large cistern, which is to be kept constantly supplied with water by means of the tread-wheel, which is to work a forcing-pump, to throw the water to the top of the prison. There are several other minor additions; but those which we have mentioned are the principal. So far as they go, they will undoubtedly greatly improve the prison; they will render practicable a better classification of the prisoners; and they may hereafter be rendered available for the introduction of individual separation.

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HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.
St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

The plans of these various works have not been submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. This is an infringement of the 2nd and 3rd Vic. cap. 56, sec. 12, which enacts, that it shall not be lawful to enlarge a prison until a plan of the intended addition thereto has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State.

There were 31 male and 7 female prisoners in this prison at the period of our last inspection.

In the Gaol.

4 males for trial.
1 male under sentence of transportion for 7 years, but unable to be removed in consequence of ill health.
1 female for trial.
1 debtor.

In the House of Correction.

26 males and 4 female convicts.

We refer to Return A, annexed to this Report for the particulars relating to the prisoners respectively.

No alteration has hitherto been made in the discipline and management of this prison. The magistrates have deferred the improvements in this department until the alterations now in contemplation in the construction of the prison shall have been carried into effect. But there are several particulars, quite independent of the construction, which are highly objectionable and decidedly illegal, and which ought to be immediately remedied. The practice of employing wardsmen in the discipline of the prison, and in the service of the officers thereof, is expressly forbidden by the 2nd and 3rd Vic. cap. 56, sec. 6, rule 4. The number of prisoners still so employed, and the extra allowances they receive, will be seen by referring to Return B., annexed to this report. It is alleged, in excuse of this practice, that the prison cannot be properly managed without the assistance of prisoners as wardsmen. But if a sufficient number of properly qualified officers were appointed, there would be no necessity for the service of prisoners in aid of the discipline. But in a prison such as this, in which there are sometimes more than 60 prisoners, and in which the daily average is about 40, one officer is manifestly unequal to the duties of the prison (and there is only one officer employed at present). A matron, and one turnkey at least, should be forthwith appointed to assist the keeper.

On referring to the Digest of the Gaol Returns, Table 23, p. 99, of our Fourth Annual Report, and to Table 23, p. 111 *a*, of our present Annual Report, it will be seen that prisons of about the same population with this have from three to four officers to carry on the duties of the prison; and without such a staff it is in vain to expect that the discipline and management of this prison can be rendered in any degree effective.

Prisoners committed, and sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, are kept in this prison in utter idleness. By the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 38, the magistrates are empowered to employ this class of prisoners "at some work or labour not severe;" and although they may not place them on the tread-wheel, yet they might require them to pick either one-half or two-thirds of the quantity of oakum required of the prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour; and, as they are maintained at the expense of the county, they should be made to perform such work, not severe, as can be provided for them. And it would be much more consistent with the character of a house of correction if its inmates were actively employed, instead of being in the state of utter idleness in which we found them, lounging on their beds, and engaged in conversation too probably of an injurious character.

The prisoners before trial, both males and females, are compelled to wear a prison dress. This is in violation of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 17, which declares that "no prisoner before trial shall be compelled to wear a prison dress, unless his or her own clothing is deemed insufficient or improper, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice."

A convicted prisoner, sentenced to seven years' transportation, who has already been more than six months in the prison, and who in all probability must continue there, on the ground of ill health, is confined along with the prisoners before trial. This association of the convicted and untried is improper, and it might be avoided, as the magistrates are empowered, by the 5th Geo. IV., cap. 84, sec. 18, to order such prisoner to be removed to the House of Correction, and to be kept to hard labour; and if the prisoner in the present instance is unequal, from ill health, to the performance of hard labour, he might, at all events, be placed with convicted prisoners, and be employed in the House of Correction in cleaning, as he is at present in the gaol.

The services of the chaplain are still limited to the performance of divine service on Sundays. He does not instruct or visit the prisoners on the week-days; and there are no daily prayers, as required by the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 9. We have already adverted to the want of proper moral and religious instruction in this prison, and we feel it our duty again to notice it, and to express our regret that so important an element in prison discipline should be so neglected. The number of prisoners annually confined in this prison is considerable; they amounted in the course of the last year to 238 criminal prisoners, and 27 debtors. It is anxiously to be desired that such numbers should not be left without that religious instruction which their character and condition so greatly require.

We refer to Return C. for the punishments inflicted in the course of the year for breaches of prison discipline.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments—dietary—labour—health—ages—state of instruction—terms of imprisonment—punishments—clothing—bedding—and general expenses, we refer to Return D., annexed to this Report.

(A.)

A RETURN of the Prisoners in Confinement in the Liberty Gaol and House of Correction at St. Albans on the 31st July, 1840.

GAOL.

Ward.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Whether in Prison before, and how often.
WARD No. 1.	H. S.	21	Felony		July 4, 1840	
	C. T.	27	Ditto		July 15, „	
	J. W.	24	Ditto		July 16, „	
	J. T.	40	Ditto		July 13, „	
	A. B.	..	Ditto	7 years' transportation		
Females.						
WARD No. 2.	M. B.	37	Felony		July 15, „	
	A. B., debtor					

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

WARD No. 1.	S. R.	63	Larceny	2 years and hard labour	Jan. 2, 1840	Once.
	T. C.	30	Assault and want of sureties.	12 months	Jan. 25, „	No.
	S. G.	41	Larceny	6 calendar months' hard labour.	April 10, „	No.
	J. G.	41	Ditto	2 years and labour	April 10, „	No.
	J. P.	30	Ditto	6 calendar months and labour.	April 11, „	No.
	H. C.	21	Ditto	12 calendar months and labour.	April 11, „	Twice.
WARD No. 2.	W. B.	19	Game	2 calendar months and labour.	June 29, „	Once.
	P. Mc.K.	36	Misdemeanor	1 month and labour	July 2, „	No.
	N. R.	42	Ditto	Ditto	July 2, „	No.
	G. W.	22	Ditto	2 months and labour	July 8, „	No.
	W. F.	27	Ditto	1 month and labour	July 14, „	Twice.
	G. L.	24	Ditto	Ditto	July 14, „	Once.
	W. W.	13	Ditto	7 days and labour	July 17, „	No.
	H. J.	12	Ditto	Ditto	July 17, „	No.
WARD No. 3.	T. E.	40	Vagrant	1 calendar month and labour.	July 27, „	Once.
	J. G.	32	Ditto	Ditto	July 27, „	Once.
WARD No. 4.	J. C.	37	Assault	2 months	July 20, „	No.
	T. H.	28	Ditto	6 weeks	July 7, „	No.
	J. R.	32	Ditto	2 calendar months	July 7, „	No.
	D. N.	28	Ditto	6 weeks	July 7, „	Once.
Females.						
WARD No. 5.	S. B.	60	Misdemeanor	12 calendar months	Jan. 2, „	No.
	E. C.	33	Ditto	1 month	July 29, „	No.
	E. H.	40	Ditto	3 calendar months and labour.	May 2, „	No.
	H. F.	19	Ditto	Ditto	May 2, „	Twice.
WARD No. 6.	J. C.	48	Larceny	3 calendar months and labour.	July 3, „	No.
	C. A.	31	Ditto	Ditto	July 3, „	No.
	W. O.	19	Ditto	Ditto	July 3, „	Twice.
	G. H.	24	Ditto	1 calendar month and labour.	July 3, „	Once.
	A. H.	20	Ditto	Ditto	July 3, „	No.
	W. J.	22	Ditto	Ditto	July 3, „	Twice.

(B.)

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners employed as Wardsmen in the Prison on the 31st July, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of Appointment.	Extra Allowances.
J. P.	30	Larceny	6 calendar months' labour	April 11, 1840	July 1, 1840	Gruel and meat.
T. C.	30	Assault.	12 months	July 25, „	July 1, „	Gruel, meat, and beer.
S. R.	63	Larceny	2 years and labour	Jan. 2, „	July 1, „	Gruel.

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(C.)

RETURN of Prisoners in the course of the Year for Breaches of Prison Discipline.

Name.	Punishment.	By whose Authority.
J. H.	24 hours in solitary	By order of the keeper.
F. S.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	3 days in solitary	Ditto.
J. H.	24 hours in solitary	Ditto.
T. L.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	Ditto	Ditto.
W. W.	Stopped half a pound of bread	Ditto.
T. L.	Ditto	Ditto.
W. J.	Ditto	Ditto.
W. B.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. T.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E.	Ditto	Ditto.
W. C.	Ditto	Ditto.
G. C.	Ditto	Ditto.

RETURN D., from the Liberty Gaol and House of Correction at St. Albans, Herts, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

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St. Albans Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

—	Numbers of Persons Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year						
	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.[1]		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	12	2	1	..	13	2	

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	9	2	1	2	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	10	6	16
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	31	..	31
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	6	12
Total	..	..	..	..	39	7	3	3	42	10	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	47	12	59
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	24	3	1	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	28	3	31
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	11
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	1	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	10	6	16
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	39	7	3	3	42	10	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	47	12	59
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	18	..	2	..	20	..	20
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	13	3	3	..	16	3	19
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	64	8	6	..	70	8	78
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
11. For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12. As known or Reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	118	11	11	..	129	11	140
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	10	..	..	..	10	..	10

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	24	2	26
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	24	2	26

No. 4. See Note*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	10	4	..	2	10	6	16
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	2	1	..	13	2	15
Summary Convictions	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	150	17	16	..	166	17	183
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	194	25	17	2	211	27	238
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	24	2	..	..	24	2	26
Total of Debtors and Criminals	219	27	17	2	236	29	265
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE *.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	10	5	3	..	13	5	18
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
3. Summary Convictions	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..		..
Total	22	7	4	..	26	7	33
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	24	7	4	..	28	7	35
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and Upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	9	..	4	..	11	1	7	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	4
2. Ditto, After Trial	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	20	3
3. Ditto, Under Summary Conviction	10	3	20	2	41	6	30	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	11

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment Before Trial	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
2. Ditto, After Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3. Ditto, Under Summary Conviction	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	41	6	47
2. Ditto, after Trial	23	3	26
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	129	11	140
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	5	..	5

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
21 Years and under 30	14	1	..	..	14	1	15
30 Years and upwards	12	3	..	..	12	3	15
Total	32	6	5	..	37	6	43

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
17 Years and under 21	20	6	..	..	20	6	26
21 Years and under 30	66	3	..	..	66	3	69
30 Years and upwards	32	2	..	..	32	2	34
Total	118	11	11	..	129	11	140

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	11	3	4	..	15	3	18
Can Read only	12	2	1	..	13	2	15
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Can Read and Write well	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	32	6	5	..	37	6	43

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	55	5	8	..	63	5	68
Can Read only	19	..	3	..	22	..	22
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	18	3	..	..	18	3	21
Can Read and Write well	26	3	..	..	26	3	29
Total	118	11	11	..	129	11	140

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	46	8	5	1	51	9	60
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	12	2	2	..	14	2	16
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
Twice	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Thrice	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Four times or more	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	22	1	1	..	23	1	24

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	164	8	9	..	173	8	181
Employment, not being Hard Labour	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Not employed	27	17	8	2	35	19	54
Total	194	25	17	2	211	27	238

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	3	..	3	..	6	..	6
Total	3	..	3	..	6	..	6

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	6
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Alban's Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 17.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	42	7	49
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	Cannot	say.	
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	3	1	4
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	Cannot	say.	

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.*	F.
Night Caps	Supplied as required.		Shifts	Supplied as required.	
Day Caps			Beds		
Jackets			Blankets		
Waistcoats			Rugs		
Trowsers			Sheets		
Shirts			Pillow Cases		
Stockings			Towels		
Handkerchiefs			Infirmary Beds		
Shoes			,, Blankets		
Clogs			,, Rugs		
Gowns			,, Sheets		
Petticoats			,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto			,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	226	18	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	112	11	6
,, Bedding	31	4	3
,, Straw	3	0	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	175	17	6
,, Medicines	40	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	9	0	0
,, Soap	19	2	9
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas		..	
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	4	0	0
,, Books	1	1	6
,, Furniture, &c.	4	0	4
,, Rates and Taxes	9	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries		..	
Pensions to Retired Officers	185	13	4
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	1	6	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	7	10	0
,, Sundries not mentioned		..	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	830	5	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	119	10	1
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum		..	
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per Annum, (supplied as necessary.)			

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	224	The	Prison	Diet is	Bread	and Wa	ter only.	..	..
Women . . .									
Boys									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women . . .									
Boys									

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	2	10	Eight inches.	Twelve Revolutions.	..	..	..	Cannot be done.	Pumping Water into a Reservoir.
February .									
March . .	3								
April . .									
May . .	4								
June . .									
July . .									
August .									
September .	3								
October .									
November .	2								
December .									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Deayton .	Gaoler . .	53	1837	135 13 4	..	..	..
William Mogg Bowen.	Chaplain . .	71	1834	50 0 0	..	..	..
Richard Webster .	Surgeon . .	55	..	Salary included in Medicines in Table		charge for No. 19.	Has a salary of £40 per annum, but as it includes all medicines, it is on the other side under that head.
			Total £	185 13 4			

No. 27.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	830 5 5
Total Receipts of Ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	830 5 5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions. .	119 10 1
Grand Total . .	949 15 6

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each prisoner per Day.

I.
Home District.
County and Borough Gaols.
Hertfordshire.
Berkhampstead County Bridewell.

Berkhampstead County Bridewell.

This prison is situated in the middle of the town of Berkhampstead. The accommodation for prisoners consists of seven cells and an airing yard. The dimensions are as follows:—]

Ground Floor.

No. 1.—16 feet by 10 feet, and 12 feet high.
2.—12 feet by 5 feet, and 7 feet high.
3.—12 feet by 5 feet, and 7 feet high.

Upper Floor.

No. 1.—10 feet by 6 feet, and 10 feet high.
2.—8 feet by 6 feet, and 10 feet high.
3.—10 feet by 6 feet, and 10 feet high.
4.—8 feet by 6 feet, and 10 feet high.

Airing Yard.

24 feet by 12 feet.

The windows of the cells on the upper floor are glazed, those below have wooden shutters only. The cells are ill ventilated; in summer they are very close and hot, in winter very cold. There is easy communication, even by whispering, from cell to cell, as we ascertained by experiment; and male and female prisoners are frequently confined in adjacent cells. Two of the cells open upon the public street, with which there may be easy communication; those two cells are very insecure.

Prisoners confined here are such as are committed for examination; when committed for trial they are removed to Hertford County Gaol. Prisoners under summary conviction, whose sentences do not exceed one month, undergo their punishment in this prison. Their number and terms of imprisonment will be seen on referring to the Return annexed to this Report.

The present keeper was temporally appointed to his office by the magistrates in Petty Sessions, in May, 1838, and was by them recommended to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Hertford, and was regularly appointed by that court about six months afterwards. His salary is 30*l.* per annum, and he is permitted to charge one guinea per head for every prisoner conveyed by him to Hertford gaol—a distance of 24 miles. He is the only officer appointed to this prison, and he attends as well upon the female as upon the male prisoners. His wife is not appointed to act as matron, but she attends upon the female prisoners in his absence, but not otherwise. He makes no return of prisoners to Petty or Quarter Sessions, or to the Secretary of State. The prison register is laid before the Berkhampstead Petty Sessions, whenever it meets; and he makes out for the Quarter Sessions his account for the maintenance of the prisoners, at so much per head, according to the number that may have been in confinement. Prisoners, whether untried or convicted, are allowed a pound and a half of bread per diem, and nothing else. The keeper charges the magistrates for as many days as prisoners have been in his custody, according to the contract price of bread, which contract is made by the magistrates every six months with a baker in the town. The keeper has nothing to do with the contract. He supplies the prisoners with straw as it is wanted, for which he charges in his bill. The bedding consists of two blankets, and straw for each bed.

There are three visiting justices who attend occasionally; but there is no fixed time of meeting. They visit one or other of them about once a month, on which occasion they go round the prison and see the prisoners.

There are no regulations for the government of the prison. The keeper receives orders by word of mouth from the magistrates from time to time; but he has no written instructions of any kind for his guidance in the management of the prison or treatment of the prisoners. The visiting justices are, the Hon. G. D. Ryder, the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, and Astley P. Cooper, Esq. They have no Order Book or Minute Book. The only book kept at the prison is a Prison Register. There is no Expense or Account Book of any kind.

All prisoners are searched on admission; and the keeper takes from them knives, money, tobacco, or anything else that he deems improper. Prisoners committed for examination are allowed to purchase for themselves, or to receive from their friends, meat, cheese, butter, bread, and similar articles; but no beer or tobacco is allowed to any prisoner.

The prisoners confined in this prison are, as far as the accommodation will allow, placed in separate cells; to which they are constantly confined, except during the time of exercise, which occupies about an hour and a half daily. The prisoners, both male and female, untried and convicted, adult and juvenile, take their exercise altogether in the same yard and at the same time. The keeper states that he is generally with the prisoners when they are in the airing yard, and always when there are any female prisoners with the males. He declares most positively that he has never left male and female prisoners together for five minutes; he may have done so occasionally for a minute or so, but not more. The practice, however, of thus associating male and female prisoners together, although in the presence of an officer, is in direct violation of the Gaol Act, which declares that male and female prisoners shall be so confined as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other; and whilst the same Act declares that female prisoners shall at all times be attended by female officers, in this prison they are at all times attended by a male officer.

The magistrates have appointed Mr. Steele, a medical man of the town of Berkhampstead, to act as surgeon to the prison; but he has no salary. He charges according to the number of times his attendance is required. He never visits the prison unless sent for by the keeper

to see a sick prisoner; but he then continues to attend so long as his visits are necessary. He orders, for the prisoners under his care, such extra diet and other articles as he deems necessary, which the keeper provides, and for which he charges in his sustenance bill. Such orders are given verbally, as the surgeon keeps no journal in which to record his visits, the sick from time to time under his care, or the orders he may give for medicine, extra food, or other articles. The keeper has seldom to call for the attendance of the surgeon: upon an average about once in three months. The health of the prison is generally good; there have been no deaths during the time of the present keeper; one prisoner had a bad fever, but he recovered.

There is no chaplain appointed to the prison, neither is there any religious service of any kind ever performed in it, although prisoners are often confined in the prison as long as a month together. No instruction of any kind is given to the prisoners. There are a few Testaments and religious tracts for the use of the prisoners, which the keeper gives out to such of the prisoners as can read.

There are very defective and improper arrangements for maintaining the prisoners' personal cleanliness. The prisoners all wash at the pump in the yard, females as well as males. The keeper admits that this is an improper exposure of the females; he says that his wife occasionally provides a pan and a towel in the kitchen for a respectable female.

The prisoners' friends in general supply them with clean linen every week. If they omit doing so, the keeper compels the prisoners to wash their clothes for themselves, and provides them with the requisite conveniences.

The number of prisoners in confinement at the time of our inspection was five, all males; one was remanded for a hearing, and four were summarily convicted. Each had a separate cell, and were kept apart, except during the time of exercise.

The number of prisoners committed to this bridewell in the course of the last year amounted to 131.

Of these 118 were males.
13 were females.

We refer to the annexed Return for the particulars relating to the prisoners committed to this bridewell in the course of the last two years.

It must be apparent, from the particulars above stated, in how objectionable a condition this prison is, and in how many instances the positive requirements of the Gaol Act are violated. Male and female prisoners both communicate and associate together. Female prisoners are under the care of a male officer. No religious instruction is afforded. No distinction is made between the treatment of untried and of convicted prisoners, who associate here freely together. There are no prison regulations; no proper prison journal or account book. And it may be stated that in almost every particular the prison is in a defective and improper condition. It must not be forgotten that this is a county prison, that the number of prisoners committed to it is considerable (as will be seen by referring to the annexed Return), and that they are confined in it for a month at a time.

We strongly recommend that this prison should be used exclusively for prisoners under examination, and that all convicted prisoners should be sent to undergo their sentences in the Hertford County Prison. The Berkhampstead Bridewell is altogether unfit for the enforcement of any salutary or corrective discipline.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners committed to Berkhampstead Bridewell from the 23rd March, 1838, to the 22nd March, 1839, both inclusive.—Total Number 164.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Prisoners under Summary Convictions . .	103 . .	10 . .	113.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Of these .	25	2	27	Were committed for 1 month.
,,	7	1	8	,, 21 days.
,,	15	1	16	,, 14 ,,
,,	4	0	4	,, 10 ,,
,,	7	5	12	,, 7 ,,
,,	0	1	1	,, 5 ,,
	58	10	68	
	17	0	17	Were committed, and afterwards examined and convicted of their respective offences, and paid the fines which were imposed on them.
	28	0	28	Were sent to Hertford Gaol, their terms of imprisonment having exceeded one month.
	103	10	113	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Hertfordshire.
Berkhampstead County Bridewell.

Prisoners for Examination, 50.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Of these .	20	3	23	Were committed to Hertford Gaol for trial.
,,	5	0	5	,, Aylesbury Gaol ,,
,,	21	1	22	,, and afterwards examined and discharged.
	46	4	50	
			113	Summary convictions.
			1	A deserter from H. M. 66th regiment given up to an escort.
		Total .	164	

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to the Berkhampstead Bridewell from the 23rd March, 1839, to the 22nd March, 1840, both inclusive.—Total Number 131.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners under Summary Convictions . .	77	4	81

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Of these .	10	0	10	Were committed for 1 month.
,,	2	0	2	,, 21 days.
,,	25	3	28	,, 14 ,,
,,	5	0	5	,, 10 ,,
,,	13	0	13	,, 7 ,,
,,	0	1	1	,, 5 ,,
	55	4	59	
	9	0	9	Were committed, and afterwards examined and convicted of their respective offences, and paid the fines which were imposed on them.
	13	0	13	Were sent to Hertford Gaol, their terms of imprisonment having exceeded one month.
Total . .	77	4	81	

Prisoners under Examination, 49.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Of these .	25	4	29	Were committed to Hertford Gaol for trial.
,,	15	5	20	,, and afterwards examined and discharged.
	40	9	49	
			11	Summary convictions.
			1	Deserter from H. M. Horse-guards blue given up to an escort.
		Totul .	131	

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement, from the 23d March, 1838, to the 22d March, 1839, at one time, was, on the 2d January, 1839, 15. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement, from the 23d March, 1839, to 22d March, 1840, at one time, was, on the 6th September, 1839, 12.

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement, from the 23d March, 1838, to the 22d March, 1839, was about 4.

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement, from the 23d March, 1839, to the 22d March, 1840, was about 3.

Prisoners for examination and re-examination are detained for different periods, from one day to a-week; but I do not remember but two cases where prisoners were detained for a-week.

Prisoners for trial are detained from one day to ten; but in the latter case only, when I have anticipated the committal of a second prisoner, so as to make one journey serve for two, taking care that all prisoners so detained are at Hertford gaol sufficient time before the commencement of the sessions or assize.

HITCHIN.—COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Hitchin County Bridewell.

This prison is situated on the outside of the town, on its northern extremity. It consists of a small dwelling-house for the keeper, with an airing-yard adjoining, with three cells, each nine feet eight inches, by seven feet eight inches, and nine feet high, for the use of male prisoners, opening into it. There is a cell at the rear of the keeper's house, nine feet eight

inches square, and nine feet high; but it is a miserably dark and ill ventilated place, quite unfit for the confinement of any prisoner. We were obliged to have a candle at mid-day, in order to ascertain the condition and dimensions of this apartment. There is a privy opening into this room, which is very offensive. And yet this is the only apartment in which female prisoners can be placed; and one woman lay-in in it very recently. There is no window to this cell; there is an aperture over the door with iron bars for security, but it opens into a dark passage, and scarcely any light or air is admitted through it into the cell.

The males' cells are lighted and ventilated in the same manner; but as they open into the airing-yard, there is sufficient light; and when the cells are not over crowded, the ventilation is tolerably good.

There are in each cell two wooden bedsteads, which nearly occupy the entire floor, and make it almost impossible for the prisoners to move about in the cell. And when, as sometimes happens, two prisoners sleep in each bed, a very inconvenient, unwholesome, and improper crowding of the prisoners is the consequence. We recommend that the wooden bedsteads should be removed, and that hammocks should be substituted for them.

There is in the yard a privy for the use of the male prisoners: there is also a pump, at which they are required to wash every morning; the keeper supplies them with soap and towels. When there are female prisoners, they are attended by the keeper's daughter; and a tub with water, soap, and towels, is daily given in to the females.

One of the cells in the yard is used for straw and lumber; so that only two cells are available for the use of the male prisoners. We found the females' cell filled with various articles belonging to the keeper; and the reason he assigned for placing them there was, that he had no other place in which to put them. The magistrates, however, have recently given orders for the erection of a store-room; and when it is built, all the cells will be kept clear for the use of prisoners.

We observed that all the cells were much defaced with writing and scratches upon the walls; they were also dirty and untidy, and stand much in need of plastering and lime-washing.

At the time of our inspection, there were only two prisoners in confinement, boys under 14 years of age, sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment. They both slept in the same bed: but the keeper stated that this was not the usual practice. A night or two before our visit, four prisoners slept in one of the cells:—two adult prisoners in one bed, and two boys in the other.

In the course of the last year 121 prisoners were committed to this bridewell:—

113 males.
8 females.

Of these	85	were in the prison	7 days and under.
„	26	„	14 days, and more than 7 days.
„	9	„	21 days, and more than 14 days.
„	1	„	30 days; a deserter.
	121		

Although this prison is only fit for a lock-up house for prisoners under examination, it is frequently used for convicted prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment are under one month. We strongly recommend that all convicted prisoners should be sent to the Hertford Prison, to undergo their sentences. This mode of procedure might indeed entail an additional expense upon the county for the removal of prisoners; but it would prevent the evil arising from gaol association in utter idleness; it would be productive of much good, by securing the enforcement of a strict and salutary discipline; it would, we believe, operate beneficially, by deterring from the commission of crime, from a persuasion that a punishment so severe awaited the offender in the event of conviction; and it would, in all probability, prove less expensive in the end. We find that prisoners dread a committal to the Hertford House of Correction. Two instances have lately occurred of prisoners having told the keeper of this bridewell, while conveying them to the Hertford Gaol, that they should not mind being sent to St. Albans Prison; but that they did not at all like the Hertford Prison, because the discipline there was so strict.

The keeper of the bridewell, Isaac Skinner, aged 42, was appointed to his office by the Court of Quarter Sessions in April, 1839. His salary is 24*l.* per annum; and he is allowed an unfurnished house. He acts also as a constable for the town of Hitchin. He states that when absent from the prison on his duty as constable, or when taking prisoners to Hertford, St. Albans, or Bedford, which places are respectively 17 miles distant from Hitchin, his son, who is between 18 and 19 years of age, takes charge of the prison. But we apprehend that, as this young man is apprenticed to a trade, and as his father's salary is but small, the latter cannot afford to occupy his son's time in this way, so often as he himself is called away from the prison; and we have reason to believe that it is sometimes left without any officer in charge of it.

There is no chaplain appointed for this prison; and no religious service of any kind is ever performed in it. Since the appointment of the present keeper no clergyman, as such, has ever visited the prisoners; nor are any books or instruction whatever provided for them.

The prisoners, having no labour, work, or employment provided for them, spend their time in utter idleness; except when they are employed in cleaning knives and forks, boots and shoes, and kitchen utensils, for the keeper.

There is no regularly appointed surgeon. If a prisoner is taken ill, the keeper calls in any surgeon of the town he thinks proper. He has had occasion to do this only twice in the course of the last year.

I. HOME DISTRICT. — County and Borough Gaols. — *Hertfordshire.* Hitchin County Bridewell.

There are no rules or regulations for the guidance of the keeper, in the management of the bridewell, or in the treatment of the prisoners. The magistrates, however, are engaged in making a selection from the Hertford Prison rules, of such as they think applicable to this bridewell.

There are nominally three visiting justices: but two of these have left the neighbourhood; and the third, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, has alone visited the prison in the course of the last year.

The prison diet consists of nothing more than 1½ lb. of bread; to which convicted prisoners are strictly confined. Prisoners under examination may procure for themselves, or receive from their friends, any plain food, in addition to the prison allowance. No beer or tobacco, however, is permitted. The bread is supplied by a baker in the town, who has served the prison for a number of years. He sends in his bill every half year to the magistrates for the quantity supplied.

The prison bedding consists of a straw mattress and bolster, two blankets, and a coverlet. The bedding, at the time of our visit, was not clean.

After we had made our inspection of this bridewell, we conferred with the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, the only visiting justice, who at present attends to it; and we pointed out to him the several important particulars in which it is so deficient. He entirely concurred with us in opinion, that this prison is altogether unfit for the confinement of prisoners; and that even if it were rendered as efficient as possible, it would still be advisable to send all convicted prisoners to Hertford House of Correction, and to retain the Hitchin Bridewell for prisoners under examination. It would be very desirable that, if it were possible, a portion of the ground at the rear of the prison, belonging to Skinner's Charity, should be rented by the county, and enclosed as a yard for female prisoners. This class of prisoners have no airing-yard at present; and the enclosure which we recommend would not only supply an essential requisite, but would secure for that dark and unwholesome cell, now the only accommodation for female prisoners, a sufficiency of light and ventilation.

ESSEX.

COUNTY GAOL, SPRINGFIELD.

Essex. Springfield County Gaol.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

No alteration has been made since our last Report in the construction of this prison, and but few in the discipline. The employment of prisoners in the discipline has been discontinued; but they are still employed, to a considerable extent, in the service of the prison, and occasionally in that of the subordinate officers. The visiting justices are, however, very anxious to dispense with the services of the prisoners; and on the very day of our last inspection they came to a resolution to discontinue those services by degrees; and they have authorized the governor to engage four paid officers, in addition to the present staff, upon whom are to devolve the duties which have hitherto been performed by the prisoners.

We found 136 prisoners confined here at the date of our last inspection. The mode in which they were classed will be seen on referring to Return A, annexed to this Report.

We carefully inspected this prison by night, some hours after locking-up time; and we found the atmosphere of the cells in a very offensive and unwholesome state, although, in themselves, they were in a very clean condition, with reference both to the cells and the bedding. The foulness of the atmosphere is entirely owing to the narrowness of the cells, and to their defective ventilation; and all the officers of the prison united in admitting the unhealthiness which is the natural result. The governor himself bore testimony to this fact, and said that the cells were in consequence unfit for the continued close confinement of prisoners. He stated that he had not complained of their unfitness to the magistrates, because he felt that it was his duty to carry on the discipline of the prison in the best way he could with the means placed at his disposal. The surgeon also coincided in this opinion, and stated that such was the defective ventilation of the cells, that prisoners solitarily confined in them for one month, as is frequently ordered by sentence of the court, must undoubtedly suffer serious injury in point of health; and that, in consequence of this, the sentence of the court must be mitigated or remitted. Thus, in point of fact, the condition of the cells renders necessary an interference with the due execution of the sentence as passed by a court of justice. The chaplain likewise stated that the cells are so offensive, that at times he is unable to go into them. He says that he sees more of the prisoners in solitary confinement than any other of the officers, and that the state of the cells, when so occupied, is "quite horrid." He made similar complaints with regard to the chapel, which is exceedingly ill ventilated, and in which the prisoners are crowded together in a manner that renders the atmosphere very foul and unwholesome, especially during the afternoon service on Sundays. The chaplain added, that his own health had frequently suffered in consequence of the impure air he has been compelled to breathe in the performance of his duties, both in the cells and in the chapel; and that his medical adviser has told him that the coating of his stomach had been seriously injured by the foul atmosphere he has been under the necessity of inhaling. Some of the subordinate officers made similar complaints, and stated, that at unlocking time in the morning the effluvium is frequently so offensive, that they return quite sick, and are unable to eat their breakfast. The condition in which we ourselves found the cells after they had been locked for a few hours fully bears out these statements, and enables us to form a very decided opinion as to the

noxious state of the air after they have been closed for the whole night. We have rarely had to perform a more unpleasant duty than that of inspecting those cells in the night time. We feel no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the cells are not fit even for the ordinary occupation of them, and that the health of the prisoners under long sentences, who only sleep in them, must, to a certain extent, be injuriously affected. But for the close confinement of prisoners, a use to which these cells are frequently applied, they are utterly unfit. In the course of last year there were no fewer than 70 prisoners who were ordered by sentence of the court to solitary confinement. When the sentence does not exceed 14 days, the prisoner is on no occasion permitted to leave his cell during the whole of that term. If the sentence exceeds 14 days, the first week is passed in that strict seclusion just described; and for the remainder of the term the prisoner is permitted to take exercise for a short time each day in the passage adjoining the cell.

Independent of the narrow dimensions and defective ventilation of those cells, there are no conveniences in them for the prisoner. He is obliged to use his cell-pot; and, as he is rarely visited in the course of the day, in order that the sentence of solitary confinement may be as little as possible broken in upon, the cell-pot, after it has been used, frequently remains in the cell for many hours before it is removed. It is not easy to imagine the state of the cells under these circumstances; and we do not consider that the magistrates are justified in delaying to provide cells in which to carry into effect, with propriety and efficiency, a sentence of solitary confinement. Such cells should undoubtedly be immediately constructed and properly fitted up.

There are other occasions on which those cells are used for the close confinement of prisoners, both by day and by night: they are sometimes used as punishment cells; and prisoners who refuse to work on the tread-wheel, or who complain that, from ill health, they are unable to do so, notwithstanding the attestation of the surgeon that he does not see any reason to admit that there is any ground for such complaint, are closely confined in these cells for a week, during which time they are not permitted to leave them upon any occasion.

This is not the only feature in the construction of this prison against which objections may be made. There are 14 yards, and to each yard is attached a certain number of cells, which are situated on three floors. The narrow passages into which the cells open are divided into short portions by staircases and doors; by which means the several portions of each ward form, as it were, distinct prisons, over which the officer can exercise no control, unless he is in the passage. In no part of the prison can the officer inspect more than a very few yards of passage, with not more than 10 cells opening into it. It would, therefore, be impossible for a body of officers, even much more numerous than that which is provided for this gaol, to maintain in it an efficient superintendence, or to carry out the discipline laid down in the regulations of the prison.

There are day-rooms to each ward. Those in which prisoners before trial are placed, and those in which some of the classes of convicted prisoners are placed, are constantly used by the prisoners, who associate together without restraint. There are no means of inspecting the day-rooms; and prisoners must be aware of the approach of an officer before he can enter their room. And as prisoners before trial are kept without any employment, a most injurious and corrupting intercourse must be the inevitable result.

This prison is one of great importance. There were no fewer than 1,026 prisoners confined in it in the course of last year—many of them for considerable periods. We are, therefore, anxious to impress upon the magistrates of the county the necessity of promptly doing something for its effective improvement. The site is admirable, and has been most judiciously chosen with reference both to health and convenience. The drainage is excellent. A fine boundary wall encloses an area of about 400 feet square. But nothing can be worse than the internal arrangements. A reconstruction alone can remedy the existing evils and inconveniences; and this might be gradually effected by the building of one wing at a time.

The old prison at Chelmsford is quite unfit for the purposes to which it is applied. The house of correction portion of it has been condemned for some time, is entirely disused, and rapidly falling into ruin. The gaol portion is still used for female convicts and for debtors. But accommodation might easily be provided for these classes, as well as for the male criminal prisoners, at Springfield, if the prison there were reconstructed upon a better principle. And we have been informed that the sale of the site and materials of the old gaol at Chelmsford would fully meet the cost of reconstructing Springfield County Gaol. By this means two very bad prisons (so far as construction is concerned) would be got rid of, and a proper prison, built upon those improved principles which the present advanced state of prison architecture has shown to be necessary, might easily be erected. And the magistrates and officers of the prison, whom we believe to be most anxious to render it a proper place of confinement, would then have at their disposal the means of giving to their labour and exertions a beneficial effect.

There are some circumstances connected with the surgeon's duties, to which we are desirous of directing attention. The prisoners, on their first admission, are at once placed in their respective wards, without being examined or seen by the surgeon; and, unless they should happen to be taken ill, they would not be visited by him during the whole term of their imprisonment. This is in direct contravention of two requirements of the Gaol Act; for by the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, Rule 17, it is enacted that "the surgeon shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward;" and by the 33d section of the same Act it is provided that "every surgeon shall, and is hereby required to visit every prison to which he shall be appointed, and to see every prisoner confined therein, whether criminal or debtor, twice at least in every week." The former of these requirements is not attended to, because there are no cells provided for the reception of prisoners on their admission; and the governor states that he is compelled to place the prisoners at once in their respective classes. Provision ought, however, to be made to meet

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex. Springfield County Gaol.

the express requirements of the Gaol Act; and there is no reason why the latter duty, above referred to, should not be regularly performed.

The surgeon attends the prison regularly every day, and sees all such prisoners as complain of indisposition, or such as, in the opinion of the officers, require his care. And the governor states that the surgeon is most punctual and kind in his attendance upon the prisoners; and that, whenever there is occasion, he attends the sick either by night or by day.

The surgeon expressed to us his opinion that the prison allowance of food is not sufficient for those prisoners whose sentences exceed three months: and he states that, in order to maintain their health, he finds himself constantly called upon to order extra diet, consisting of ten ounces of meat and a pint of soup daily. There were 17 prisoners receiving extra diet on he day of our last inspection; and this, in addition to 20 other prisoners who received extra diet as being employed in the service of the prison, viz., 2 bakers, 2 cooks, the wash-house man, the infirmary man, and 14 cleaners, each of whom daily receives four ounces of meat and a quart of soup, in addition to the ordinary prison allowance. The surgeon stated that, without such extra diet, he could not maintain the health of the prisoners: he added, that there is a constant tendency to scurvy, and this is to be attributed to the scantiness of the diet, and to the bad ventilation of the cells.

The bread for the use of the prisoners, both in Springfield and in Chelmsford County Prisons, is made at Springfield Gaol; and the supply for Chelmsford Gaol is daily taken thither, a distance of three quarters of a mile, by a prisoner: a great part of the way is through the public streets of the town. A convicted prisoner, in the prison dress, under charge of an officer, wheels the barrow containing the bread to and from Chelmsford Gaol daily. This employment of a prisoner outside the walls of the prison, and this daily public exposure of him in the streets of the county town, is highly reprehensible; and we trust that the practice will be immediately discontinued.

It has been the custom for some months past regularly to bathe the prisoners;—adult prisoners once a fortnight, juvenile prisoners about once a week. The practice in itself is excellent; and we doubt not that it conduces greatly to the health of the prisoners; but the mode in which it is carried into effect is very objectionable. Three prisoners are stripped, and bathed at the same time in the same bath; a fourth prisoner assists in washing them. This is a dirty and indecent practice, and is in direct violation of one of the rules of the prison, which has recently been adopted, and which declares that no prisoner shall be stripped and bathed in the presence of any other prisoner.

The same officer is governor of both Springfield and Chelmsford County Prisons. This is in violation of sec. 10, Rule 1, of the Gaol Act, which directs that the keeper of every prison shall reside therein. We are given to understand that the governor's having charge of both these prisons is only a temporary arrangement. But, if the course we have recommended of providing for the accommodation of the prisoners at Springfield be soon carried into effect, the irregularity we have adverted to will speedily cease.

We find that the governor employs one of the officers of the prison in his service, for which he pays him a small sum weekly. This officer (who is the baker) cleans the governor's knives and forks, and boots and shoes; he also cleans his horse and carriage, and drives it out with the family. Another officer also is frequently employed in cultivating the governor's garden, assisted occasionally by one or two of the prisoners. We are strongly of opinion that the practice of employing officers in the domestic service of the governor, or of any other officer of a prison, is highly objectionable; it leads to many abuses, and to neglect of duty. The governor should receive a proper salary for his services, out of which he should pay for whatever servants he may require. The governor stated that the magistrates were aware that he so employed the officers. But the practice is so highly objectionable, that we trust it will be discontinued.

We have, in our former Reports, so fully described the several duties of the officers of this prison, that we deem it unnecessary again to enumerate them. It is, however, with much satisfaction that we now state that the prison is remarkable for its cleanliness, that the officers are zealous and attentive to their duties, and that the highly-intelligent governor carries on the discipline with as much efficiency as the very inadequate means placed at his disposal permit.

The prisoners are called by numbers instead of by their names. Each cell throughout the prison is numbered from No. 1 to No. 249. A corresponding number is kept in each cell, and the prisoner belonging to it, wears and is called by that number, so long as he occupies the cell.

For an account of the punishments for breaches of discipline inflicted in the course of the last year, we refer to Return B, annexed to this Report.

By reference to Return C, will be seen the number of prisoners employed in the service of the prison.

There has been a slight diminution in the number of prisoners committed to this prison:—

In 1838 the numbers were	. . .	1,178
In 1839 „	. . .	1,026

On referring to Return D, annexed to this Report, the comparative population of this prison at corresponding periods in the years 1839 and 1840 will be seen.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, the dietary, labour, terms of imprisonment, health, ages, state of instruction, expenses, &c., we refer to Return E.

(A.)

A RETURN of the Prisoners in each Ward or Yard on the 12th August 1840.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Springfield County Gaol.

No. of Cell.	Class of Prisoners.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	If previously Committed, and how often.
No. 1 YARD.				
1	Felons for trial . . .	. .	. . .	. .
2	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
3 to 5	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
6	Felons for trial . . .	C. T. . .	Burglary	No.
7 to 9	,,	S. M. . .	Stealing wheat . . .	,,
10	,,	E. W. . .	Burglary	Yes, once.
11	,,	W. D. . .	,,	Yes, three times.
12 to 14	,,	W. O. . .	Cutting and maiming .	No.
15	,,	J. C. . .	Bestiality	,,
16 to 18	,,	J. N. . .	Manslaughter . . .	,,
19	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
20	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
21 to 24	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
No. 2 YARD.				
25	Convicted felons . .	. .	. . .	. .
26	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
27	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
28	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
29	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
30	Convicted felons . .	J. J. . .	Stealing wood . . .	Yes, once.
31	,,	J. H. . .	Burglary	Yes, twice.
32	,,	S. J. . .	Stealing fowls . . .	Yes, three times.
33	,,	J. M. . .	,, a pig . . .	No.
34	,,	J. R. . .	,, oats . . .	Once.
35	,,	W. H. . .	,, money . . .	No.
36	,,	T. R. . .	,, coals . . .	,,
37	,,	J. A. . .	,, wheat . . .	,,
38	,,	G. H. . .	,, an ass . . .	,,
39	,,	S. H. . .	Burglary	Twice.
40	,,	T. J. . .	Sheep stealing . . .	Once.
41	,,	A. P. . .	Stealing onion seed. .	No.
No. 3 YARD.				
42	Convicted felons . .	T. C. . .	Stealing bulrushes . .	Yes, once.
43	,,	B. L. . .	,, stockings . .	No.
44	,,	W. C. . .	,, straw . . .	,,
45	,,	N. B. . .	,, drabbet . .	,,
46	,,	E. B. . .	,,	,,
47	,,	J. H. . .	,, iron . . .	,,
48	,,	T. W. . .	,, wood . . .	,,
49	,,	J. G. . .	,, rushes . . .	,,
50	,,	J. P. . .	,, a shirt . . .	Once.
51	,,	R. H. . .	,, a handkerchief	,,
52	,,	S. H. . .	,, money . . .	No.
53	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
54	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
55	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
56	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
No. 4 YARD.—Boys.				
57	Convicted felon . . .	W. S. . .	Stealing tares . . .	Yes, once.
58	,,	A. A. . .	,, a coat . . .	No.
59	,,	J. W. . .	,, images . . .	Yes, twice.
60	Convicted misdemeanant	J. G. . .	,, watercresses .	,,
61	,,	H. D. . .	,, currants . .	No.
62	,,	J. R. . .	,, apples . . .	,,
63	Vagrant	F. L. . .	Found in an outhouse .	Yes, three times.
64	,,	J. R. . .	,,	,,
65	Convicted misdemeanant	C. A. . .	Stealing peas . . .	Yes, once.
66	,,	S. H. . .	Damaging a bush . .	No.
67	Felon for trial . . .	J. C. . .	Picking pockets . . .	,,
68	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
69	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
70	. . .	. .	. . .	. .
71	. . .	. .	. . .	. .

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Springfield County Gaol.

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Cell.	Class of Prisoners.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	If previously Committed, and how often.
No. 5 YARD.				
72	Convicted felons . .	J. S. . .	Stealing peas . . .	No.
73	,,	R. L. . .	,, beans . . .	,,
74 to 76	,,	T. F., G. P., and W. L.	T. F., stealing mugs; G. P., sheep; W. L., fowls.	T. F., twice; G.P.and W.L. No.
77	,,	E. R. . .	Stealing money . . .	No.
78	,,	T. W. . .	,, a handkerchief .	Yes, once.
79	,,	J. G. . .	Housebreaking . . .	No.
80	,,	J. R. . .	Stealing money . . .	Yes, twice.
81	,,	W. M. . .	,, coal . . .	No.
82 to 84	. . .	. .	. . .	..
85	Convicted felons . .	W. C. . .	Stealing boards . . .	Yes, four times
86	,,	T. L. . .	,, stealing meat .	,, twice.
87	. . .	. .	. . .	..
88	Convicted felons . .	C. C. . .	Housebreaking . . .	No.
89	,,	G. R. . .	Stealing money . . .	Yes, twice.
90 to 92	. . .	. .	. . .	..
No. 6 YARD.				
93	Convicted felons . .	I. C. . .	Stealing money . .	No.
94	,,	S. D. . .	,, wine . . .	,,
95	,,	G. W. . .	,, rabbits . . .	Yes, once.
96	,,	W. R. . .	,, wheat . . .	,, twice.
97	,,	H. M. . .	,, wine . . .	,, once.
98	. . .	. .	. . .	..
99	. . .	. .	. . .	..
100	Convicted felons . .	J. H. . .	Stealing a handkerchief	No.
101	,,	W. O. . .	,, hay . . .	,,
102	,,	I. P. . .	Burglary	,,
103	. . .	. .	. . .	..
104	Convicted felons . .	W. T. . .	Stealing malt . . .	No.
105	,,	I. P. . .	,, hay. . . .	,,
106	,,	R. C. . .	,, a donkey . .	,,
107	,,	S. G. . .	,, fowls . . .	,,
108	,,	W. B. . .	,,	,,
109	,,	W. B. . .	,,	,,
110	,,	R. R. . .	,, geese . . .	,,
No. 7 YARD.				
111	Convicted misdemeanants	W. P. . .	Assault	Yes, once.
112	,,	I. W. . .	Uttering base coin . .	No.
113	,,	W. Y. . .	Assault, with intent, &c.	,,
114	,,	I. R. . .	Assault	Yes, four times.
115	,,	T. T. . .	Stealing peas . . .	,, once.
116	. . .	. .	. . .	..
117	Convicted misdemeanants	R. M. . .	Stealing cabbages . .	Yes, once.
118	,,	W. C. . .	,, potatoes . .	No.
119	. . .	. .	. . .	..
120	. . .	. .	. . .	..
121	. . .	. .	. . .	..
122	. . .	. .	. . .	..
123	Convicted misdemeanants	W. J. . .	Poaching	Yes, once.
124	. . .	. .	. . .	..
No. 8 YARD.				
125	Convicted misdemeanants	. .	. . .	..
126	,,	W. W. . .	Stealing peas . . .	No.
127	,,	J. W. . .	Malicious damage . .	,,
128	. . .	. .	. . .	..
129	Convicted misdemeanants	E. H. . .	Stealing onions . . .	Yes, once.
130	. . .	. .	. . .	..
131	Convicted misdemeanants	J. W. . .	Stealing peas . . .	Yes, once.
132	. . .	. .	. . .	..
133	. . .	. .	. . .	..
134	Convicted misdemeanants	G. C. . .	Misdemeanor in service .	No.
135	,,	J. T. . .	Uttering base coin . .	,,
136	,,	E. D. . .	,,	,,
137	,,	P. H. . .	Assault	,,
138	,,	G. M. . .	Bestiality	,,
139	,,	J. W. . .	Stealing peas . . .	,,

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Cell.	Class of Prisoners.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	If previously Committed, and how often.
No. 9 YARD.				
140	Convicted misdemeanant	J. C.	Breach of the peace	No.
141	,,	T. G.	Assault	Yes, once.
142	,,	B. C.	,,	No.
143	Acquitted, being insane	G. R.	Murder	,,
144	. . .	. .	. . .	..
145	Vagrants	W. M.	Lodging in an outhouse	No.
146	,,	W. W.	Begging	Yes, once.
147	. . .	. .	. . .	..
148	Vagrants	J. W.	Begging	Yes, nine times.
149	,,	J. C.	Lodging in an outhouse	No.
150	. . .	. .	. . .	..
151	. . .	. .	. . .	..
152	. . .	. .	. . .	..
153	Vagrants	H. S.	Lodging in an outhouse	No.
154	,,	J. A.	,,	,,
155	. . .	. .	. . .	..
156	Vagrants	W. C.	Resisting a constable	Yes, four times.
157	. . .	. .	. . .	..
No. 10 YARD.				
158	. . .	. .	. . .	..
159	. . .	. .	. . .	..
160	. . .	. .	. . .	..
161	Vagrants	J. H.	Found in an outhouse	No.
162	. . .	. .	. . .	..
163 to 166	. . .	. .	. . .	..
167	. . .	. .	. . .	..
168	. . .	. .	. . .	..
169	Vagrants	B. B.	Leaving his family	Yes, twice.
170	,,	B. L.	,,	,, once.
171	,,	J. W.	Lodging in the open air	No.
172 to 174	,,	J. T.	Found in an outhouse	Yes, twice.
175	,,	W. D.	,,	No.
176	,,	T. S.	Leaving his child	,,
177 to 179	,,	J. B.	Leaving his wife	,,
No. 11 YARD.				
180	Convicted misdemeanant	J. R.	Breach of the peace	Yes, six times.
181	,,	T. C.	,,	No.
182	,,	J. L.	Misdemeanor	,,
183	. . .	. .	. . .	..
184	. . .	. .	. . .	..
185	. . .	. .	. . .	..
186	. . .	. .	. . .	..
187	. . .	. .	. . .	..
188	. . .	. .	. . .	..
189	. . .	. .	. . .	..
190	. . .	. .	. . .	..
191	. . .	. .	. . .	..
192	. . .	. .	. . .	..
193	. . .	. .	. . .	..
194	. . .	. .	. . .	..
No. 12 YARD.				
195	. . .	. .	. . .	..
196	. . .	. .	. . .	..
197	. . .	. .	. . .	..
198	. . .	. .	. . .	..
199	. . .	. .	. . .	..
200	. . .	. .	. . .	..
201	Convicted misdemeanant	J. P.	Assaulting a constable	No.
202	,,	C. F.	Breach of the peace	Yes, twice.
203	,,	J. G.	,,	No.
204	,,	J. L.	,,	,,
205	,,	C. C.	,,	,,
206	,,	J. C.	,,	Yes, once.
207	Convicted felon	J. W.	Stealing clothes	Yes, three times.
208	Vagrant	S. S.	Not maintaining his family.	Yes, four times.
209	. . .	. .	. . .	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

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Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Cell.	Class of Prisoners.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	If previously Committed, and how often.
No. 13 YARD.				
210	Smugglers	J. C.	Smuggling	No.
211	. . .	J. M.	„	„
212	Misdemeanant for trial	J. C.	Assault	Yes, once.
213	Convicted misdemeanant	G. C.	Perjury	„
214	. . .	. .	. . .	..
215	Felon for trial	T. L.	Picking pockets	No.
216	. . .	. .	. . .	..
217	. . .	. .	. . .	..
218	. . .	. .	. . .	..
219	. . .	. .	. . .	..
220	Felon for trial	J. C.	Picking pockets	No.
221	Convicted felon	W. F.	Stealing ploughshares	„
222	. . .	. .	. . .	..
223	. . .	. .	. . .	..
224	. . .	. .	. . .	..
225	. . .	. .	. . .	..
226	. . .	. .	. . .	..
227	. . .	. .	. . .	..
No. 14 YARD.				
228	Convicted felon	. .	. . .	..
229	„	. .	. . .	..
230	Felon for trial	C. N. S.	Stealing money	No.
231	. . .	. .	. . .	..
232	. . .	. .	. . .	..
233 to 236	. . .	. .	. . .	..
237	. . .	. .	. . .	..
238	Felon for trial	J. F.	Housebreaking	Yes, once.
239	„	J. H.	Burglary	No.
240	„	J. D.	„	Yes, 13 times.
241	„	A. J.	Stealing an ass	No.
242 to 244	. . .	. .	. . .	..
245	Felon for trial	E. M.	Stealing an umbrella	No.
246	. . .	. .	. . .	..
247 to 249	„	J. P.	Stealing a bill	Yes, four times.
LAZARETTO.				
..	Convicted felon	T. J.	Embezzlement	No.

INFIRMARY.—*None.*

(B.)

A RETURN of Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline, for the Year ending 30th June, 1840.

Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is untried or convicted.
J. D.	Talking on the wheel	Confinement in a separate cell.	Convicted.
G. W.	„	„ „	„
W. G.	„	„ „	„
G. F.	Neglecting his work	„ „	„
G. M.	„	„ „	„
W. W.	Cutting letters on hand-rail	„ „	„
H. A.	Neglecting his work	„ in a refractory cell	„
E. H.	Talking	„ in a separate cell	„
R. J.	Neglecting his work	„ „	„
G. H.	Throwing stones about	„ „	„
E. H.	Talking	„ „	„
W. W.	„	„ „	„
G. S.	„	„ „	„
W. N.	„	„ „	„
J. G.	„	„ „	„
J. M.	„	„ „	„
W. C.	„	„ „	„

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued*.

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HOME DISTRICT.

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Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is untried or convicted.
W. R.	Quarrelling	Confinement in a refractory cell	Untried.
T. B.	Neglecting his work	" in a separate cell	Convicted.
W. W.	"	" "	"
S. E.	Tearing his shirt up, and then attempting to hang himself with it	" in a separate cell and handcuffed	"
J. D.	Talking	" in a separate cell	Untried.
B. S.	"	" "	"
B. C.	"	" "	"
J. N.	Refusing to work	Allowance of bread and cheese stopped	Convicted.
J. P.	"	" "	"
E. H.	"	" "	"
S. M.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
J. D.	"	" "	"
J. L.	"	" "	"
G. H.	"	" "	"
W. J.	"	" "	"
B. S.	"	Confinement in a refractory cell	"
J. S.	Not making his bed	" in a separate cell	"
J. G.	Talking	" "	"
G. B.	"	" "	"
T. H.	"	" "	"
E. B.	"	" "	"
T. N.	Selling his bread	" in a refractory cell	"
G. B.	Refusing to go to chapel	" "	"
D. S.	Stealing bread	" "	"
E. H.	Talking	" "	"
J. P.	Using improper language	" in a separate cell	Untried.
J. B.	Talking	" "	Convicted.
J. F.	Stopping the drain up	" "	"
B. C.	Neglecting his work	" "	"
J. G.	Fighting	" in a refractory cell	Untried.
J. P.	Talking in chapel	" "	"
J. H.	Talking	" in a separate cell	Convicted.
W. A.	"	" "	"
B. C.	"	" "	"
D. S.	Neglecting his work	" "	"
W. J.	"	" "	"
J. P.	Making loud noises	" "	Untried.
R. W.	"	" "	"
J. H.	"	" "	"
D. G.	Quarrelling	" "	Convicted.
G. W.	"	" "	"
J. P.	Talking and throwing stones	" in a refractory cell	Untried.
E. G.	Throwing stones about	" in a separate cell	"
J. H.	"	" in a refractory cell	"
G. B.	Singing in his cell	" in a separate cell	Convicted.
S. P.	"	" "	"
J. B.	Talking	" "	"
S. B.	"	" "	"
S. C.	Neglecting his work	" "	"
E. G.	Irreverent behaviour in chapel	" "	Untried.
R. W.	"	" "	"
J. P.	"	" "	"
J. H.	"	" "	"
W. A.	"	" "	"
J. N.	"	" "	"
C. D.	"	" "	"
T. S.	"	" "	"
G. S.	"	" "	"
F. S.	"	" "	"
W. B.	"	" "	"
F. D.	"	" "	"
J. N.	Refusing to pump water	" "	Convicted.
J. P.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
J. L.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
J. M.	"	" "	"
J. P.	"	" "	"
J. W.	"	" "	"
J. P.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

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Springfield County Gaol.

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is untried or convicted.
D. D.	Refusing to pump water	Confinement in a separate cell	Convicted.
E. P.	"	" "	"
A. M.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
W. J.	"	" "	"
J. H.	"	" "	"
W. S.	"	" "	"
W. K.	Dirtying his cell	" "	"
J. B.	Making loud noises	" in a refractory cell	"
S. L.	Talking	" in a separate cell	"
J. R.	"	" "	Untried.
J. D.	"	" "	"
W. H.	"	" "	"
W. B.	"	" "	"
R. N.	"	" "	"
J. H.	Cutting letters on his cell door.	" in a refractory cell	Convicted.
J. S.	Talking	" "	Untried.
J. F.	Being with another in the privy	" in a separate cell	Convicted.
E. C.	Making a loud noise	" "	Untried.
W. G.	Neglecting his work	" "	Convicted.
D. R.	"	" "	"
J. N.	"	" "	"
J. D.	"	" "	"
W. K.	"	" "	"
J. F.	Singing in his cell	" "	Untried.
J. C.	Refusing to work	" "	Convicted.
T. B.	"	" "	"
T. S.	Talking	" "	Untried.
J. W.	"	" "	"
W. M.	"	" "	"
J. N.	"	" "	"
W. K.	"	" "	"
H. D.	"	" "	"
J. H.	"	" "	"
E. C.	Stealing bread	" in a refractory cell	"
E. P.	Not making his bed	" in a separate cell	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
T. H.	"	" "	"
J. F.	Using profane language	" in a refractory cell	Convicted.
O. M.	Singing in his cell	" "	Untried.
B. S.	Talking	" in a separate cell	"
J. D.	"	" "	"
W. F.	"	" "	"
J. S.	"	" "	"
T. H.	"	" "	"
C. P.	"	" "	"
P. C.	"	" "	"
J. T.	"	" "	"
D. M.	"	" "	Convicted.
J. B.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
G. A.	"	" "	"
J. H.	"	" "	"
W. W.	"	" "	"
W. M.	"	" "	"
W. B.	"	" "	"
J. R.	"	" "	"
G. P.	"	" "	"
A. P.	"	" "	"
W. K.	"	" "	"
C. A.	"	" "	"
J. P.	Insolence to the Chaplain	" in a refractory cell	Untried.
J. F.	Talking in chapel	" "	"
G. A.	Fighting	" in a separate cell	Convicted.
J. L.	Talking	" "	"
W. B.	"	" "	"
J. P.	"	" "	"
D. D.	"	" "	"
E. P.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
J. H.	"	" "	"
S. M.	"	" "	"
W. M.	"	" "	"

Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
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Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is untried or convicted.
J. S.	Talking	Confinement in a separate cell	Convicted.
W. C.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
T. S.	"	" "	"
G. C.	"	" "	"
G. C.	"	" "	"
J. T.	Making loud noises	" "	Untried.
J. E.	"	" "	"
G. W.	"	" "	"
J. M.	"	" "	"
J. B.	"	" "	"
S. S.	Singing on the wheel	" "	Convicted.
E. C.	Talking	" "	Untried.
H. S.	"	" "	"
J. W.	"	" "	"
J. F.	"	" "	"
G. P.	"	" "	"
J. R.	"	" "	"
E. C	"	" "	"
T. C.	"	" "	"
W. W.	"	" "	"
F. W.	"	" "	"
A. B.	"	" "	"
J. S.	"	" "	"
W. P.	"	" "	"
T. H.	"	" "	"
J. S.	"	" "	"
P. P.	"	" "	"
S. B.	Neglecting his work	" in a refractory cell	Convicted.
G. A.	Making loud noises	" in a separate cell	"
J. M.	Talking	" "	Untried.
C. C.	Stopping up the drain	" "	Convicted.
J. S.	"	" "	"
W. S.	"	" "	"
W. C.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
W. B.	"	" "	"
W. W.	"	" "	"
W. W.	"	" "	"
O. M.	"	" "	"
E. C.	"	" "	"
E. C.	"	" "	"
J. C.	"	" "	"
G. S.	"	" "	"
J. K.	"	" "	"
E. W.	Quarrelling	" "	"
G. P.	"	" "	"
S. G.	Breaking his cell pot	" in a refractory cell	"
R. L.	Irreverent behaviour in chapel	" in a separate cell	Untried.
S. M.	Not cleaning his cell	" "	"
S. S.	Not making his bed	" "	"
J. P.	Neglecting to work	" "	"
W. W.	Insolence to the chairman	" in a refractory cell	Convicted.
J. M.	Not making his bed	" in a separate cell	"
J. W.	Writing on his cell door	" in a refractory cell	"
J. A.	Making loud noises	" "	Untried.
J. R.	Cutting his rug up	" "	Convicted.
J. C.	Writing on the tread-wheel	" in a separate cell	"
J. C.	Singing in his cell	" in a refractory cell	"
E. C.	Talking in school	" in a separate cell	"
T. W.	Talking	" "	Untried.
W. V.	"	" "	"
T. W.	Quarrelling, &c.	" "	"
J. K.	"	" "	"
T. S.	"	" "	"
J. J.	"	" "	"
T. L.	"	" "	"
J. S.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
J. G.	"	" "	"
J. S.	"	" "	"
J. B.	Stealing bread	" in a refractory cell	Convicted.
G. P.	Talking	" in a separate cell	"
W. K.	"	" "	"
W. W.	"	" "	"

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HOME DISTRICT.

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Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is untried or convicted.
J. C.	Neglecting his work	Confinement in a separate cell	Convicted.
C. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
E. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
C. H.	Not cleaning his combs	,, ,,	,,
J. C.	Singing in his cell	,, ,,	,,
W. G.	Neglecting his work	,, ,,	,,
C. H.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. B.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. N.	,,	,, ,,	,,
T. C.	,,	,, ,,	,,
G. B.	,,	,, ,,	,,
T. S.	Talking	,, ,,	,,
J. B.	Refusing to work	,, ,,	,,
J. C.	Stealing bread	,, in a refractory cell	,,
R. L.	Talking	,, in a separate cell	,,
T. W.	Neglecting his work	,, ,,	,,
W. G.	,,	,, ,,	,,
S. M.	,,	,, ,,	,,
R. H.	,,	,, ,,	,,
B. B.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. C.	Refusing to work	,, ,,	,,
W. K.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. A.	Throwing stones at other prisoners.	,, in a refractory cell	,,
D. D.	,,	,, ,,	Untried.
G. R.	Neglecting his work	,, in a separate cell	Convicted.
J. B.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. P.	,,	,, ,,	,,
T. D.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. T.	,,	,, ,,	,,
L. C.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. H.	Cutting his waistcoat	,, ,,	,,
H. P.	Singing and making a noise	,, ,,	Untried.
J. S.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. P.	,,	,, ,,	,,
N. J.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. N.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. F.	,,	,, ,,	,,
R. J.	Neglecting his work	Bread and cheese stopped	Convicted.
W. P.	Breaking his mug	Confinement in a refractory cell	Untried.
G. M.	Singing and whistling	,, in a separate cell	,,
W. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
R. C.	Refusing to work	,, ,,	Convicted.
H. P.	Making loud noises	,, in a refractory cell	Untried.
W. F.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. P.	Neglecting his work	,, in a separate cell	Convicted.
T. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
S. G.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. G.	,,	,, ,,	,,
E. C.	Fighting	,, ,,	,,
D. D.	Cutting his rug up	,, in a refractory cell	,,
E. C.	Singing	,, ,,	,,
G. M.	Neglecting his work	,, in a separate cell	,,
J. T.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. A.	Tattooing his arms and hands	,, ,,	,,
J. J.	Talking	,, ,,	,,
S. S.	Neglecting to work	,, ,,	,,
J. T.	,,	,, ,,	,,
B. B.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. P.	Making loud noises	,, ,,	,,
J. T.	Talking	,, ,,	,,
B. L.	Stealing bread	,, in a refractory cell	Untried.
G. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. T.	Not keeping his cell clean	,, in a separate cell	,,
J. T.	Talking	,, ,,	Convicted.
J. B.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. N.	,,	,, ,,	,,
C. A.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. F.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. O.	,,	,, ,,	,,
H. J. P.	Scratching the paint off cell door	,, in a refractory cell	,,
G. P.	Whistling in his cell	,, ,,	Untried.
T. G.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. A.	,,	,, ,,	,,

Return of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is untried or convicted.
J. M.	Whistling in his cell	Confinement in a refractory cell	Untried.
R. H.	Neglecting to do his work	,, in a separate cell	Convicted.
W. G.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. H.	,,	,, ,,	,,
T. W.	,,	,, ,,	,,
E. R.	,,	,, ,,	,,
G. R.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. R.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. J.	,,	,, ,,	,,
S. G.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. C. O.	Stealing bread	,, ,,	Untried.
J. F.	Neglecting his work	,, ,,	Convicted.
W. N.	Talking	,, in a refractory cell	,,
C. A.	,,	,, ,,	,,
J. N.	,,	,, ,,	,,
W. F.	,,	,, ,,	,,

(C.)

A Return of the Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison on the 12th August, 1840.

Initials of Name.	No. of Yard.	Offence.	Sentence.	Nature of Service.	Privilege or Allowance.	Whether in Prison before, and how often.
W. D.	1	Burglary	Felon for trial	Sweeper.	An extra allowance of soup.	Yes, three times.
J. J.	2	Stealing wood	6 calendar months hard labour.	,,		Yes, once.
S. H.	3	,, money	Ditto ditto	,,		No.
J. R.	4	Begging	1 ditto ditto	,,		Yes, three times.
T. F.	5	Stealing mugs	14 years transportation.	,,		Yes, twice.
S. D.	6	,, wine	6 calendar months hard labour.	,,		No.
W. P.	7	Assault	3 ditto ditto	,,		Yes, once.
P. H.	8	,,	3 years hard labour	,,		No.
W. C.	9	Resisting a constable	3 calendar months hard labour.	,,		Yes, four times.
J. R.	11	Breach of the peace.	Till he finds sureties	Shoemaker		Yes, six times.
T. C.	11	,,	2 years, or ditto	,,		No.
J. L.	11	Misdemeanor	12 calendar months hard labour.	,,		No.
S. S.	11	Not maintaining his family.	8 ditto ditto	,,		Yes, four times.
J. P.	12	Rescue	1 calendar month	Sweeper.		No.
C. C.	12	Breach of the peace.	6 calendar months or sureties.	,,		No.
J. L.	12	,,	3 months or ditto	,,		No.
E. M.	14	Stealing an umbrella	Felon for trial	,,		No.
G. R.	9	Murder	Acquitted as insane	Baker		No.
B. C.	9	Assault	2 years hard labour	,,		No.
T. G.	9	,,	4 calendar months	Cook		Yes, once.
J. C.	9	,,	6 ditto, or sureties	,,		No.

(D.)

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement at the following Periods :—

	1839.		1840.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
January 31st	208	,,	202	,,
February 28th	204	,,	184	,,
March 31st	202	,,	147	,,
April 30th	187	,,	160	,,
May 31st	143	,,	151	,,
June 30th	141	,,	173	,,
July 31st	126	,,	156	,,
August 12th	117	,,	133	,,

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RETURN (E) from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Springfield, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	5	..	..	..	46	..	2	..	53	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	63	..	63
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	26	..	4	..	212	..	29	..	271	..	3	..	..	..	25	..	2	..	30	..	301	..	301
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	15	..	1	..	66	..	6	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	92	..	92
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	15	..	15
Total . . .	46	..	6	..	336	..	37	..	425	..	4	..	..	..	39	..	3	..	46	..	471	..	471
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	30	..	3	..	227	..	20	..	280	..	2	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	27	..	307	..	307
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	7	..	3	..	40	..	3	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	55	..	55
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	5	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	30	..	30
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted evidence on part of the Crown .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	4	..	..	..	36	..	11	..	51	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	12	..	63	..	63
Total . . .	46	..	6	..	336	..	37	..	425	..	4	..	..	..	39	..	3	..	46	..	471	..	471
15. Prisoner for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
54	..		4	..	58	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	37	..	5	..	42	..	42
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	39	..	2	..	41	..	41
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act	137	..	15	..	152	..	152
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	19	..	6	..	25	..	25
8. Under the Larceny Act	19	..	11	..	30	..	30
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	33	..	1	..	34	..	34
11. For want of Sureties	37	..	2	..	39	..	39
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	89	..	10	..	99	..	99
Total	376	..	47	..	423	..	423
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	53	..	10	..	63	..	63
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	54	..	4	..	58	..	58
Summary Convictions	37	..	5	..	42	..	42
For Re-examinatian	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	660	..	79	..	739	..	739
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Prisoners for Trial	88	..	4	..	92	..	92
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Total	924	..	102	..	1,026	..	1,026
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	924	..	102	..	1,026	..	1,026
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	51	..	12	..	63	..	63
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	45	..	..	..	45	..	45
3. Summary Convictions	42	..	1	..	43	..	43
4. Committed for Re-examination	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Total	139	..	14	..	153	..	153
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	139	..	14	..	153	..	153
6. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	120	..	101	..	117	..	14	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	..
2. Ditto after Trial	5	..	16	..	32	..	12	..	50	..	41	..	23	..	3	..	..	..	182	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	23	..	93	..	141	..	46	..	60	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	376	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	44	..	21	..	19	..	2	..	12	..	98	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	..	11	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
2. Ditto after Trial	5	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	21	..	17	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	393	..	393
2. Ditto, after Trial	206	..	206
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	423	..	423
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	101	..	101

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	8	..	8	..	8
14 Years and under 17	..	..	26	..	26	..	26
17 Years and under 21	77	..	..	..	77	..	77
21 Years and under 30	152	..	..	..	152	..	152
30 Years and upwards	143	..	..	..	143	..	143
Total	372	..	36	..	408	..	408

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
14 Years and under 17	..	..	36	..	36	..	36
17 Years and under 21	98	..	..	..	98	..	98
21 Years and under 30	121	..	..	..	121	..	121
30 Years and upwards	157	..	..	..	157	..	157
Total	376	..	47	..	423	..	423

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	163	..	21	..	184	..	184
Can Read only	86	..	6	..	92	..	92
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	120	..	9	..	129	..	129
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	372	..	36	..	408	..	408

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	172	..	16	..	188	..	188
Can Read only	97	..	15	..	112	..	112
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	101	..	16	..	117	..	117
Can Read and Write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	376	..	47	..	423	..	423

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	376	..	33	..	409	..	409
Infirmary Cases	51	..	..	..	51	..	51
Greatest Number of Sick at one time	31	..	..	..	31	..	31
Deaths	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	32	..	5	..	37	..	37
Twice	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Thrice	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Four times or more	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	53	..	5	..	58	..	58

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	385	..	36	..	421	..	421
Employment not being Hard Labour	70	..	3	..	73	..	73
Not Employed	469	..	63	..	532	..	532
Total	924	..	102	..	1,026	..	1,026

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	55	..	15	..	70	..	70

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	8	..	23	..	31	..	31
Total	8	..	23	..	31	..	31

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	48	..	40	..	4	..	2	..	94	..	94
Solitary Cells	177	..	31	..	19	..	..	..	227	..	227
Stoppage of Diet	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	235	..	71	..	24	..	2	..	332	..	332

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	215	..	215
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	165	..	165
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	1	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	..
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	..
Beds	1	..
Blankets	2	..
Rugs	1	..
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1 to 6	..
Infirmary Beds	1	..
,, Blankets	2	..
,, Rugs	1	..
,, Sheets	2	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Towels	1 to 6	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,062	13	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	326	1	2
,, Bedding	22	17	10
,, Straw	27	14	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	37	6	4½
,, Medicines	106	1	7
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	25	7	10½
,, Fuel	138	7	9
,, Soap	14	4	2
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	82	12	3½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	6	10	0
,, Stationery and Printing	22	11	4
,, Books	2	11	6
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	3	13	6
,, Officers' Salaries	1,598	17	6
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	25	4	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	208	8	1
,, Sundries not mentioned	281	6	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations and Additions	3,992	9	1½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	226	17	0
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	6	16	10½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	1	18	0¼

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
John D.	47	19th April, 1839	Good	6 months	Debility.
Charles M.	24	2nd Jan., 1839	Good	5 weeks	Inflammation of the bowels.
John M.	56	3rd May, 1839	Indifferent	15 weeks	Diseased lungs.
Samuel P.	30	20th June, 1839	Indifferent	3 months	Debility, health being long declining.

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No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed—Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
George Kirby	47	7th Aug., 1834	Acquitted of murder on the grounds of insanity.	No . . .	No . . .	Remains in Gaol.	..

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which Charged or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
William Russell.	27	27th Nov., 1838	Stealing a sack, &c.	Did not escape from the prison, but from the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, immediately after being sentenced to seven years transportation.	Yes, and delivered on board the Justicia, at Woolwich, for Transportation.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel or Rice.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances. Rice.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	ozs.
Men	192	..	..	12	3	8	..	..	6
Women . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys	192	..	..	12	3	8	..	..	6
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . .	168	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	6
Women . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys	168	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	6

* Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetables, and quantity of meat per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.		How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
							Felons.	Misdmnts.		
January .	6				Felons.					
February .	7				¼ off.	10,800	8,100	7,200		
March . .	8				¾ on.	12,600	9,450	8,400		
April . .	9					14,400	10,800	9,600		
May . .	10			Two revolutions, or thirty feet.		16,200	12,150	10,800		Grinding wheat and turning two flys.
June . .	10	123	7½ Inches.			18,000	13,500	12,000	Not recorded with precision.	
July . .	10					16,200	12,150	10,800		
August. .	10				Misdemeanants.	14,400	10,800	9,600		
September.	9					12,600	9,450	8,400		
October .	8				⅓ off.	10,800	8,100	7,200		
November.	7				⅔ on.					
December .	6									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6					
February .	7					
March . .	8			6,000		
April . .	9			7,000		
May . .	10			8,000		
June . .	10		16⅔ Revolutions per Minute, or 1000 per hour.	9,000		Not applied to any useful purpose.
July . .	10	Four.		10,000	By gyrometer	
August .	10			9,000		
September.	9			8,000		
October .	8			7,000		
November.	7			6,000		
December .	6					

No. 26—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Thos. Clarkson Neale	Governor . .	52	1st October, 1825 .	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	The Governor has a house, garden, and field outside of the Prison, firing and candles.
John Heatley Lewis.	Chaplain . .	33	Epiphany Sessions, 1830.	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
George Asser Gepp .	Surgeon . .	68	Easter Sessions, 1793	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
William Springham	Chief Turnkey	37	Epiphany Sessions, 1838.	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	
James Parchment .	Turnkey . .	48	1st October, 1825 .	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	Residence in the Prison.
James Dean . . .	Ditto . . .	29	Easter Sessions, 1836	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	Ditto.
Cornelius Pigg . .	Ditto . . .	28	Ditto, 1837 . . .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	Ditto.
Richard Clark . .	Ditto . . .	43	Michaelmas, 1837 .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Joseph Guttridge .	Ditto . . .	57	Ditto	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	
Edward Alger . .	Ditto . . .	31	Ditto	23 8 0	..	23 8 0	
Thomas Mayhew .	Ditto . . .	28	Summer Sessions, 1839.	7 16 0	..	7 16 0	
Samuel Hoy . . .	Porter . .	66	Easter Session, 1836	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	Residence in the Prison.
George Howard . .	Schoolmaster	56	Ditto, 1838 . . .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
John Rayner . .	Baker . .	44	Michaelmas, 1834 .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Daniel Rust . . .	Watchman .	67	1st October, 1825 .	58 11 6	..	58 11 6	
Thomas Pledger. .	Ditto . . .	48	Michaelmas, 1837 .	34 10 0	..	34 10 0	
Henry Gladwin . .	Assistant at Court.	33	. .	1 7 0	..	1 7 0	
William Copsey . .	Ditto . . .	28	. .	2 14 0	..	2 14 0	
John Smith . . .	Ditto . . .	43	. .	0 18 0	..	0 18 0	
George Bedford . .	Ditto . . .	22	. .	0 9 0	..	0 9 0	
George Willis . .	Miller. . .	66	. .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Henry James . .	Shoemaker	33	. .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
			Total . . £	1,598 17 6	..	1,598 17 6	

Note.—The salaries of the Miller and Shoemaker are charged in their respective manufacturing accounts, and do not cost the county any money, because, after paying all the expenses, there is a profit of 112*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* as appears in Table No. 27.
Note.—The Officers residing in the Prison, are provided with lodging, fire, and candles.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£ s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	112 1 6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	111 10 10
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	0 15 6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . . . £	224 7 10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£ s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,992 9 1½
Total Receipts of ditto	224 7 10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,768 1 3½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions. .	226 17 0
Grand Total . £	3,994 18 3½

Note.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day. 1*s.* 4*d.*

County Gaol, Chelmsford.

Chelmsford County Gaol.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration of any kind has been made since the publication of our last Report.

This prison is occupied by female criminal prisoners, and by debtors; but the construction is so objectionable, and the site (being immediately adjacent to the river) is so damp and unhealthy, that we have strongly recommended, in our report upon Springfield county prison, that this gaol should be entirely done away with, and that accommodation should be provided in the former prison for the prisoners now committed to Chelmsford gaol.

We found 17 criminal prisoners and 17 debtors in this prison at the time of our last inspection. For an account of the mode in which those prisoners were classed, we refer to Return A., annexed to this Report.

There were eight female prisoners here for trial, several of whom were of depraved character and under serious charges; and amongst them was a little girl, 14 years of age, under charge for robbing her master, but whose tender age rendered it unfit to associate her with such companions. The governor felt the impropriety of placing her along with the rest of the pri-

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soners, and applied to the visiting justices for instructions respecting her peculiar case; but until he received their orders, he felt himself obliged to place her with the other prisoners.

The debtors' division overlooks the yard in which the female prisoners are confined, and we found repeated entries in the governor's journal of irregularities to which this had given rise. In one instance a female prisoner complained of the debtors' making signs, and the governor stated that he had occasionally been obliged to confine a debtor in the punishment cell for communicating with the female prisoners; but as we have so strongly recommended the disuse of this prison, we do not feel ourselves called upon to enlarge further upon the evils to which we have already fully referred in our former Report.

We found a public notice posted against the wall of the common debtors' yard in the interior of the prison; it was altogether unconnected with the regulations of the prison, and had reference to a subject on which the public mind had been excited, and was manifestly posted there to annoy one of the debtors confined in that part of the prison. Both the governor and his deputy declared that they were entirely ignorant that the paper had been affixed to the wall; but as we ascertained that it had remained there for some days, there was manifest neglect in overlooking it so long.

There has been a slight increase in the number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the last year.

In 1838 the numbers were . . . 147 criminal prisoners and 62 debtors.
In 1839 . . . . . 168 „ 66 „

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, the dietary, labour, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, expenses, &c., we refer to Return E.

(A.)

A RETURN of the Prisoners in each Ward or Yard on the 12th August, 1840.
Debtors. Nine Males.

No of Cell.	Class of Prisoners.	Initials of Name.	Offence.	If previously Committed, and how often.
No. 6 and 7 Ward.	Felon for Trial . .	M. C. .	Stealing wheat in the straw	No.
„	„	A. R. .	Burglary	„
„	„	C. W. .	„	„
„	„	E. T. .	„	„
„	„	M. D. .	Stealing a promissory note	„
„	„	M. A. C.	Stealing money, &c. . .	„
„	Misdemeanant for trial	M. P. .	Fraud	„
„	Ditto for re-examination	E. G. .	Assault	Yes, four times.
HOUSE OF CORRECTION DEPARTMENT.				
No. 1 Yard .	Convicted misdemeanant.	H. C. .	Damaging peas . . .	No.
„	„	M. A. S.	Damaging silk . . .	„
„	„	C. H. .	Damaging potatoes . .	„
„	„	H. H. .	„	„
„	„	E. P. .	Misdemeanor in service .	„
„	„	M. A. C.	Misdemeanor in Union House.	Yes, once.
No. 2 Yard .	Convicted Felon . .	R. D. .	Stealing cheese, &c. . .	No.
„	„	H. P. .	She was indicted of murder, convicted of aggravated assaults and cruelty which accelerated the death of her husband's child.	„
„	„	S. L. .	Stealing combs, &c. . .	Yes, once.
No. 3 Yard .	Vagrant	A. J. .	Vagrancy	Yes, once.
„	„	R. J. .	„	Yes, six times.
„	„	M. M. .	„	Yes, once.
„	„	J. C. .	„	No.
„	„	S. C. .	„	„

(B.)

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A RETURN of Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline for the Year ending 30th June, 1840.

Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is Untried or Convicted.
E. M.	Fighting and irreverent behaviour at chapel.	Confinement in a separate cell	Convicted.
A. L.	"	"	"
M. P.	"	"	"
C. B.	Disobeying orders	Confinement in the refractory cell.	"
R. F. J.	Presenting to the chaplain a false notice to publish bans of marriage.	Reprimanded by visiting magistrates.	Debtors.
R. L.	"	"	"
A. H.	"	"	"
H. H.	"	"	"
M. P.	Not completing her task of work	Withheld extra allowance	Convicted.
S. R.	"	"	"
M. C.	"	"	"
M. C.	"	"	"
E. S.	"	"	"
M. C.	"	"	"
M. C.	"	"	"
M. C.	Fighting and making loud noises.	Confinement in the refractory cell.	"
M. C.	"	"	"
M. C.	"	"	"
L. G.	Refusing to work	"	"
M. S.	"	"	"
S. S.	"	"	"
R. L.	Attempting to communicate with the female prisoners.	"	Debtors.
R. F. J.	"	Admonished	"
E. S.	Making loud noises, calling to the debtors.	Confinement in the refractory cell.	Convicted.
R. O.	Using gross and indecent language.	"	"
H. K.	Fighting and using bad language.	"	"
E. P.	Not completing work	Withheld extra allowance	"
M. H.	Using gross and abusive language.	Confinement in a separate ward	"
M. A.	Not completing work	Withheld extra allowance	"
S. S.	"	"	"
W. B.	Not attending chapel	Confinement in a separate ward	"
E. N.	Not completing work	Withheld extra allowance	"
E. S.	"	"	"
M. A. R.	"	"	"
E. M.	Not attending chapel	Admonished	Debtors.
R. F. J.	"	"	"
R. B.	"	"	"
J. F.	"	"	"
R. S.	"	"	"
J. D.	"	"	"
J. H.	"	"	"
J. B.	"	"	"
P. P.	"	"	"
J. P.	"	"	"
A. C.	"	"	"
S. B. S.	"	"	"
M. B.	Not completing work	Withheld extra allowance.	Convicted.
W. H.	"	"	"
S. N.	"	"	"
M. H.	"	"	"
E. N.	"	"	"
E. N.	"	"	"
E. S.	"	"	"
M. A. R.	"	"	"
E. B.	"	"	"
S. F.	Impertinent to the matron	Admonished	Untried.
A. L.	Fighting	Confinement in the refractory cell.	Convicted.
S. F.	Quarrelling and using bad language.	"	"

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Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature of the Punishment.	Whether the Offender is Untried or Convicted.
S. P. . .	Not completing work . . .	Withheld extra allowance . .	Convicted.
M. R. . .	,,	,,	,,
M. R. . .	,,	,,	,,
E. W. . .	,,	,,	,,
H. W. . .	,,	,,	,,
S. J. . .	Irreverent behaviour at chapel, and using bad language.	Confinement in the refractory cell.	,,
S. J. . .	Making loud noises . . .	,,	,,
S. J. . .	Tearing leaves out of a Testament.	Separate confinement . . .	,,
A. S. . .	Not completing work . . .	Withheld extra allowance . .	,,
A. J. . .	Quarrelling	Separate confinement . . .	,,
M. T. . .	,,	,,	,,
A. J. . .	Not completing work . . .	Withheld extra allowance . .	,,
R. J. . .	,,	,,	,,
M. A. B. .	,,	,,	,,
C. W. . .	,,	,,	,,

(C.)

A RETURN of the Prisoners employed in the Discipline or Service of the Gaol on 12th August, 1840.

Initials of Name.	Number of Yard.	Offence.	Sentence.	Nature of Service.	Privilege or Allowance.	Whether in Prison before, and how often.
J. R. R. .	Common debtors' side.	Confined for debt.	..	Cleaning and pumping.	Receives 1*s.*6*d.* per week.	No.

(D.)

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement at the following Periods:—

	1839.		1840.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
January 31st	14	23	21	19
February 28th	17	21	17	16
March 31st	9	21	11	14
April 30th	9	22	10	18
May 31st	14	22	13	15
June 30th	15	20	12	21
July 31st	12	15	8	21
August 12th	15	22	9	22

RETURN (E.) from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Chelmsford, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

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—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	11	11
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	6	..	..	..	21	..	5	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	35	35
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year. . . .	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	11	11
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total	..	8	..	..	..	40	..	5	..	53	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	60	60
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	4	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	31	31
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	14	14
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
8. ,, Not Prosecuted. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Total	..	8	..	..	..	40	..	5	..	53	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	60	60
15. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	6	..	..	..	6

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the year	..	10	..	1	..	11	11
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	30	..	3	..	33	33
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	11	..	4	..	15	15
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	8	..	2	..	10	10
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	3	..	1	..	4	4
11. For want of Sureties	..	10	..	..	..	10	10
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	16	..	1	..	17	17
Total	..	78	..	11	..	89	89
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	15	..	15
1. On Mesne Process	1	..	1
2. In execution	44	3	47
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	2	..	2
Total	48	3	51

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	9	..	2	..	11	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	6	..	..	..	6	6
Summary Convictions	..	10	..	1	..	11	11
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	..	113	..	14	..	127	127
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their return — Convicted Prisoners	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Prisoners for Trial	..	9	..	2	..	11	11
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	148	..	20	..	168	168
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	48	3	..	..	48	3	51
Total of Debtors and Criminals	63	151	..	20	63	171	234
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	10	..	..	..	10	10
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
3. Summary Convictions	..	8	..	..	..	8	8
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	23	..	..	..	23	23
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Total of Debtors and Criminals	14	23	..	..	14	23	37
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	13	..	7	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
3. Under Summary Conviction	..	12	..	21	..	32	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	47	47
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	26	26
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	..	89	89
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	5	5

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No. 7. –Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	4	..	4	4
17 Years and under 21	..	10	..	..	..	10	10
21 Years and under 30	..	17	..	..	..	17	17
30 Years and upwards	..	17	..	..	..	17	17
Total	..	44	..	5	..	49	49

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	10	..	10	10
17 Years and under 21	..	17	..	..	..	17	17
21 Years and under 30	..	27	..	..	..	27	27
30 Years and upwards	..	34	..	..	..	34	34
Total	..	78	..	11	..	89	89

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	..	16	.	..	..	16	16
Can read only	..	17	..	4	..	21	21
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	7	..	1	..	8	8
Can read and write well	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Total	..	44	..	5	..	49	49

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	..	32	..	4	..	36	36
Can read only	..	27	..	6	..	33	33
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	..	18	..	1	..	19	19
Can read and write well	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	78	..	11	..	89	89

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	21	42	..	3	21	45	66
Infirmary Cases	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	5	..	..	6	5	11
Deaths	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners, except Debtors, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	7	..	..	..	7	7
Twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrice	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Four times or more	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	10	..	..	..	10	10

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	97	..	13	..	110	110
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	7	..	..	..	7	7
Not Employed	..	44	..	7	..	51	51
Total	..	148	..	20	..	168	168

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	..	5	..	3	..	8	8

No. 15.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	1	8	9
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	7	..	.	..	..	..	7	7
Stoppage of Diet	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	26	26
Other Punishments	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	1	5	3	8
Total	..	16	6	24	..	..	..	4	6	44	50

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	..	29	29
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	21	21
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	16	3	19
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	12	..	12

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1
Day Caps	..	1
Jackets	..	1
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	..	..
Shirts	..	..
Stockings	..	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Shoes	..	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	2
Beds	..	1
Blankets	..	2
Rugs	..	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	..	1
Infirmary Beds	..	2
,, Blankets	..	4
,, Rugs	..	2
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Towels	..	2

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	113	1	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	23	5	4½
,, Bedding	6	16	4
,, Straw	18	14	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	39	2	7¾
,, Medicines	22	18	6
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	11	15	4½
,, Fuel	72	1	0
,, Soap	11	0	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	34	0	4
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	5	8	5
,, Books	0	13	4
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rates and Taxes	16	8	9
,, Officers' Salaries	262	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	100	0	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	0	19	2
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	36	17	3¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	775	2	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	209	7	3
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	3	16	0½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	10	5

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Margaret King	Mth. 10	26th May, 1839.	Bad	Two months	Water on the Brain

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
Margaret Hailey	23	20th Sept., 1839	Breaking windows	Yes	Yes	Removed 22nd Nov., 1839.	To Hoxton Lunatic Asylum.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances, Rice.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	ozs.
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women	192	..	..	12	3	14	..	..	6
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	168	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	6
Women	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	6
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Note.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetables, and quantity of meat per quart. Two ounces of meat to the pint, a pint of peas, and a sufficient quantity of pepper and salt to each gallon.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6	Two—the Prisoners work at the crank machines in turn: each woman completes her task in about one hour and a half, and the rest of the day is employed at needle-work.	Three and one-third revolution; the radius is 13 inches.	3000 revolutions.	By Gyrometers.	To no useful purpose.
February	7					
March	8					
April	9					
May	10					
June	10					
July	10					
August	10					
September	9					
October	8					
November	7					
December	6					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Tho. Clarkson Neale	Governor	52	February, 1825	..	23 15 6	23 15 6	For the use of beds in the Governor's house, copies of debtors' warrants and conduct money received of Insolvent Debtors.
John Heatley Lewis	Chaplain*	33	Epiphany Sessions, 1830.	..	..	..	..
George Asser Gepp	Surgeon*	68	Easter ditto, 1793	..	..	..	..
Francis Halls	Matron	54	Summer ditto, 1824	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	Lodging, firing, and candles.
Sarah Clark	Under Matron	62	Ditto	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	Ditto.
William Tanner	Keeper of the House of Correction.	30	Easter Sessions, 1836.	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	Ditto
James Waskett	Turnkey	38	Ditto	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	Ditto.
Daniel Algar	Porter	57	July, 1839	2 5 0	..	2 5 0	Same, and the gaol allowance of bread, &c.
William Copsey	Watchman	28	Easter Sessions, 1836	27 7 6	..	27 7 6	..
John Smith	Ditto	43	Ditto	27 7 6	..	27 7 6	..
			Total £	262 0 0	23 15 6	285 15 6	

* The Chaplain and Surgeons' Salaries are charged in Springfield Gaol Return.

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No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	21	5	10
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	2	1	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts		..	
Total £	23	7	4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	775	2	6
Total Receipts of Ditto	23	7	4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	751	15	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	209	7	3
Grand Total £	961	2	5

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day. 8¼*d.*

COLCHESTER—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Colchester County House of Correction.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

The following alterations have been made in this prison since the date of our last Report:—A bakehouse has been fitted up, and the bread for the use of the prison is now made in the prison by the Second Turnkey, assisted by a prisoner, who is also cook, and dresses the provisions for the prisoners. A bell has been put up at the females' infirmary, with a bell-pull in each of the infirmary rooms, to enable the prisoners confined in them to communicate at any time with the officers of the prison. This has been done in consequence of our remarking in our last Report on the remoteness of the infirmary from the prison, and of our reference to a serious occurrence which had resulted from it.

At our last inspection of this prison we found 28 prisoners in confinement—22 males and 6 females. The mode in which these prisoners were classed will be seen on referring to Return A, annexed to this Report.

The female prisoners are all kept separate from each other. The governor is enabled to effect this in consequence of there being so few female prisoners, and by appropriating each of the infirmary rooms to a prisoner to work in during the day, and a day-room to each of the rest of the female prisoners. Since this separation has been effected, the governor has been enabled to carry on the discipline in the females' division of this prison with greater advantage; the women are better behaved, further contamination is rendered impossible, and there has been a great reduction in the number of punishments for breaches of prison discipline. The governor is also desirous of introducing as much separation as possible amongst the male prisoners; but his means of effecting this are very limited.

The sleeping cells are of very scanty dimensions, are deficient in ventilation, and are altogether unfit for the occupation of prisoners under close confinement by day and by night. We made a night inspection, and found the cells close and offensive. The magistrates are fully aware of this defect, and are taking measures to remedy it. They have directed Mr. Hopper, the county surveyor, to report to them on the best mode of improving the ventilation of the cells; and that gentleman is making trial of a plan which he believes will be successful. With reference to the cell, which has been altered with a view to the experiment in this case, the governor writes to us to the following effect:—"I have been the last three nights to see how it acted: the cell was much cooler, and smelt better than the others."

All the prisoners are bathed once a week; one at a time. The practice has been found to conduce greatly to health.

The prisoners are all called by Numbers, instead of by their names. Each cell throughout the prison is numbered, from No. 1 to No. 56: a corresponding number is kept in each cell, and the prisoner belonging to it wears and is called by that number, so long as he occupies the cell.

There are no cleaners appointed in this prison; each prisoner is required in turn to clean that part of the prison to which he belongs; and no extras of any kind are allowed to any prisoner for this duty.

The prison is remarkable for its cleanliness, and general good order, and much credit is due to the governor and officers for the efficient manner in which their respective duties are performed.

There was an attempt at escape in the month of May last; but owing to the vigilant watchfulness of the officers it was immediately detected and frustrated.

The health of the prisoners is very good. We found no prisoners under medical treatment at the date of our last inspection: and the governor stated the males' infirmary had not been used by any patients for the last two years.

The chaplain is attentive to his duties. He performs two full services on Sundays. He reads prayers in the chapel daily; and varies the services in the following manner:—on Monday and Saturday he reads a selection of prayers from the Morning Service; on Tuesday and Thursday a portion of the Communion and Commination Services; and on Wednesday

and Friday a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, with a portion of Scripture and a short exposition.

There is no schoolmaster; nor is any provision made for the instruction of the prisoners, as required by the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, rule 10.

A prisoner is employed to clean knives and forks, boots and shoes, for the governor and turnkeys. He also cleans the governor's horse. This is a direct contravention of the 2d and 3d Vic. c. 56, s. 6, rule 4, which enacts that no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any officer of any prison.

We had an interview with the visiting justices after we had completed the inspection of the prison; and brought under their notice the defective ventilation of the cells, the absence of any provision for the instruction of the prisoners, and the practice of employing prisoners in the service of the officers of the prison: and they informed us that they had the two former of these subjects under their consideration; and that they were not aware of the last, but would immediately give attention to it. We have since heard that there has been a meeting of the visiting justices, to take into consideration the expediency of appointing a paid labourer to do the menial work of the prison.

For an account of the punishments for breaches of prison discipline in the course of the year, ending 30th June last, we refer to Return B, annexed to this Report.

The number of prisoners committed in the course of the year 1838 were 183
" " 1839 " 222

On referring to Return C, annexed to this Report, will be seen the comparative population of this prison at corresponding periods in the years 1839 and 1840.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, diet, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, punishments, and general expenses, we refer to the annexed Tables, Return D.

RETURN (A.)

Prisoners Confined in the County House of Correction at Colchester on the 14th August, 1840.

Yard.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	When Committed.	If in Prison before, and how often.	Remarks.
No. 1	R. B.	17	Assault	14 days	August 12	Never.	
	J. D. D.	42	,,	2 calendar months	June 15	,,	
2	J. E.	23	,,	6 calendar months or sureties.	April 25	,,	
	J. D. D.	42	Breach of peace.	,,	August 14	Once	
	W. W.	15	Misdemeanor in Union.	21 days' hard labour.	August 10	Never.	A boy working by himself in day-room.
3	J. T.	15	Assault	Further examination.	August 11	,,	
4	G. B.	50	Vagrancy	3 calendar months' hard labour.	July 1	,,	
	H. C.	16	,,	1 calendar month's hard labour.	July 22	,,	
	L. B.	49	,,	14 days' hard labour.	August 1	Twice.	
	J. B.	20	,,	1 calendar month's hard labour.	August 10	Never.	
5	S. M.	46	Fraud	6 calendar months, first and last 14 days solitude.	June 30	6 times	A drunken dissolute character out of prison.
	W. G.	17	Trespassing.	1 calendar month's hard labour.	July 31	,,	A petty thief in the neighbourhood.
	R. S.	34	,,	,,	August 10	Once	
6	J. S.	19	Stealing coats	12 calendar months' hard labour.	Nov. 27, 1839	4 times	
	T. H.	28	Stealing a gun	6 calendar months' hard labour.	March 5	Never.	
	I. S.	21	Stealing ducks	,,	March 5	,,	
	W. H.	30	Stealing wheat	12 calendar months' hard labour.	April 10	Twice.	
	J. S.	39	Stealing peas	,,	April 10	Never.	
	W. B.	50	,,	,,	April 11	Once	
	G. B.	30	,,	,,	April 11	Never.	
	J. K.	45	Stealing candlesticks.	3 calendar months' hard labour.	July 4	,,	
	J. G.	27	Stealing a coat	12 calendar months, first and last 14 days solitude.	July 4	3 times	
7	E. P.	18	Stealing shoes	12 calendar months' hard labour.	July 2	Once	
8	A. T.	27	Receiving stolen beer.	,,	January 3	Never.	
9	S. B.	16	Stealing money	6 calendar months' hard labour.	May 21	,,	
10	S. M.	14	Stealing shoes	2 calendar months' hard labour.	July 2	Once	
firmary	A. C.	26	Stealing money	3 calendar months' hard labour.	May 21	Never.	
o. No. 2	S. H.	25	Assaulting her child.	6 calendar months.	July 22	,,	

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RETURN (B).

A RETURN of Punishments for Breaches of Prison Discipline in the Colchester County House of Correction, in the course of the Year ending 30th June, 1840.

Initials of Names.	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.	Convicted or Untried.	Remarks.
D. P.	Disorderly conduct	Stopped his dinner	Convicted	
G. H.	,,	,,	,,	
G. L.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	,,	,,	,,	
S. A. O.	Singing and talking	Locked up one day	,,	
C. B.	,,	,,	,,	
T. S.	Talking	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
S. A. O.	Neglecting her work	,,	,,	
C. C.	,,	,,	,,	
C. B.	,,	,,	,,	
T. S.	Talking in her cell	Locked up three days.	,,	Second punishment, and after admonition.
S. A. O.	Neglecting her work	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
C. B.	,,	,,	,,	
G. S.	Talking	,,	,,	
A. L.	Neglecting his work	Stopped dinner	,,	
G. H.	Not cleaning his cell	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
M. F. E. M. E. W.	Neglecting their work.	,,	,,	Three incorrigible young prostitutes.
J. S.	Talking	,,	,,	
M. F.	Neglecting her work	,,	,,	
M. F.	,,	,,	,,	
E. M.	,,	,,	,,	
E. M.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	Neglecting his work	,,	,,	
A. L.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	,,	Locked up one day	,,	
A. L.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	,,	,,	,,	
E. B.	,,	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
E. B.	,,	Locked up one day	,,	
G. H.	,,	,,	,,	
D. C.	,,	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
G. A. H.	Fighting	Locked up one day	,,	
D. C.	,,	,,	,,	
E. H.	Neglecting her work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
J. B.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	Talking in his cell	,,	,,	
W. B.	,,	,,	,,	
G. B.	Talking	Locked up one day.	,,	
J. H. F.	,,	,,	,,	
J. F. C. S. M. B. M. D.	Neglecting their work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
J. C.	Disorderly conduct	Stopped breakfast	,,	
M. M.	Burning her oakum	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	
A. G.	Neglecting her work.	,,	,,	
S. B.	,,	,,	,,	
A. G.	,,	,,	,,	
M. M.	,,	,,	,,	
J. M.	Talking	,,	,,	
J. C.	,,	,,	,,	
M. M.	Neglecting her work.	Locked up one day	,,	
J. O.	Stealing gruel	Locked up three days.	,,	
J. S.	Singing in his cell	Locked up one day	,,	
G. B.	,,	,,	,,	
J. C.	,,	,,	,,	
M. M.	Neglecting her work.	,,	,,	
W. G.	Making his cell dirty	,,	,,	
J. D.	Talking	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex,
Colchester County House of Correction.

Initials of Names.	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.	Convicted or Untried.	Remarks.
W. G.	Stealing bread	Locked up three days	Convicted	
W. G.	Breaking his cell window.	"	"	
W. K.	Singing	Locked up one day	"	
E. E.	Neglecting her work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
C. B.	Making loud noise	"	"	
C. P.	Laughing at chapel	Breakfast stopped	"	
C. B.	Disorderly conduct	Locked up three days	"	
W. R.	Neglecting his work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
W. G.	Found in another's cell	"	"	
W. O.	Refusing to clean his cell.	"	"	
F. J.	Neglecting his work.	"	"	
W. R.	"	"	"	
E. E.	"	"	"	
C. B.	"	"	"	
M. B.	"	"	"	
W. H.	Talking	"	"	
W. R.	"	"	"	
J. C.	"	"	"	
E. E.	Neglecting her work.	"	"	
C. B.	"	"	"	
M. B.	"	"	"	
C. B.	Disorderly conduct	Locked up three days	"	
W. G.	Breaking cell window	"	"	
W. H.	Talking	Locked up four hours	"	
W. K.	"	"	"	
W. G.	Breaking cell window	Locked up three days	"	This prisoner only 15 years of age; appears to be incorrigible, six times punished in two months.
W. O.	Making his cell dirty.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
E. P.	Neglecting her work.	"	"	
W. B.	Talking	Locked up one day	"	
T. P.	"	Stopped breakfast	"	
W. B.	Neglecting to clean his cell.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
E. P.	Neglecting her work.	"	"	
M. B.	"	"	"	
J. S.	Refusing to work at the wheel.	Locked up two days, when they complied and asked to be allowed to go to work.	"	
J. G.	"		"	
G. B.	"		"	
I. S.	"		"	
M. M.	Neglecting her work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
M. M.	"	"	"	
C. P.	"	"	"	
M. M.	"	"	"	
M. M.	Insolent to matron	Locked up one day	"	
C. P.	Neglecting his work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
E. F.	Talking	"	"	
R. L.	"	"	"	
C. P.	"	"	"	
E. F.	"	"	"	
C. P.	"	"	"	
W. B.	Neglecting his work.	"	"	
E. F.	Disorderly conduct	Locked up one day	"	
C. P.	"	"	"	
W. B.	Neglecting his work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	"	
E. F.	"	"	"	
C. P.	Talking	"	"	
E. F.	"	"	"	
M. A. P.	Neglecting her work.	"	"	
J. L.	"	"	"	
E. F.	Singing	Locked up one day	"	
R. L.	"	"	"	
C. P.	Marking on the window.	Stopped breakfast	"	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Essex.
Colchester County House of Correction.

Return of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Names.	Nature of Offence.	Nature of Punishment.	Convicted or Untried.	Remarks.
R. S.	Neglecting her work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	Convicted	. . .
C. P.	Making the stairs dirty	Locked up six hours.	,,	. . .
C. P.	Stealing bread . .	Locked up three days	,,	. . .
G. W.	Neglecting his work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	. . .
J. R.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
J. R.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
R. S.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
A. W.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
S. B.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
T. H.	Attempting to escape.	Locked up in solitude fourteen days.	,,	By order of visiting magistrate.
W. B.	Calling to an untried prisoner.	Locked up one day	,,	. . .
P. O.	Laughing in chapel	,,	,,	. . .
A. C.	Neglecting her work.	Stopped bread and cheese.	,,	. . .
J. H.	Neglecting his work.	,,	,,	. . .
J. D.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
J. D.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
J. H.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
A. P.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
A. P.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
A. F.	,,	,,	,,	. . .
A. P.	,,	,,	,,	. . .

RETURN (C.)

RETURN of Prisoners in Confinement at the following Periods:—

	1839.	1840.
January 31st	36	29
February 28th	32	25
March 31st	27	17
April 30th	27	23
May 31st.	31	26
June 30th	25	28
July 31st.	24	24
August 31st	23	28
Total	225	200

RETURN, from the County House of Correction at Colchester, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

All Prisoners committed for Trial are immediately removed to Springfield.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	3	..	..	6	3

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Colchester County House of Correction.

No. 1.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Assizes.						
	Felons.		Total.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Prisoners committed for re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	7	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4	11

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
1 By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Under the Game Laws	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
4 Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Under the Vagrant Act	28	12	..	3	28	15	43
7 Under the Malicious Trespass Act	4	..	5	..	9	..	9
8 Under the Larceny Act	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
9 Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 For Assaults	6	1	4	..	10	1	11
11 For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12 As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	23	6	16	..	39	6	45
Total	70	20	25	3	95	23	118
14 Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Prisoners committed for re-examination, in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Colchester County House of Correction.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
Summary Convictions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
For Re-examination	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	70	20	25	3	95	23	118
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	50	15	3	3	53	18	71
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
Total	143	45	28	6	171	51	222
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	143	45	28	6	171	51	222
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4. the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
3. Summary Convictions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
4. Committed for Re-examination	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	16	6	..	..	16	6	22
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	16	6	..	..	16	6	22
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison, in the cours of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																		Tot Adu
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto, after Trial	Included in other Keeper's Return.																		
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	4	2	16	4	23	6	16	6	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adu
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Colchester County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto, after Trial	Included in other Keeper's Return.																			
Ditto, under Summary Conviction	3	..	12	3	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	23

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	95	43	138
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	2	3	2	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	10	..	10	..	10
14 Years and under 17	..	..	12	1	12	1	13
17 Years and under 21	24	9	..	..	24	9	33
21 Years and under 30	18	9	..	..	18	9	27
30 Years and upwards	28	2	..	..	28	2	30
Total	70	20	25	3	95	23	118

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	34	10	12	2	46	12	57
Can Read only	15	5	10	1	25	6	32
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	13	4	3	..	16	4	20
Can Read and Write well	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	70	20	25	3	95	23	118

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	30	11	5	4	35	15	50
Infirmary Cases	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	2	..	1	4	3	7
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Essex.

Colchester County House of Correction.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	32	12	5	2	37	14	51
Twice	7	1	3	..	10	1	11
Thrice	7	5	1	..	8	5	13
Four times or more	8	2	2	..	10	2	12
Total	54	20	11	2	65	22	87

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	98	34	13	4	111	38	149
Employment, not being Hard Labour	16	3	14	1	30	4	34
Not employed	29	8	1	1	30	9	39
Total	143	45	28	6	171	51	222

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	6	1	1	2	7	3	10

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	4	..	5	..	5
Total	1	..	4	..	5	..	5

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	21	14	..	..	4	1	..	..	25	15	40
Stoppage of Diet	67	33	..	..	13	4	..	..	80	37	117
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	88	47	..	..	17	5	..	..	105	52	157

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
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Colchester County House of Correction.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	31	13	44
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	20	6	26
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels (each yard)	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	181	4	0½
,, Male and Female Clothing	31	0	3
,, Bedding	32	15	5½
,, Straw	4	3	9
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	12	2	6
,, Medicines	7	7	8½
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	39	3	4
,, Soap	4	9	6
,, Candles and Oil	8	13	11
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	8	15	6
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	16	7	0½
,, Rates and Taxes	12	0	6
,, Officers' Salaries	302	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	47	12	5
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	47	8	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	755	3	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	39	1	0
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	4	5¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	1	6	0

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

1.
HOME DISTRICT.

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Colchester County House of Correction.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheeee.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men . . . Women . . Boys . . .	192	..	..	12	3 at the expiration of 3 months.	21	..	..	1 Pint of Beer per day to Female Prisoners nursing Infants.
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . . Women . . Boys . . .	168	..	..	..	As above.	14	..	..	..

* Note.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetables, and quantity of meat per quart.
Six ounces of meat to three pints, with vegetables.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.		How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
							Felons.	Misdmts.		
January .	6	24	7½ inches.	48	Felons ¼ off, ¾ on; Misdemeanants ⅓ off, ⅔ on.	10,800	8,100	7,200	Richmond's Gyrometers.	Nothing.
February .	7					12,600	9,450	8,400		
March . .	8					14,400	10,800	9,600		
April . .	9					16,200	12,150	10,800		
May . .	10					18,000	13,500	12,000		
June . .	10					18,000	13,500	12,000		
July . .	10					18,000	13,500	12,000		
August . .	10					18,000	13,500	12,000		
September .	9					16,200	12,150	10,800		
October . .	8					14,400	10,800	9,600		
November .	7					12,600	9,450	8,400		
December .	6					10,800	8,100	7,200		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labonr.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . . . February . . . . March . . . . April . . . . May . . . . June . . . . July . . . . August . . . . September . . . . October . . . . November . . . . December	..	.. It is only	20 times. occasionally	.. used for Pumping Water.	Not.	Pumping water.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
William Marson .	Governor . .	40	January Session, 1838	100	0	0	The Governor has a house, a garden, a field, outside of the Prison, firing, and candles.
Rev. M. Morgan .	Chaplain . .	..	Michaelmas Session, 1817.	70	0	0	
Roger Nunn . . .	Surgeon . .	..	Ditto, 1814 . . .	25	0	0	
Charles Harvey .	Head Turnkey .	34	Easter Session, 1835	52	0	0	
Joseph Tracey . .	Second Turnkey	26	Ditto, 1839 . . .	40	0	0	The Officers residing in the Prison are provided with lodging, fuel, and candles.
Sarah Smith . . .	Matron . . .	51	January Session, 1835	15	0	0	
			£	302	0	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	69	10	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total £	69	10	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	755	3	11
Total Receipts of ditto	69	10	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	685	13	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	39	1	0
Grand Total £	724	14	11

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day —1*s.* 9½*d.*

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For an account of the dimensions, construction, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alteration has taken place either in the construction or discipline since the date of our last Report.

At our last inspection we found seven prisoners in confinement; five males, and two females. The following table shows the manner in which they were classed :—

	Name.	Age.	Charge.	Offence.	Sentence.	When committed.	Whether, and how often, in Prison before.
For trial.	J. B.	30	Felony	..	..	July 2, 1840	Never.
	J. O.	35	Felony	..	..	July 13, 1840	Fourth time.
	W. B.	21	Stealing copper bolts.	..	..	,,	Never.
	W. S.	38	Felony	..	..	July 18, 1840	Never.
	J. W.	34	..	Felony	..	..	Never.
	E. Y.	16	..	Assault on a constable.	14 days' hard labour.	Aug. 14, 1840	Never.
	H. Y.	18	..	Assault on a constable.	14 days' hard labour.	Aug. 14, 1840	Never.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the year 1838 were 228, in 1839 were 132.

In our last Report we observed that there were "no stated religious services in this prison, and that the moral improvement of the prisoners seemed to be entirely lost sight of." The Rev. ——— Carr, rector of St. Peter's, Colchester, has been appointed chaplain at a salary of 20*l.* per annum. He attends regularly every Saturday morning, and performs Divine service; and he occasionally visits the prisoners at other times. The prisoners are assembled for Divine service in the debtors' hall, and a screen is used to prevent the male and female prisoners from seeing and conversing with each other. There is a good supply of books for the use of the prisoners.

The keeper's salary has been raised from 60 guineas to 80*l.* per annum.

The rooms in the older portion of the prison, to the use of which we objected in our last Report, are now very rarely occupied by prisoners, and only by such as are in a very dirty condition, and who are committed merely for a day or two.

By the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, rule 6, it is enacted, "That male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with each other." This rule is not observed in this prison. The cells that are occupied by the female prisoners open upon a stage at the end of a large hall, or area, which is used by the male prisoners for air and exercise, and to which, with very few exceptions, the male prisoners before trial have constant access during the whole day, inasmuch as the day-room opens into it. The male prisoners, therefore, can, at any time during the day, not only approach the doors of the cells in which the female prisoners are confined, and converse with them, but they can also, by means of the inspection holes in the doors, and of the large gratings over the doors, see and communicate with them.

At the time of our last inspection of this prison there were two young girls in the cells; one of them 16, and the other 18 years of age; and there were four male prisoners, who could see and hold intercourse with them during nearly the whole of the day. This evil

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might be remedied by building a partition from the outer edge of the stage up to the roof of the building, with a door at the top of the steps ascending from the area to the platform. A privy and washing place should be constructed within the partition, at the end of the range of cells on the right as you ascend the steps. The means of thoroughly lighting and ventilating this part of the prison may be easily provided; but it should be carefully attended to. By this means a separate prison would be provided for the female prisoners, which they need not quit during their imprisonment. At present they are obliged to use their cell-pots in their cells, which are already rather close; and the female prisoners have to be taken every morning to a distant yard, for the purpose of emptying and washing their cell-pots; an arrangement which, to say the least of it, is a very inconvenient one.

Whenever there are any female prisoners or debtors in the prison, the male prisoners for trial should be locked in their day-room, except during the hours for air and exercise, which should be duly appointed: and at such times the keeper, or assistant turnkey, should be constantly with them, in order to prevent them from attempting to communicate with the women through the partition which we have recommended; or with the debtors or their visitors, by means of the large windows which open into the hall, or area, from the debtors' yard; and through which any prohibited articles might be conveyed to the prisoners by means of the debtors' visitors.

We found a convicted prisoner, under sentence of imprisonment for two months with hard labour, employed in the wood-house, which is not a part of the prison, and we ascertained that this prisoner was usually employed in this place. The keeper's female servant had frequent occasion to go to this wood-house, between which and the keeper's kitchen there is no gate kept locked. And as the prisoner is employed in the keeper's service, cleaning his knives and forks, boots and shoes, and kitchen utensils, and for this purpose passing frequently to and from the kitchen, while the female servant in like manner goes to and returns from the wood-house, there is almost constant intercourse between them, and that, too, not unfrequently, without restraint from the presence of the keeper or any of his family; a proceeding highly reprehensible, whether we consider the due infliction of the punishment awarded by law to crime, or the exposure of a young female to demoralizing intercourse with a convict. The employment of a prisoner in the service of the keeper, or any other officer of a prison, is obviously illegal, being expressly forbidden by the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, sec. 6, rule 4.

The keeper is allowed 7*d.* per head per diem, to provide the proper diet. This also is illegal, being expressly forbidden by the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, rule 1, and by the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, sec. 6, rule 1. The prison diet should be fixed by regulation, and the articles of which it is composed should be supplied by contract, in which the keeper should have no interest whatever; and it is his duty to see that the prisoners are duly supplied with the regulated diet, good in quality, and correct in quantity. According to the present practice the keeper's interests are obviously at variance with his duty. We beg, however, to be understood as fully acquitting the present keeper of any neglect or misconduct with reference to the supply of prison diet. We believe him to be a humane man, and are persuaded that he takes great pains to supply the prisoners with good and sufficient food.

The whole diet for the day is served out at one time, about half-past 8 o'clock in the morning. This leads to improvidence; inasmuch as some of the prisoners consume their whole allowance at one meal, and in consequence go for a great many hours without food. The provisions ought to be served out twice, if not thrice, a day.

The keeper has no journal in which to record any occurrence of importance within the prison, or the punishments for breaches of prison discipline inflicted either by his own authority or that of the visiting justices. This is in direct violation of the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, sec. 10, rule 4, which directs that such a journal shall be kept; and, in fact, without it, it is obviously impossible to form any correct estimate of the discipline of the prison, or of the conduct of the prisoners.

We had an interview with the mayor, and took occasion to bring the above-mentioned circumstances under his notice: and from the manner in which our representations and suggestions were entertained we have reason to hope that a remedy will speedily be provided for such serious irregularities.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, the diet, health, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, and general expenses, we refer to the annexed tables.

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Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	..	1	..	2	..

RETURN from the Borough Gaol at Colchester, Essex.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	11	2	7	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	23	2	25
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	17	2	7	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	30	2	32
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	14	..	6	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	21	..	21
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	8	..	8
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
8. ,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	17	2	7	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	30	2	32
15. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	15	3	18

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
8. Under the Larceny Act	2	..	15	..	17	..	17
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	3	5	..	8	3	11
Total	17	5	20	..	37	5	42
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	22	2	10	1	23	6	29

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	3	..	3
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	3	..	3

No. 4.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the year. Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	41	7	26	..	67	7	74
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	30	5	17	1	47	6	53
Total	72	12	44	1	116	13	129
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	75	12	44	1	119	13	132
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	2	3	..	3	2	5
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	..	2	3	..	3	2	5
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment:—																				
1. Before Trial	13	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
2. After Trial	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	2	..	10	1	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment:—																				
1. Before Trial	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	13	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	23	2	25
2. After Trial	6	..	6
3. Under Summary Conviction	37	5	42
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1

NOTE.—Only 6 prisoners were sentenced to be confined in the Borough Gaol after trial; the remainder were sent to the County Gaol.

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
17 Years and under 21	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
21 Years and under 30	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
30 Years and upwards	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total	24	2	6	..	30	2	32

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	12	..	12	..	12
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
21 Years and under 30	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
30 Years and upwards	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	17	5	20	..	37	5	42

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	..	3	..	9	..	9
Can Read only	4	2	3	..	7	2	9
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	24	2	6	..	30	2	32

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	5	..	13	..	18	..	18
Can Read only	2	3	1	..	3	3	6
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	8	2	6	..	14	2	16
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	17	5	20	..	37	5	42

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infirmary Cases	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	12	5	20	..	32	5	37
Twice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	17	5	20	..	37	5	42

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	8	2	17	..	25	2	27
Employment, not being Hard Labour	49	7	24	1	73	8	81
Not employed	15	3	3	..	18	3	21
Total	72	12	44	1	116	13	129

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	12	4	16
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	3	3
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	1
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	3
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	1
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	1
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	1

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	89	5	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	1	0
,, Bedding	2	11	0
,, Straw	4	0	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	1	5	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	7	19	0
,, Soap	1	5	9
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	0	10	6
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	1	18	1
,, Officers' Salaries	94	16	0
Pensions to retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	91	2	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	7	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	1	7	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	4	7	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	308	11	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	34	3	7
See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	10	12	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	..		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year —Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil,

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	182	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	Onions twice a-week.
Women	182	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	
Boys	182	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	
Employment not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	182	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women	182	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Boys	182	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..

NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and Quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Christopher Harvey	Gaoler	57	June 28, 1828	63 0 0	..	..	..
Harriet Harvey	Matron	58	June, 1835	8 8 0	..	..	..
Henry Harvey	Turnkey	17	March, 1838	8 8 0	..	..	..
Roger Stirling Nunn (Surgeon to Colchester and Essex Hospital.)	Surgeon	28	Feb. 4, 1839	15 0 0	..	..	..
Rev. S. Can	Chaplain *	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	94 16 0	..	..	

* No salary yet fixed.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the Borough Fund	34	16	10
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	34	16	10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	308	11	8
Total Receipts of ditto	34	16	10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	273	14	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	34	3	7
Grand Total	307	18	5

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—1s. 11¼*d.*

ILFORD—County House of Correction.

Ilford County House of Correction.

For an account of the dimensions, construction, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

Upon the 2nd and 3rd Vic. c. 56, coming into operation at the commencement of the present year, the practice of employing prisoners as wardsmen and yardsmen in the discipline of the prison was entirely discontinued; and the magistrates, anxious to put an end to the employing of prisoners in any menial capacity, have engaged a paid labourer, whose duty it is to cook the prison provisions, and to attend to various other duties which had been previously performed by prisoners. A prisoner is, however, still constantly employed in the cook-house, but not, we should think, with the knowledge and sanction of the visiting justices. We find that the labourer is employed in cleaning the governor's gig and horse, in feeding his pigs, cleaning his boots and shoes, and knives and forks, and in going on errands. The labourer states that these various engagements occupy so much of his time, that he requires the assistance of a prisoner in the cook-house. It is, however, far from being clear to us that it was the intention of the magistrates to hire a servant for the convenience of the governor. At all events, the prison duty should, in the first place, be performed by the county servant; and a regulation should be made by the magistrates, specifying the labourer's duties, and for how long, and in what services, he might be employed by the governor.

We also found a prisoner at work in the governor's garden. In answer to our inquiries on this point, the governor informed us that he usually employed a prisoner in his garden three days in the week. This we consider to be forbidden by the 2nd and 3rd Vic. c. 56, which enacts that "no prisoner shall be employed in the service of any officer of a prison." It is true that onions and a few cabbages are grown in this garden for the use of the prisoners. But a very few days in the course of the year would suffice for all the work required for raising those vegetables. In point of fact, the garden is for the governor's use, and the prisoner, we found, was employed in pruning and nailing up the fruit-trees. The prisoner was in perfect health, and had not been ordered by the surgeon to work in the garden for the sake of air and exercise, as is the case in some prisons. He had been previously in confinement, which is another reason why he should not have been taken from his ward and employed in the garden.

We have frequently remarked upon the very defective ventilation of the cells of this prison. The attention of the justices has been directed to this subject, and an experiment has been made under their direction by the county surveyor, with a view to improve the ventilation, but hitherto with little effect. The visiting justices are shortly to confer with the surveyor again upon this subject, as well as upon some small additions which are about to be made to the prison.

As the males' and females' infirmary are somewhat removed from the interior of the prison, a bell has been put up at each, in order to enable the prisoners, in case of emergency, immediately to call in the assistance of an officer.

There were in this prison at the time of our last inspection thirty-seven male and seven female prisoners. The mode in which they were classed will be seen on referring to Return (A.) annexed to this Report.

There has been a decided increase in the population of this prison:—

In 1838 there were	370	commitments.
In 1839 „	371	„
In 1840, up to Dec. 8, there were	442	„

Of the 371 commitments in 1839, 112 were recommitments—a very large proportion; yet not much to be wondered at when the contaminating intercourse which is permitted between the prisoners is considered. The number of prisoners in confinement frequently exceeds the number of separate sleeping cells, and then the governor is obliged to place three, four, and even five prisoners to sleep in the same room; so that there is communication between the prisoners, with no real restraint either by night or by day.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Ilford County House of Correction.

The punishments inflicted for breaches of prison discipline are very few:—

In 1838 they were	. . . . .	27
In 1839 „	. . . . .	27
In 1840 „	. . . . .	31

So few punishments upon so large a number of prisoners bespeak a very lax discipline; and as there are only two turnkeys for seven yards, and for the numerous duties of the prison, the prisoners must be left very much to themselves. Occasionally there are as many as 80 prisoners in confinement at one time. Among the offences for which punishments have been inflicted we frequently observe that of one prisoner stealing from another. The opportunities and facilities for this are very great. Convicted prisoners take their meals in their cells. A pound and a half of bread is given to each prisoner every morning; a portion of this only is eaten for breakfast, as there is also a quart of gruel served at the same time for that meal; the remainder of the bread is left in the cell for dinner; but as the cell doors are left open for the sake of ventilation, prisoners have the opportunity of leaving the yard, and going to the cells, and stealing the bread of their fellow prisoners. This is frequently done; but it might be prevented if the outer door of the passage communicating from the yard to the cells were kept constantly locked.

The surgeon attends whenever he is sent for, and about three times a-week when he is not called in; but he does not see every prisoner before he or she is placed in the proper ward, as is required by the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, Rule 17. An instance of the evils arising from the non-observance of this provision of the Gaol Act has recently occurred. A convicted female lately came from Newgate who had the itch. As she was not examined by the surgeon, the disorder was not discovered, and she communicated it to three other females, who were only just cured at the time of our last inspection.

There is no fumigating oven for disinfecting foul linen, clothing, or bedding; and the oven in which the bread is baked is used for that purpose. This is a very filthy practice.

The health is stated to be good. There has been only one death since the prison was first occupied in August, 1831, now more than nine years. Scurvy, however, not unfrequently occurs; and there is an entry in the visiting justices' book which leads us to believe that the number of infirmary patients has been greater this year than usual. There is also in the same book a recommendation that the meat which forms a part of the prison diet should be given in a solid form, and not in broth, as is the present practice. We think the recommendation very judicious, and that the rule prescribing the diet should be altered, so that the meat may be given in a solid form, or in broth, as the surgeon shall deem more advisable. The present dietary directs that the prisoners shall have broth, and the governor states that he does not feel himself at liberty to alter it by giving the meat in any other form.

The surgeon has not as yet complied with 2nd and 3rd Vic. c. 56, s. 6, Rule 5, which enacts that "the surgeon shall enter in the English language, day by day, in a journal which shall be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his or her disease, and a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he may order for such prisoner." There is a recent entry in the visiting justices' book calling the surgeon's attention to this, and requesting he will keep such a journal.

The chaplain attends the prison every day, and reads prayers in the chapel, and he frequently expounds a passage in the Scriptures. He performs Divine service twice every Sunday, and preaches once. He, generally speaking, sees and admonishes the prisoners on their discharge from prison, and occasionally on their admission; he also frequently examines and instructs the school classes. There is a sufficient supply of Bibles, prayer-books, and tracts, for the use of the prisoners; but we observed with regret that many of them were in a very imperfect condition, torn, soiled, and disfigured. A school is held for about two hours every day in one of the day-rooms, and such of the prisoners as are 18 years of age and under attend. The assistant turnkey acts as schoolmaster.

The prison did not appear to us to be as clean as it ought to be. This struck us more especially with reference to the two infirmaries and to two of the day-rooms.

In the day-room for the prisoners for trial we observed a large quantity, some bushels, of lime for whitewash upon the floor in one corner, and occupying a large portion of the room. It was a cold day in December, and a hard frost, and yet there was no fire in the untried prisoners' day-room.

The governor directs the prisoners in turn to clean the part of the prison to which they respectively belong. More care should be taken to see that they do their duty thoroughly.

Several of the privies smelt very offensively, particularly that in the males' infirmary.

The prisoners are called by numbers, and not by their names; each constantly wears the number by which he is designated.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, ages, terms of imprisonment, general expenses, &c., we refer to the tables annexed to this Report, Return (B.)

RETURN (A.)

RETURN of Prisoners in the Ilford County House of Correction on the 8th December, 1840.

Yard.	Name.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If in Prison before, and how often.
No. 4	F. S.	Trial		November 4th	
,,	R. M.	Ditto		,, 14th	Once.
5	H. D.	Malicious damage	2 calendar months' hard labour.	October 28th	Twice.
,,	M. R.	Leaving the Union house.	3 calendar months' hard labour.	November 13th	Once.
,,	J. B.	Damaging a tree	2 calendar months' hard labour.	,, 7th	Not before.
,,	J. M.	Vagrancy	,, ,,	,, 14th	,,
,,	J. W.	Damaging a tree	,, ,,	,, 7th	,,
,,	J. F.	Search of game	,, ,,	October 26th	Three times.
,,	W. R.	Damage to a tree	1 calendar month's hard labour.	December 5th	Not before.
,,	J. W.	Search of game	2 calendar month's hard labour.	November 17th	Three times.
,,	J. Y.	Having stolen property	14 days' hard labour	December 5th	Not before.
6	J. C.	Search of game	2 calendar months' hard labour.	November 24th	Four.
,,	W. M.	Illegal pawning	1 month's hard labour	,, 16th	Twice.
,,	G. A.	Search of game	2 calendar months' hard labour.	,, 24th	Not before.
,,	L. H.	,,	,, ,,	,, 6th	,,
,,	C. M.	Having stolen property in his possession.	1 month's hard labour	December 1st	,,
,,	J. R.	Damage to a tree	14 days' hard labour	,, 5th	,,
,,	W. S.	Exposing his person	1 calendar month's hard labour.	November 11th	,,
7	J. S.	Assault	2 calendar months.	October 13th	,,
,,	J. S.	,,	,, ,,	,, 30th	,,
,,	W. H.	,,	,, ,,	,, 26th	,,
,,	J. W.	Assault, &c.	3 calendar months	,, 26th	,,
,,	H. B.	Damage to a tree	2 calendar months' hard labour.	November 7th	,,
,,	J. G.	Assault	1 calendar month	,, 16th	Once.
,,	J. S.	Search of game	3 calendar months' hard labour.	October 19th	,,
8	T. W.	Leaving service	2 calendar months' hard labour.	November 17th	Not before.
,,	D. B.	Negligence in driving.	1 calendar month	,, 21st	,,
,,	J. W.	Assault, &c.	6 calendar months' hard labour.	August 26th	,,
,,	E. L.	Malicious damage	2 calendar months' hard labour.	November 7th	Twice.
,,	J. S.	Damage to a tree	1 calendar month's hard labour.	December 5th	Once.
9	G. R.	Felony	3 calendar months' hard labour.	October 26th	Not before.
,,	W. B.	,,	8 calendar months' hard labour.	May 18th	Twice before.
,,	L. H.	,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.	December 2nd	Not before.
10	J. C.	Assault, for trial		November 30th	,,
,,	J. W.	Leaving service, for examination.		December 9th	,,
Infirmary.	J. B.	Felony	12 calendar months' hard labour.	May 19th	,,

FEMALES DIVISION.

No. 2	S. T.	,,	6 calendar months' hard labour.	October 24th	Once.
,,	C. W.	,,	12 calendar months' hard labour.	,, 26th	Not before.
,,	A. S.	,,	1 year's hard labour	May 20th	,,
3	L. G.	Disorderly	14 days	December 7th	Twice.
Infirmary.	A. D.	Felony	6 calendar months' hard labour.	August 26th	Not before.
,,	M. D.	Disorderly	14 days' hard labour	November 27th	,,
,,	L. B.	Assault	1 month	December 5th	,,

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Ilford
County House of Correction.

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	7	3	2	..	9	3

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Ilford, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes and Central Criminal Court.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes and Central Criminal Court.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	29	4	2	..	10	1	..	..	41	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	42	6	48
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total . . .	30	4	2	..	14	2	..	..	46	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	47	7	54
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	13	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	19
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	15	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	20	1	21
13. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total . . .	30	4	2	..	14	2	..	..	46	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	47	7	54
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	15	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	3	20

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Essex.
Ilford
County House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	24	2	1	..	25	2	27
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Under the Game Laws	31	..	1	..	32	..	32
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
6. Under the Vagrant Act	31	6	2	..	33	6	39
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	31	5	12	1	43	6	49
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	14	5	..	..	14	5	19
11. For want of Sureties	16	3	3	..	19	3	22
12. As known or reputed Thieves	1	..	3	..	4	..	4
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	26	4	19	..	45	4	49
Total	153	24	40	1	193	25	218
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	4	1	2	..	6	1	7

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
Summary Convictions	24	2	1	..	25	2	27
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	198	29	41	2	239	31	270
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	2	7	1	..	3	7	10
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	20	4	3	..	23	4	27
Total	252	46	48	2	300	48	348
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	252	46	48	2	300	48	348
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE *.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of other Keepers for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
3. Summary Convictions	19	..	4	..	23	..	23
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	29	3	4	..	33	3	36
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	29	3	4	..	33	3	36
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Ilford County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	21	2	6	1	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	..	1	1	..	5	..	2	..	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	16	4	28	8	68	11	32	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	24

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Ditto, after Trial . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	7	1	12	..	14	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	37	7	44
2. Ditto, after Trial	16	3	19
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	193	25	218
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
21 Years and under 30	22	2	..	..	22	2	24
30 Years and upwards	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Total	45	5	1	1	46	6	52

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	33	1	33	1	34
17 Years and under 21	54	3	..	..	54	3	57
21 Years and under 30	52	12	..	..	52	12	64
30 Years and upwards	47	9	..	..	47	9	56
Total	153	24	40	1	193	25	218

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	23	3	..	..	23	3	26
Can Read only	8	1	1	1	9	2	11
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	45	5	1	1	46	6	52

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	78	13	13	1	91	14	105
Can Read only	28	8	15	..	43	8	51
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	46	3	12	..	58	3	61
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	153	24	40	1	193	25	218

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	26	1	16	..	42	1	43
Infirmary Cases	43	3	..	..	43	3	45
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	2	1	1	..	3	1	6
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age,		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	47	6	8	..	55	6	61
Twice	11	..	1	..	12	..	12
Thrice	15	1	1	..	16	1	17
Four times or more	20	1	1	..	21	1	22
Total	93	8	11	..	104	8	112

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard labour	120	35	31	2	151	37	188
Employment, not being hard labour	81	..	10	..	91	..	91
Not employed	51	11	7	..	58	11	69
Total	252	46	48	2	300	48	348

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	3	..	4	..	4
Total	1	..	3	..	4	..	4

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	27
Stoppage of Diet	27	3	10	..	13	..	..	..	50	3	53
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50	7	10	..	13	..	..	..	73	7	80

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	49	8	57
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	28	5	33
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	216	15	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	16	19	6
,, Bedding	12	13	6
,, Straw	13	6	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	10	9	6
,, Medicines	1	6	0
,, Wine, Beer and Spirits	0	8	0
,, Fuel	25	4	0
,, Soap, Candles, Oil and Gas	28	7	4
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	5	7	5
,, Books	2	4	0
,, Furniture	2	13	5
,, Rates and Taxes	2	2	6
,, Officers' Salaries	473	16	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
	19	4	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	108	17	1
Total Expences of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	939	14	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet per head per Annum	4	16	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum	1	13	0

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the Course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	
Men	192	..	..	12	3	20	..	..	..
Women	192	..	..	12	3	20	..	..	..
Boys	192	..	..	12	3	20	..	..	..
——									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Boys	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made of three ounces of Meat to each Pint, and is only given to those who have been imprisoned three months.

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No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . .	7	Twenty-eight.	Seven inches.	Forty-eight.	Three-fifths.	10,080	5,908	There is not any index to the Wheel.	The Power is wasted.
February . .	7					10,080	5,908		
March . . .	8					11,520	6,720		
April . . .	10					14,400	7,532		
May. . . .	10					14,400	7,532		
June . . .	10					14,400	7,532		
July. . . .	10					14,400	7,532		
August . . .	10					14,400	7,532		
September . .	10					14,400	7,532		
October . . .	8					11,520	6,720		
November . .	7					10,080	5,908		
December . .	7					10,080	5,908		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Luke Miller .	Keeper . .	46	1816	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..
J. L. Ramsden	Chaplain . .	35	1839	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..
W. J. Allison	Surgeon . .	42	1833	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..
Lucy Marshall	Temporary matron.	49	1839	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..
James Dixon.	Turnkey . .	44	1825	67 0 0	..	67 0 0	..
Edward Alger	Turnkey . .	31	1839	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	..
			Total	473 16 0	..	473 16 0	..

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	50 10 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	31 19 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . .	82 9 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations and additions	939 14 5
Total Receipts of ditto	82 9 0
Actual Cost to the county, city, or borough, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	857 5 5
Repairs, alterations, and additions . .	..
Grand Total . .	857 5 5

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Visiting Justices 4th January, 1840. { WILLIAM DAVIS. WILLIAM COTTON. WILLIAM PEARCE.

HALSTEAD—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Halstead County House of Correction.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

We have repeatedly and earnestly pointed out how exceedingly defective this prison is in the proper means of carrying into effect the sentences passed upon offenders, and how completely it fails either to deter or to reform those submitted to its discipline. Still we find it remaining unimproved; no alteration has been made since our last Report either in its construction or discipline.

At our last inspection we found 11 prisoners in confinement; of these—
8 were committed under summary conviction.
1 for want of sureties to keep the peace.
2 for re-examination.
In the course of the year 1838, 214 were committed to this prison.
„ „ 1839, 208 „ „

We have several times reported that this house of correction is deplorably deficient in the first requisite of a prison—security. In 1837 we stated that since April, 1834, no fewer than six prisoners had escaped:—

In 1838 one prisoner escaped.
In 1839 „ „
In 1840 „ „

And again at the time of our last inspection we found a prisoner in heavy leg-irons, who had very nearly succeeded in effecting his escape.

No. 4 yard is considered so insecure that it is never used now; and the prisoners confined in No. 4 ward have, therefore, no place for air and exercise, and have sometimes been for three weeks without either.

In consequence of there being no secure ward in which to place him, we found a prisoner, committed for re-examination, confined in a small dark cell without any ventilation. He had been kept for six days in this cell, without once quitting it, except for about a quarter of an hour every morning for the purpose of washing himself. At the end of the six days this man complained of being sick and faint from close confinement, and he was then permitted to walk in the passage adjoining the tread-wheel yards, where, however, he had the opportunity of conversing freely with all the convicted prisoners. We need not point out how improper a mode of confinement this was for any prisoner, but especially for one only under examination, against whom not even a *primâ facie* case had been made. In fact, the place in which he was for so long a time closely confined is the punishment cell; but, from the insecurity of the prison, the governor felt himself compelled to use it for the purpose we have just mentioned.

The infirmary yard, also, is deemed so insecure that the governor is afraid to allow it to be used; the sick and convalescent have, therefore, no place for taking exercise and air.

The site of the prison is low and damp, and must be unhealthy.

Several of the privies were very offensive.

A prisoner is employed as cook and cleaner. The cook-house in which he works is most insecure, and a prisoner employed there escaped from it two years ago. It is remote from all inspection. It is also used for the governor's domestic purposes, and his female servant is constantly passing to and fro. The turnkey stated, in the presence of the governor, that he had often seen the prisoner and the female servant together in the cook-house. The prisoner selected for this office of trust, and enjoying superior comfort, at the period of our last inspection, was in confinement for *the twelfth time*, under a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour. After such repeated recommitments, after, in fact, passing a great part of his life in the prison, he had been no more than one week in confinement under his present sentence, when he was selected for the office in which we found him employed. Is it to be wondered at, then, that this man has no fear of a prison, and that he is so frequently recommitted? He is employed as a domestic servant; he associates with the governor's female servant; he is engaged in cooking the prison provisions, and has, therefore, as much food as he can eat; and he has sometimes broken victuals from the governor's kitchen. What an abuse of language it is to call this a punishment—a twelfth commitment to this very prison! Nor are the injustice and the indecency less obvious of subjecting a young female to such companionship.

The fore-mentioned prisoner is also employed to clean the governor's boots and shoes, knives and forks, and kitchen utensils, although the 2nd and 3rd Vic. c. 56, s. 6, expressly forbids the employment of prisoners in the service of any officer of a prison.

A public-house adjoins the prison, and partly overlooks it, and prohibited articles are frequently thrown over to the prisoners. We have reason to believe that this is not the only evil arising from the proximity of this public-house.

We found the bread issued for the prisoners' use, on the day of our last visit, of very bad quality.

We have rarely seen a prison in so reprehensible a condition, in all respects, as this. In our Second Annual Report we stated that it ought to be done away with, and the prisoners transferred to some other house of correction; or that a new prison ought to be erected in a more suitable and convenient situation; and this opinion we now feel called upon most emphatically to reiterate.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, dietary, labour, health, terms of imprisonment, and general expenses, we refer to the tables annexed to this Report.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Halstead, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	6	..	1	..	26	1	2	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	36
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	6	..	1	..	26	1	2	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	36
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	6	..	1	..	26	1	2	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	36
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	6	..	1	..	26	1	2	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	36
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

The above Prisoners are severally taken to Chelmsford for trial. The Males are sent to Springfield Gaol and the Females to Chelmsford Gaol.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
4. ,, Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. ,, Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. ,, Vagrant Act	45	4	3	1	48	5	53
7. ,, Malicious Trespass Act	13	..	13	1	26	1	27
8. ,, Larceny Act	13	3	2	..	15	3	18
9. ,, Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
11. For want of Sureties	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	14	2	4	..	18	2	20
Total	115	9	22	2	137	11	148
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	11	..	2	..	13	..	13

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4*, See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the commencement of the year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the commencement of the year — Summary Convictions	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
1. In Custody at the commencement of the year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	150	10	20	4	170	14	184
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	13	..	2	..	15	..	15
Total	171	11	22	4	193	15	208
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	171	11	22	4	193	15	208
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	15	1	2	..	17	1	18
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	1	2	..	19	1	20
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	17	1	2	..	19	1	20
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	28	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1
2. Ditto after Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	18	2	23	2	38	3	17	1	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	9

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	11	1	7	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	35	1	36
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	137	11	148
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
21 Years and under 30	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
30 Years and upwards	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	35	1	..	..	35	1	36

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	13	2	13	2	15
17 Years and under 21	33	..	..	..	33	..	33
21 Years and under 30	31	7	..	..	31	7	38
30 Years and upwards	51	2	..	..	51	2	53
Total	115	9	22	2	137	11	148

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Can Read only	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	35	1	..	..	35	1	36

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	23	3	4	..	27	3	30
Can Read only	20	2	3	..	23	2	25
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	61	4	13	2	76	6	82
Can Read and Write well	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total	115	9	22	2	137	11	148

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	22	5	..	..	22	5	27
Infirmary Cases	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	28	..	1	1	29	1	30
Twice	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Thrice	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Four times or more	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Total	84	2	1	1	85	3	88

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	104	8	17	2	121	10	131
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not employed	67	3	5	2	72	5	77
Total	171	11	22	4	193	15	208

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Solitary Cells	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Stoppage of Diet	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	27	2	29
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	13½	1	14½
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads :

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	104	10	5
,, Male and Female Clothing	28	12	9
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	3	10	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	18	6¾
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	27	0	0
,, Soap }	14	2	3½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas }			
,, Washing	0	15	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	4	10	0
,, Books	6	17	0
,, Furniture	19	10	2
,, Rates and Taxes	9	13	4
,, Officers' Salaries	227	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	39	14	10
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	10	13	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	498	7	7¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	51	13	0½
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per head, per annum	7	5	8½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	2	4	3¾

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	*(See Note.) Soup, after being in prison 3 months.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances. Rice or Oatmeal after being in Prison 1 Month.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	2 ozs. of rice 1 day and 1½ ozs. of oatmeal the next, and so on alternately.
Men.	192	..	..	12	3	14	..	..	
Women.	192	..	..	12	3	14	..	..	
Boys.	192	..	..	12	3	14	..	..	
——									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men.	148	..	..	..	Same as above.	14	..	..	Same as above.
Women.	148	..	..	..		14	..	..	
Boys.	148	..	..	..		14	..	..	

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	Eighteen.	Eight inches.	Forty-eight	Two-thirds.	15,960	5,320	Nil.	To raise Water for the supply of the Prison.
February	8½					17,100	5,360		
March	9½					17,220	5,480		
April	10					17,320	5,540		
May	10					17,320	5,540		
June	10					17,320	5,540		
July	10					17,320	5,540		
August	10					17,320	5,540		
September.	10					17,320	5,540		
October	9½					17,220	5,480		
November.	8½					17,100	5,360		
December.	7					15,960	5,320		

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7			7,000		
February	8½			8,500		
March	9½			9,500		
April	10			10,000		
May	10			10,000		
June	10			10,000		
July	10	Two.	Forty-seven.	10,000	By index.	None.
August	10			10,000		
September	10			10,000		
October	9½			9,500		
November	8½			8,500		
December	7			7,000		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Horace Roberts	Chaplain	29	1839	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
Benjamin Gilson	Surgeon	47	1815	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..
George Wright	Keeper	56	1827	80 0 0	7 16 1	87 16 1	Apartments, Soap, Candles, and Fuel.
James Daniel	Turnkey	57	1827	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	..
Sarah Wright	Matron	56	1839	10 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	Wife of the Keeper.
			Total	£212 0 0	8 16 1	220 16 1	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	10 18 0
Total	10 18 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	498 7 7¼
Total Receipts	10 18 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	487 9 7¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	51 13 0½
Grand Total	39 2 7¾

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

BOROUGH GAOL, MALDON.

Maldon Borough Gaol.

For an account of the construction and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and Fourth annual Reports.

No alteration has been made in this prison since the date of our last Report.

At our last inspection we found no prisoner here, and very few had been committed to it in the course of the last year.

In its present condition this prison is quite unfit for anything but a mere lock-up-house for the detention of prisoners for a day or two while under examination; yet in the course of last year prisoners were confined in it for considerable periods. In November last a prisoner only 12 years of age was committed, and detained for 47 days, another for 27 days, and others for shorter periods.

The prison is exceedingly damp, and at the time of our inspection we found water two feet deep standing in the passage which leads from the men's room to the yard.

We have already reported that the male and female prisoners can communicate with great facility. It is but very seldom that a female is confinde in this prison, but whenever it does occur, she is under the care of a male officer only.

No instruction of any kind is afforded to the prisoners.

The keeper provides the prisoners with their diet, for which he is allowed ninepence per head per diem.

We communicated with the mayor and magistrates, and pointed out to them the very objectionable condition of their prison; and they promised that proper remedies should be provided for the evils complained of. They undertook that the keeper's wife should be appointed to act as matron, and that she should be directed to attend exclusively to such female prisoners as may hereafter be committed to this prison. They likewise promised to make arrangements with the parochial clergy to attend to such prisoners as are members of the Established Church, and with the ministers of the Dissenting congregations to attend such of the prisoners as may be of their respective communions. They also promised that a regular dietary should be provided, consisting of two pounds of bread, three ounces of cheese, and half a pint of milk, per diem, for each prisoner before trial; that the dietary should be provided by some tradesman of the town, who should give in his accounts to the council quarterly, and that the keeper should have nothing to do with any supply for the prison. They stated that considerable difficulty would be found in effecting a proper drainage of the prison, as there is no sewerage in that part of the town in which the prison is situated. We, however, strongly urged the necessity of making a proper drain, and we earnestly repeat the suggestion. There is a very good fall from the prison to the points where a drain exists, and not only would the prison be benefited by the formation of a drain, but also the houses adjacent, the inhabitants of which would, in all probability, contribute to the expense. At all events, it concerns the town council to provide a prompt remedy for such an evil as water two feet deep in the very midst of their prison, and this, too, at the finest period of the year, and after a long continuance of dry, hot weather. If the prison was in the damp unwholesome state in which we found it in the most favourable season of the year, it may readily be imagined in what an unhealthy condition it must be throughout the winter.

We last year pointed out the evils of which we now complain, and we expressed our regret that during the preceding year a prisoner was confined in such a place for so long a period as 14 days. We have now to regret that a child, only 12 years of age, was confined in it in the depth of winter so long as 47 days. He was ill during a part of the time, and this is not to be wondered at. He was attended by a surgeon of the town, who was called in by the magistrates. It is satisfactory to find that the mayor and magistrates are now disposed to improve the condition of their prison, and we trust we shall not again have to complain of the evils which we have felt it our duty to mark.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, labour, ages, state of instruction, terms of imprisonment, expenses, &c., we refer to the Return annexed to this Report.

Return from the Borough Gaol at Maldon, Essex.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total. Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.				Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Total . . .	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted*	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
15. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

* Sent to the County Gaol under Contract.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	*2	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	*1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. As known or reputed thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No. 11 and 1 of No. 6, sent to the County Gaol under Contract,

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4, See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	4	3	2	..	6	3	9
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Sent under Contract to County Gaol	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
DEBTORS.							
6. In Custody at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
8. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note *.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	2*a*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4*b*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

	7 Years.		10 Years		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	..	..	..
2. After Trial	..	2	2
3. Under Summary Conviction	6	..	6
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

a and *b*.—The former, and two of the latter were merely a few days, till they could conveniently be removed to Chelmsford, under contract to undergo longer sentences.

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
21 Years and under 30	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
30 Years and upwards	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	2	3	..	..	2	3	5

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	4	..	2	..	6	..	6

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read and Write well	2	3	..	..	2	3	5
Total	2	3	..	..	2	3	5

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	4	..	2	..	6	..	6

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.—Most of them not before, but not known as to two or three.

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
Total	7	3	2	..	9	3	12

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..	2
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	..
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—Nil.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1	17	1
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding	1	4	0
,, Straw	0	4	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	2	6
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	0	12	0
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas, Washing	0	6	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing		..	
,, Books given		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rates and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	8	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
Double Rate of County Prisoners (bills not received)		..	
Total Cost of the Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, (4 at 15*s.* each)	3	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	6	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	15	11	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	2	4	0
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	10	12½	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	Not known.		

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pint	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.								
Men, Women, Boys	2 lbs.	Occasionally.	Occasionally.	3	1½	When ill.	2 Pints.	None.

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Fees and Emoluments.
John Smith Raymond	Gaoler	40	August 16, 1838	8 0 0	None.
			Total	8 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0 8 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for support for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	0 8 6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	15 11 7
Total Receipts of ditto	0 8 6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	15 3 1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2 4 0
Grand Total	17 7 1

Note.—Divide this Sum by the Aggregate Number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—*5s.5d.*

Borough Gaol and Bridewell, Harwich.

Harwich Borough Gaol and Bridewell.

For an account of the construction of this prison, we refer to our Second and Fourth Annual Reports.

No alteration has been made in the construction or discipline since the date of our last Report, and the prison remains in the same objectionable state in which it was when we last described it. A new keeper has been appointed both to the gaol and to the bridewell.

The Gaol.—There was no prisoner in confinement here at our last inspection; neither has any one been committed to the gaol since the appointment of the present keeper in December last. There are two underground rooms, which are called "dungeons," and which, from their darkness and dampness, are quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners. It is not probable that, in the present condition of the borough, they will be required for prisoners; but should any unforeseen circumstances cause the commitment of any number of prisoners to the gaol, those dungeons would then be used. We, therefore, suggested to the mayor that they should

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be condemned as altogether unfit for the confinement of prisoners, and their future use prohibited. We strongly recommend that the use of the two prison apartments which open into the public street should also be discontinued, and that the room which opens into the yard at the back should alone be used for the confinement of prisoners.

The Bridewell.—We found one prisoner in confinement here, sentenced under summary conviction to imprisonment for 14 days; but prisoners have been confined here in the course of the present year for a period of two months. The prison was in a very filthy condition; and reflected great discredit on the present keeper. The keeper alleged, as his excuse, that he had not been supplied by the borough authorities with the means of cleaning the prison; that he had neither pails, mops, brushes, nor soap, provided. The mayor, however, subsequently informed us that it was understood when the keeper took the office that he should himself provide the requisite means for the due performance of his duties. We are, however, of opinion that such articles as we have mentioned above are essentially requisite as prison furniture, and that there is little prospect of the prison being kept in proper order if the means of doing so are to be provided at the keeper's cost.

The only conveniences provided for the prisoners are night-buckets. Those in use in the prison itself at the time of our inspection we found half full of soil, which had been allowed to accumulate for some days: and on examining the keeper on this point, we ascertained that, although the prisoner had been in confinement 10 days, his night-bucket had been emptied only twice, or at most, three times; an instance of gross neglect, which we cannot too strongly reprobate.

Gaol and Bridewell.—At our request, the mayor accompanied us over the prisons; and, upon our pointing out to him the various particulars in which they are deficient, and in which the requirements of the law are infringed, he most readily undertook to bring these matters under the consideration of the bench of magistrates at their next meeting, and to use his best exertions to have them properly rectified. The matters to which we refer were principally the following:—

That there is no female officer to attend upon female prisoners.

That there is no moral or religious instruction.

That the use of tobacco is permitted.

That irons for confining the feet of the prisoners are attached to the bedsteads in the apartment on the ground floor; that they are used at the discretion of the keeper; and that no entry of such a punishment is made in any book, nor is any report of it made to any magistrate or visiting justice.

That no prison report or journal is kept in the prison.

That the keeper provides the prisoners' diet, for which he is allowed a sum of money.

That there are no prison rules or regulations of any kind for the guidance of the keeper in the management of the prison and the treatment of the prisoners.

That the bedding is both deficient and dirty, and that no soap or towels are provided for the use of the prisoners.

That no provision is made for the enforcement of hard labour upon such prisoners as are sentenced to it, nor is employment of any kind provided.

We have much satisfaction in stating that the observations which we felt it our duty to make with reference to the state of these prisons, and the suggestions which we offered for removing the existing evils, were received by the mayor in the most courteous and candid manner, and that he evinced every disposition to use his influence for the speedy improvement of the prisons.

MIDDLESEX.

MILBANK.—General Penitentiary.

Middlesex. General Penitentiary.

For an account of the establishment, construction, dimensions, design, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Fourth Annual Report, p. 13.

Site.

In our observations upon the site of this building, we remarked that "three large open drains of the most offensive and noisome kind, run for a considerable extent within a few feet of the boundary wall, to which the attention of the Commissioners of Sewers should be called." Two of these drains have since been improved, by being bricked at the bottom and sides; which not only facilitates the passing off of the filth, but also renders it easy to scour the drains, and to clear away lodgments and obstructions. So far these drains are in a better condition than they were when we last reported upon them. But with respect to the other drain, much still remains to be done; and the same observation particularly applies to the premises and pig-sties belonging to the person who rents the garden ground at the rear of the Penitentiary.

Superintending Committee.

Lord Skelmersdale and Dr. D'Oyly have resigned their offices as members of the Superintending Committee, the number of which is now reduced to twelve. Mr. Farrer and Mr. Gregson, particularly the latter gentleman, continue to devote much time to the benefit and improvement of the institution. Lord Colborne is also a regular attendant at the meetings of the committee during the session of Parliament. We ought to have mentioned in our last Report that Benjamin Harrison, Esq., is also a most regular and assiduous attendant, not only

at the committee meetings, but also frequently as Visitor. We feel great pleasure in now stating that he has for many years devoted much of his time and attention to the advancement of the interest of the institution.

Acts of Parliament by which the Penitentiary is regulated.

Acts of Parliament by which the Penitentiary is regulated.

To those Acts of Parliament for the regulation of the Penitentiary, to which we referred in our last Report, we have to add the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 56, intituled, "an Act for the better ordering of Prisons," and which came into operation 1st January, 1840. Under the provisions of this Act we, as Inspectors of Prisons, have certified the fitness of the cells of this prison to be used for the separate confinement of prisoners. But as it appeared to us that the health of the Penitentiary was not satisfactory, and that circumstances connected with the site and locality of the building, and, possibly, with the system of discipline, and length of the terms of imprisonment, act unfavourably upon the health of the prisoners, we did not feel ourselves justified in certifying the fitness of the cells for Separate Confinement for a longer period than twelve months; during which time we recommended that the condition and health of the prisoners, and the physical effects of the discipline, should be narrowly watched by a competent medical practitioner, in conjunction with the resident surgeon. The manner in which this suggestion has been acted on will be seen in this Report, under the head of "Health."

Construction.

Construction.

The following alterations have been made in the Construction since the date of our last Report. We there stated that "the accommodation for the reception and cleansing of prisoners on their admission are too limited." The accommodation for the reception of prisoners has not been enlarged; and since the number of prisoners admitted has recently so greatly increased, the want of distinct reception cells for females is more felt than ever. The accommodation for the cleansing of prisoners on their admission has been extended, and is now quite adequate to the due and regular performance of the prescribed duties on the admission of a prisoner. Five new and commodious baths have been constructed in the Cleansing Room, and an additional water closet has been built immediately adjoining them; so that the inconveniences on this head to which we referred in our last Report are now remedied. While, however, male and female prisoners continue to use the same reception apartments, means should be taken to provide against an impropriety, which may occur under the present arrangements. It sometimes happens that female prisoners have to pass through the Cleansing Room to the reception cells up stairs, while male prisoners are using the baths. From the stairs one of the baths can be plainly seen; and some time ago, as the officer was conducting a female prisoner to the reception cells he observed her stop upon the stairs, and look at a naked man who was ready to go into the bath. This should, and could, be easily obviated. We have called the governor's attention to the circumstance: but we think that reception accommodation for females, entirely distinct from that for males, is indispensably necessary.

Five new baths have been constructed in each pentagon; and each prisoner, unless the surgeon gives orders to the contrary, has a warm bath once a-week. This has been found conducive to health, as well as to general cleanliness.

The cells on the upper floor of pentagon No. 5, which had been designed for sleeping cells only, have been considerably enlarged: they are now of the same size (about 10 feet by 7 feet 2 inches) as those throughout the prison; with the exception of the cells on the upper floor of pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, most of which are considerably larger.

A number of cells in B ward, pentagon No. 2, have been attached to the males' infirmary, for the individual treatment of those patients whose cases admit of their being separately confined. And, in order to improve the ventilation of these infirmary cells, and to give better accommodation to the patients, for whose use they are designed, two of the ordinary cells have been thrown together, by making an open door-way in the partition wall.

The area in the chapel appropriated to the use of the prisoners has been enlarged, by extending the iron-railing by which it is enclosed.

Two of the rooms in pentagon No. 3, formerly belonging to the laundry department, have been fitted and warmed for the use of such of the female prisoners as have infants. Such prisoners were, previous to this arrangement, placed in the infirmary, which is now much relieved by their removal.

Doors communicating between the pentagons and the garden have been opened in the angles formed by pentagons Nos. 1 and 2, and Nos. 3 and 4, so as to allow the prisoners in the wards appropriated to those afflicted with scrofula to have more ready access to the garden.

High wooden partitions have been raised from one of the external angles of pentagon No. 1 and of pentagon No. 5 to the boundary, by which means by far the larger portion of the garden between the prison and the boundary-wall may be safely appropriated to the use of prisoners under medical treatment. Before this improvement was effected, both strangers entering the prison, and workmen employed within the walls, could have access to the prisoners while taking exercise in the garden.

Appropriation of the Prison.

Appropriation of the Prison.

There has been a large increase of prisoners in the course of the present year.

In 1839 the daily average was	518
In 1840	710

I. HOME DISTRICT. *Middlesex.* General Penitentiary.

In 1839 the greatest number at any one time in the course of the year was 650
In 1840 the greatest number was 970

At the time of a recent inspection the following numbers were in the prison:—

Males, chiefly under commuted sentences . .	482
Females do.	128
Do. for transportation	105
Soldiers	161
Total	876

In consequence of this increase all the pentagons are occupied.

Pentagon No. 1 is appropriated to military offenders.

Pentagons Nos. 2, 5, and 6, to male convicts, chiefly under commuted sentences.

Pentagon No. 3 to female convicts, chiefly under commuted sentences.

Pentagon No. 4 to females under sentence of transportation, awaiting their removal out of the kingdom.

Prisoners of this last-mentioned class are now sent to the Penitentiary *in transitu*, not only from Newgate, but from all the country prisons; and the governor states, that "several of them being rejected by the surgeons of the convict ships, are cast in an unhealthy state on the Penitentiary." The institution was never intended as a receptacle for sick and infirm convicts: and if prisoners are sent for transportation either of such an age, or in such a state of health, as leads to their rejection at the convict ship, they should be immediately sent back to the prison from whence they came, at the expense of the county or borough which sent them.

In consequence of the increase of prisoners in the Penitentiary two additional kitchens have been opened. Three are now in use; and a cook, with two paid assistants, is employed in each.

Temperature and means of Warming.

Temperature and means of Warming.

The apparatus for warming the prison has been thoroughly examined, and repaired where necessary, under the direction of Mr. Manby, and has thereby been improved and rendered more efficient. But from Mr. Manby's report we fear that the greater part of this expensive apparatus must be entirely renewed before another winter. Although a very large sum of money was originally expended upon the warming apparatus, it never was thoroughly efficient; and it would not be worth the outlay, to renew an apparatus not constructed on sound principles, and now nearly worn out.

Ventilation.

Ventilation.

Some experiments have been made with a view to improve the ventilation upon a plan suggested by Mr. Manby, which has been approved by Professor Farraday. We question whether much advantage will result from the experiment, and we fear that it will afford increased facilities for communication between the prisoners from cell to cell.

Lighting.

Lighting.

Pentagons Nos. 5 and 6 have been lighted with gas, a burner being placed in each cell. Pentagon No. 2. has been lighted with oil lamps; one being placed in each cell. The lights continue burning from dusk until eight o'clock; but the prisoner is not *required* to work after seven o'clock; during the last hour that his cell is lighted he may work or read, as he thinks proper. In pentagon No. 3, wards A and C, D and E, are assembled in classes in the passages on alternate evenings, two wards each evening, and are allowed to work by lamp light until eight o'clock, one of the officers or prisoners reading aloud. Two or more officers are constantly present with each class, and care is taken that the prisoners do not communicate. They are to be thus associated during the present winter evenings. When the experiment of burning gas in pentagons No. 5 and 6 has been fully tried, it will be determined whether it shall be introduced into the other parts of the prison. Pentagons Nos. 1 and 4, occupied by soldiers and transports awaiting removal, are not lighted. Since the introduction of light the hours of labour have been equalized throughout the year; in summer from six o'clock A.M. to six o'clock P.M., and in winter from seven o'clock A.M, to seven o'clock P.M. including the time for meals and exercise. The lights are used in the morning when necessary.

We carefully examined the pentagons Nos. 5 and 6, after the gas had been lighted, and were well satisfied with the light and arrangements. There were a few escapes of gas, when the fittings were first put up; but this has been remedied, and we did not perceive the slightest unpleasant smell, either in the cells or in the passages. The light is sufficient, and any work can be carried on by it. We prefer the gas to the oil lamps used in pentagon No. 2. The latter give out much smoke, which fills the cells and the passages. The light is not so good, and the smell is disagreeable. They are dirty likewise, and cause a good deal of time to be consumed in cleansing and trimming them, and in the frequent distribution of oil from cell to cell. The cost of the gas is less than a farthing per cell per hour; that of the oil is nearly twice as much. The cock which regulates the supply of the gas to each cell is in the passage, so that the prisoner cannot either increase or diminish his light; it is entirely beyond his control. We find that it occupies from fifteen to twenty minutes to light and regulate the gas-burners in a ward containing thirty-two cells, and about five minutes to extinguish them. The lighting of the oil lamps takes up more time.

Much care must be taken in lighting and extinguishing the gas, as well with a view to

safety, as to convenience and economy. The following general orders respecting the gas lighting, have been issued by the governor. They were drawn up by Mr. Faraday, (brother, we believe, of the professor.) who superintended the putting up of the gas fittings in pentagon No. 5; and under the judicious arrangements which have been made, in order to secure regularity and attention, no accident has occurred, nor has any inconvenience been experienced.

Orders respecting the turning "on" and "off" the gas.

Orders respecting the turning "on" and "off" the gas.

No. 1120. "The taskmasters to be responsible for turning 'on' and 'off' the gas in the pentagons. When the lights are about to be used, the main cocks must first be turned 'on,' and then the warder, after having turned "on" the cock outside the cell, should light that cell before he turns on the cocks of any others, otherwise the gas will escape into the cells. In extinguishing the lights, all the cocks leading into the cells and the passage lights should be first turned off, then the cocks to each ward and pentagon. This should be particularly attended to; because if the valve or any of the main cocks be turned off before the lights are all put out, they will quickly consume the gas remaining in the pipes, and then the cocks being open, the atmospheric air will rush in, fill the pipes, and will have to be driven out again by the gas before they will again light, occasioning a great loss of time in lighting, and also a loss of gas; which can be entirely avoided by carefully extinguishing all the lights before any of the main cocks are turned off."

No. 1121. "The outer porter to have charge of the gas-meters,—he is to turn the valve 'on,' by turning the handle up every evening, a little before dusk; and to turn the valve 'off' by turning the handle down every morning."

No. 1236. "In case of an escape of gas happening in any cell, no light is to be taken into that cell, but the cock belonging to it is to be immediately turned off and the window opened. If the escape is in any of the passages, the main cock to that passage should be turned 'off,' and immediate notice given to the governor."

State of Repair.

State of Repair.

The buildings generally are in good repair, with the exception of the tower at the angle of pentagon No. 1, opposite the entrance gate. This tower is considerably out of the perpendicular, and has been gradually inclining outwards from the main building. The attention of Mr. Sidney Smirke, the architect, has been directed to this tower, and he has reported that he does not consider it as yet in an unsafe condition, and that he does not recommend that any thing should at present be done to it. His attention will continue to be directed to it.

Discipline.

Discipline.

The following are the principal alterations that have taken place in the discipline since the date of our last Report.

The discipline in the females' pentagons has been mainly assimilated to that in the males. The practice of employing female prisoners as wardswomen has been discontinued: that of employing male prisoners as wardsmen had been abandoned at the time of our last Report.

Male prisoners are no longer employed as trades instructors in the soldiers' pentagon: that duty is now performed by officers.

No prisoner is now employed in the bakehouse. There is a baker with three paid assistants, by whom the whole work connected with the baking is done.

The morning and evening prayers are read in the wards by officers, and not by prisoners, as had been the practice heretofore.

The prisoners take exercise in the airing yards, when the weather permits, for two hours each day from Lady-day till Michaelmas; and for one hour and a half during the remainder of the year.

The system of discipline adopted for juvenile delinquents in this prison as described in our last Report has been abandoned. The governor states that the difficulties of management (under the peculiar circumstances of the Penitentiary) alike inconvenient to the establishment, and prejudicial to the juvenile prisoners themselves, rendered the abolition of the system expedient. Juvenile prisoners are now subjected to the ordinary discipline of the Penitentiary, and are distributed through the several wards of the prison. At the time of a recent inspection there were 27 boys and 17 girls of 15 years of age and under in the institution.

Military prisoners, whether their sentences be solitary confinement or not, are all subjected to the same discipline, which is that of modified separate confinement. The reasons for the present practice are given in a letter appended to the governor's statement, which is annexed to this Report.

The duties formerly performed by the prisoners in the infirmaries, as cooks, nurses, and wardsmen, are now performed by paid officers, called infirmary assistants, of whom two are appointed to each infirmary in addition to the infirmary warder.

Paid servants, as cleaners in the several wards, were tried, by way of experiment, for one month in pentagon No. 2: but at the expiration of that period they were discontinued on the following grounds:—the expense was found to be great; there was much difficulty in procuring fit and responsible persons for such work as was required of them; and the work was not done so well as when it was performed by prisoners. Prisoners selected by the governor, are now employed as cleaners, and in various other ways in the service of the prison, under the following visitor's order:—

No. 1836.

Ordered: 23 *January*, 1840.

That prisoners may if necessary be selected by the governor for the following matters, viz.: Serve out meals (fetching same from the kitchen); supply clean water for drinking and

I. Home District. — *Middlesex.* General Penitentiary.

washing; assist in distributing oil for the lamps; collect dinner tins, potato parings and dirty water; carry clothes, and materials appertaining to the manufactures of the prison, to such places in and about their respective pentagons as may be required; sort out the clean kits for their respective wards; light ward fires, and fetch in coals; carry to and from the wards and tower the linen for the wash; scour out the officers' apartments at fixed periods; place the forms in chapel for prisoners to sit upon during the weekly lectures; empty slops of prisoners under punishment in refractory or dark cells, and clean cells occupied by prisoners disabled by sickness or infirmity from performing that part of prison duty.

(Signed) W. Gregson, *Visitor.*

Punishments.

Punishments.

The number of punishments for breaches of prison discipline in the year 1838, upon a daily average of 535 prisoners, amounted to 1,515. In 1839, upon a daily average of 518 prisoners, the punishments amounted to 904. Such a diminution of the amount of punishments under a stricter discipline is highly creditable to the officers of the prison, and is a conclusive proof that the various alterations which have been introduced have improved the institution on the one hand, and, on the other, have diminished the facilities and temptations to offend.

Prison Cleanliness: Personal Cleanliness of Officers and Prisoners.

Prison Cleanliness: Personal Cleanliness of Officers and Prisoners.

In the general cleanliness of the prison, and in the personal cleanliness of the officers and prisoners, we observe a decided improvement. In all these respects the condition of the institution is highly satisfactory.

Effects of the System.

Effects of the System.

The governor and chaplain, and assistant-chaplain, have seen no reason to change their opinions as to the beneficial effects of the system of discipline, and mode of instruction, adopted and pursued in the Penitentiary; which opinions we gave at considerable length in our last Report. They believe that there are many who have been in confinement here of whose permanent reformation they may entertain good hopes. They state that they sometimes hear of the steady and creditable course pursued by such persons after leaving the Penitentiary; and that they doubt not there are many of whose good conduct they can never hear. These opinions are borne out by the operations of "the Society for Assisting Destitute and Deserving Prisoners to obtain an honest livelihood on their discharge from the General Penitentiary." This society was established in the course of last year, and has as yet had a very limited sphere of action, owing to its slender means. It has, however, abundant encouragement. Pecuniary aid has been extended to twelve cases; and three only have been attended with disappointment, through the misconduct of the individuals befriended. There have been several other cases to which important, though not pecuniary aid has been extended. Several discharged prisoners have been befriended; some have been restored to relatives; some have been provided with situations; and others have been placed in asylums where they can enjoy shelter, and have a prospect of an early removal to honest employment. The first report of the society has been recently published; and we earnestly recommend the society to the support and countenance of all those who feel an interest in promoting the best objects of prison discipline.

Visitors to Prisoners.

Visitors to Prisoners.

Prisoners are allowed to see their relations or friends once in every four months during the whole period of their imprisonment. In our last Report we expressed our decided condemnation of this practice, and recommended that it should be discontinued. We beg to repeat our opinions upon this subject; which are grounded upon the following considerations:—The London thieves, who in many cases are the worst of all, possess in this privilege a very unfair advantage over the country prisoners; inasmuch as the friends of the former, living near at hand, can visit them without trouble or expense; while the latter are deprived of the indulgence, owing to the loss both of time and money which must necessarily be entailed upon such as would avail themselves of the permission to visit their friends. The privilege also operates injuriously as well as unfairly. The minds of prisoners are often much agitated and unsettled as the time for seeing their friends approaches, and they are thus disqualified for applying themselves to their work and duties. If their friends neglect to come at the appointed time, the prisoners frequently fret, and get out of temper, wilfully misconduct themselves, in passion damage or destroy their work, and sometimes give way to outbursts of violent and ungovernable rage. The governor is averse to the practice of prisoners seeing their friends, and wishes it to be done away: his experience satisfies him of the mischief that attends it. We repeat his own expressions respecting it:—"A number of depraved persons seek to gain admission, under pretence of relationship, often for the vilest purposes. Instances have occurred of young men and young women pretending to be brothers and sisters; and worse, old women pretending to be aunts, whose sole object was the trade of a procuress. Even where there is a *bonâ fide* relationship, the habits of the visitors are so depraved as to call up the most pernicious associations. Parents half intoxicated come to see their children; and mothers cohabiting with bad men claim the privilege." We are satisfied that the practice is attended with much mischief, and very little good.

Prisoners' Letters.

Prisoners' Letters.

Prisoners who do not see their relations and friends are allowed to write to them; first, on their admission, to announce their removal to the Penitentiary; and once in every four months subsequently. They may also receive one letter from their friends or relations in the course of every four months. We think that this practice also is very objectionable, and, to a certain

extent, for the same reasons which we have assigned for not permitting visits to prisoners. Hypocrisy, vanity, display, and self-sufficiency, are frequently, and to a great extent, called into play by the practice. The letters are often filled with simulated religious sentiments and professions, and appear to be written rather with a view to flatter and conciliate the favourable opinion of the superior officers, under whose eye the writers know their letters must pass, than to convey their own real feelings and sentiments. As in the case of prisoners transported to the penal colonies, high flown and exaggerated accounts of their comforts and enjoyments written to their friends at home, were handed about and became generally known, impairing greatly the common opinion of the severity, and the deterring influence, of the punishment; so the accounts which prisoners send home of their privileges, comforts, and happiness in the Penitentiary are calculated to produce the same mischievous effect. We subjoin a few extracts of the latter description of correspondence from some very recent letters from prisoners to their friends; such passages are of very common occurrence.

Extract of a Letter from R. B to his Wife.

The rules are very good, and there is plenty of good meat, and I have a good bed to sleep on, and the work is tailoring that I work at, and I exercise in the yard two hours a day, so I am very well off; if you and my little boy were as well off, I should be very content.

Extract of a Letter from D. L. to his Wife.

I like my situation very well, and am quite comfortable, good usage and well treated. I work at my own trade. My dear, you told me in your last letter that it is a place of confinement; it is not so to me, I have more time to walk out in the open air than ever I had when at work at home; I walk out three times every day, and I think I shall get my health well here; it is the pleasantest place I have been in since I left home.

Extract of a Letter from C. H. to his Brother.

Many are our privileges; there is an excellent library in the institution, weekly lectures, and various other means of obtaining useful knowledge; nothing to remind us of punishment, but separation from friends; nothing to make us unhappy, but our own misconduct; we have warm baths weekly; our lamps have this season been replaced with gas; and I would that every poor creature were as well provided for during this inclement season of the year. Our work may be considered an amusement, and being generally coarse may be considered another privilege, as it does not interfere with the exercise of the mental faculties, which I would fain hope are set on higher and nobler employments. Millbank will be ever associated to me with the most pleasing recollections, and I trust I shall be enabled to sustain those contemplations which have proved at once so profitable and agreeable, when the remembrance of the Penitentiary is all that is left me.

Extract of a Letter from G. L. to his Friends.

Dear Mother.—I hope you do not make yourselves at all uneasy about me, for I do assure you I are as happy and as comfortable in every respect as I possibly can be. I am at the tailoring trade, which I like very well, and I am able to get on very tidy with it now, and I have plenty of food; I have plenty of good beef for dinner five days a week, and I have a good bed to sleep on, and plenty bed clothes to keep me warm, more than you have at home I are afraid.

Letters of such prisoners as cannot write themselves are written by the schoolmaster, in the case of the males; and by the schoolmistress in that of the females. This occupies a large portion of their time, which might be much more profitably devoted to instruction. The governor and chaplain have to read all the prisoners' letters, written or received: this is a heavy tax upon the time of officers who have so many other important and laborious duties that demand their attention. It is but fair to state that the governor and chaplain do not concur with us in thinking that this privilege of prisoners writing and receiving letters ought to be abolished.

The regulations respecting visitors and letters as regards transports awaiting removal to the penal colonies are somewhat different from those just mentioned. Such prisoners are generally allowed to receive a visit, or to write twice between their reception and removal.

Soldiers, whose sentences are generally short, are rarely allowed to write or receive letters, or to see their friends. A discretionary power in this matter is lodged with the governor and chaplain, but is rarely exercised.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is assiduously and faithfully attended to in this institution, and the prisoners generally acquire much religious knowledge, and an extensive and accurate acquaintance with the Scriptures, during their respective terms of imprisonment, which we trust is in many cases productive of permanent good. No alteration has taken place in the duties of the chaplain from the date of our last Report, except that he gives an additional weekly lecture in chapel; where, accordingly, he now lectures four times a week. The prisoners are assembled for these lectures on the following days:—

Those of pentagon, No. 2, on Tuesday.
„ No. 1, on Wednesday.
„ Nos. 5 and 6 together, on Thursday.
„ Nos. 3 and 4 together, on Friday.

Each lecture lasts a little more than an hour.

Schools.

Schools.

There are now three schoolmasters, and two schoolmistresses; and the system of instruction throughout the institution is conducted by these officers under the direction of the assistant chaplain. The employment of prisoner-monitors has been entirely laid aside in all the pentagons.

I. HOME DISTRICT. *Middlesex.* General Penitentiary.

Mr. William Higgs is the principal schoolmaster. His duties are the following:—

He visits all newly admitted prisoners, in order to ascertain their respective attainments, their educational deficiencies, and to supply them with suitable books.

He writes all letters for such male prisoners as cannot write for themselves; visiting them in their cells, in order to learn the particulars which they wish to have communicated to their friends.

He supplies all demands for school-books, stationery, slates, &c., to the assistant-schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

He distributes and exchanges the books belonging to the chaplain's lending library to the officers and prisoners.

He examines the condition of the school and library books, in order to see that they have not been damaged or disfigured.

He prepares and sends out all letters of inquiry as to the previous character and conduct of prisoners.

He attends to the general business in the chaplain's office under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Penny, the assistant-chaplain.

He instructs all the male Penitentiary prisoners in classes; each class consisting of half a ward, and the instruction lasting for an hour. There are 36 half wards which he so instructs; and as the schoolmaster cannot devote more than about two hours a day to this branch of his duties, it takes him about a fortnight to go through the classes, on alternate courses of scriptural and general useful knowledge.

He performs the duty of chapel clerk, and instructs the prisoners in psalmody.

His hours of attendance are from nine till six o'clock on week days, exclusive of one hour and a quarter for dinner. On Sundays from ten o'clock till five. The distribution of his time may be thus generally stated:—

About one-fourth of his time is devoted to instructing the prisoners in classes.

One fourth is spent in the distribution of books and stationery.

Four hours a week are devoted to the instruction of the prisoners in psalmody.

The remainder of his time is occupied in writing prisoners' letters, and in business in the chaplain's office.

The two assistant schoolmasters are engaged in instructing the prisoners individually from cell to cell. Each assistant schoolmaster instructs one-half of the men in reading, and the other half in writing and arithmetic. In the reading course they go from cell to cell, hearing each prisoner read a portion of Scripture, in which department of instruction they ask the prisoners questions on the passages they read, or they read a commentary to them. They also examine them in spelling, and in repeating the Catechism. About a quarter of an hour is devoted to each prisoner, and it occupies each schoolmaster about 13 days to go through the reading course with his division of prisoners.

In the writing and arithmetic course each assistant schoolmaster assembles about six or eight prisoners together in the passage for an hour. This course occupies about a week. Between each course about two days are employed in giving extra lessons to such of the prisoners as are less advanced, and require elementary instruction. One of the night patrols is also occasionally employed in this latter duty.

Each assistant schoolmaster is occupied about two hours daily writing in the chaplain's office. Their hours of attendance at the prison are daily from nine o'clock A.M. till one P.M., and from two o'clock till six; Sundays excepted.

The two schoolmistresses divide the task of instructing the female prisoners between them; one taking charge of the prisoners in pentagon 3, the other of those in pentagon 4. But should the number of transports in pentagon 4 be at any time low, the schoolmistress attached to it would then assist the schoolmistress of pentagon 3. The course pursued is nearly the same as that which is adopted with the males; except that a portion of the prisoners are instructed from cell to cell, and a portion in classes of eight or ten prisoners together. This is done with a view to ascertain by experiment under which of the two modes of instruction the prisoners make the better and more rapid progress, and which course, under all circumstances, it is most advisable to adopt in the instruction of prisoners.

The schoolmistresses write letters for such female prisoners as are unable to write themselves.

They also distribute books and stationery.

Their hours of attendance (Saturdays excepted) are from nine o'clock till one, and from two o'clock till five; and on Sundays they are employed for about two hours in the females' infirmary, giving instruction to such of the sick as are able to receive it.

The chaplain's lending library has been considerably enlarged. We annex to this Report a list of the books of which it is composed (see Return D). The chaplain in special cases also lends the prisoners books out of his own library.

Health.

Health.

In consequence of our suggestions, referred to at the commencement of our Report, "that the condition and health of the prisoners, and the physical effects of the discipline, should be narrowly watched by a competent medical man in conjunction with the resident surgeon;" the Superintending Committee, with the approbation of the Marquis of Normanby, have appointed Dr. William Baly for a period of twelve months, for the important purposes above referred to. It was required at the time of his appointment that Dr. Baly should visit the prison twice at least in every week. But he has attended much more frequently, and has devoted much time to the careful investigation of the several points to which his attention has been directed. These points will be best understood from the following copy of the instructions drawn up for his direction.

General Penitentiary, January, 1840.

In retaining the professional assistance of Dr. Baly for the next twelve months, the Committee wish it to be understood that it is their object to institute an able and vigilant supervision of the condition of the prisoners in respect to health.

The following points will claim Dr. Baly's especial attention :—

1. The influences of the locality.

2. Over and above the effects naturally attendant upon a state of imprisonment and its unavoidable restraints, those which appertain more particularly to the system of the Penitentiary, including the length of the sentences, the diet, lodging and accommodations, the prohibition of intercourse with fellow prisoners, and liability to punishment for breaches of discipline; and on the other hand, the mitigations arising from cleanliness, regularity, and temperance, from the prescribed exercise, work, education, books, periodical correspondence with friends, and the opportunities of intercourse with the officers of the prison.

3. The state of the infirmaries, and the general mode of dealing with the slighter cases of illness, real or feigned, in the wards of the prison.

The Committee propose that Dr. Baly should visit the prison at least twice a-week, and that, on such visits, he should have full access to all the medical records, and should see the patients in the infirmary, and satisfy himself of the propriety of the treatment adopted by the resident surgeon, prescribing whenever he shall deem it necessary, and observing that no prisoner is to be recommended for pardon on medical grounds without his concurrence in writing.

On the day of the monthly inspection of all the prisoners, the Committee propose that the time of the visit should be appropriated to that inspection, instead of visiting the infirmaries, unless Dr. Baly should see particular occasion for the latter.

In furnishing Dr. Baly with these instructions, it is not meant to limit his observation to the points specified. The Committee are anxious that the purposes of this appointment, as expressed in the subjoined extract from a letter of the Home Inspectors of Prisons to the Secretary of State, should be fully satisfied, and other matters of inquiry may in that view suggest themselves to Dr. Baly, as no less proper to be taken into consideration than those already specified.

At the end of twelve months Dr. Baly is to report to the Committee the result of his observations on the matters involved in this inquiry. For his services during those twelve months, the Committee propose to give him the sum of two hundred guineas, to be paid in quarterly instalments.

Extract of the Letter referred to.

"It appears to us that the state of health in the Penitentiary is far from being satisfactory; and as, in our opinion, causes connected with the site and locality, and possibly with the system of discipline and long terms of imprisonment, act unfavourably on the health of the prisoners, we feel that his lordship would incur a greater degree of responsibility than the case would justify by certifying the proposed rules for a longer period than 12 months, during which time we are of opinion that the condition and health of the prisoners, and the physical effects of the discipline, as well as the precautionary measures which we consider indispensable to guard against the evils of individual separation in such contracted cells, as with few exceptions are those in the Penitentiary, should be narrowly watched by a competent medical man, in conjunction with the resident surgeon. At the expiration of that period, the rules as amended may be certified either permanently or for a further limited period, as the Secretary of State, in accordance with the facts to be ascertained, may then deem expedient."

By the advice of Dr. Baly, an alteration has been made in the diet of male convicts, who have now an additional meat-day per week, and the supply of onions to them has been discontinued.

We stated in our last Report that male prisoners, afflicted with scrofula and some other complaints, were placed together in a ward, where they received a more generous diet, were not subjected to the strict Penitentiary discipline, and were allowed to take air and exercise in the prison garden. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Baly, a ward, with similar arrangements, has been formed for female prisoners afflicted with the like complaints.

Many of the defective arrangements in the infirmaries, to which we adverted in our last Report, have been rectified.

That part of the males' infirmary which overlooked the females' airing yards, is now appropriated to the female patients; and that part of the females' infirmary which overlooked the males' airing yards is now disused, and would only be occupied in the event of a great increase in the number of patients—a case which is not likely to happen.

The women with children have been removed from the infirmary altogether.

There are separate cells for the treatment of the sick, both in the males' and females' infirmary, so that patients are now rarely associated in the infirmary rooms. Prisoners are no longer employed as nurses, cooks, or wardsmen.

Two cells have been fitted up, with mats covering the floors and sides, for the use of such prisoners as are subject to fits. Such prisoners, requiring to be constantly watched lest they should suddenly fall and hurt themselves, were previously placed in the infirmary, although in the intervals of their fits they were in perfect health. That arrangement was inconvenient, inasmuch as it exempted those prisoners from the regular discipline of the institution, and increased the number of the inmates of the infirmary. They can now be safely kept in their wards, in the cells fitted as we have described. They are subject to the ordinary discipline; have the advantages of work, instruction, and regular exercise; and have sustained no hurt from their fits, which have even become less frequent than formerly.

All these alterations have greatly improved the infirmary arrangements.

In our last Report we presented, in a tabular form, the number of deaths, pardons upon medical certificates, and removals to the hulks on the same grounds, in the course of the year 1838. We now insert that table, with the numbers under the same headings, for the last year :—

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Middlesex. General Penitentiary.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Convict Prisoners in the Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Number Discharged by Pardon, on Medical grounds.	Number removed to the Hulks on Medical grounds.	Total.
1838	442	10	19	13	42
1839	393	5	20	4	29

Year.	Daily Average of Prisoners in the Institution, including Soldiers.	Infirmary Cases.	Slight Indisposition Treated Medically in the Wards.
1838	535	573	14,478*
1839	518	453	11,470*

This comparison of the returns, as to the state of health in the years 1838 and 1839, shows considerable improvement in the latter year. The returns for the current year are still more favourable; but as the year has not yet closed, we forbear making any statement of numbers until our next Report.

The Manufacturer's Department.

The Manufacturer's Department.

The manufacturer states that although the number of prisoners has increased so much, he finds no difficulty in providing plenty of work for them. He has doubled the number of prisoners employed as shoemakers and weavers, whose labour is most profitable.

The following statement exhibits the way in which the prisoners throughout the institution were employed on a recent inspection:—

Trades.	Number Employed.	Daily Average Rate of Earnings.
Males.		*d.*
Tailors	470	4½
Shoemakers	58	9½
Weavers	15	5¾
Winders	6	
Warper	1	
Calenderer	1	
Bookbinder	1	
Mat Maker	1	
Junk Pickers	87	0½
Females.		
Needle Workers	224	3
Not Employed.		
Infirmary, Males 8, Females 8	16	
Under Punishment, Males	2	
Total	882	

	£.	s.	d.
In the course of the year 1839, the earnings of the prisoners amounted to the sum of	2,272	14	2¼
Deduct salaries to manufacturer, clerk, and cutter £348 0 0			
Charges, coals, cartage, tools, books, stationery, &c. 259 4 8½			
	607	4	8½
Net Profit	1,665	9	5¾

This amount of earnings accrued upon a daily average of prisoners employed, 448.

Much credit is due to Mr. Farrell for the manner in which he has conducted the manufacturing department. He is an intelligent, indefatigable, and deserving officer.

Officers.

Officers.

At the termination of the year 1839, there were 67 officers employed in the institution. Their salaries and emoluments will be seen on referring to table No. 18, annexed to this Report.

From the great increase in the number of prisoners committed to the Penitentiary, and from the requirements of the New Prisons Bill (2 and 3 Vic., c. 56), which came into operation at the commencement of the present year, this number has been considerably

* In the Return of Cases of Slight Indisposition treated medically in the Wards, it must be observed that whenever the same individual has taken medicine for several consecutive days, the case is not reckoned as one, but as several; which fact accounts for apparently large numbers.

augmented. By Return C., annexed to this Report, it will be seen that 104 officers were employed at the period of a recent inspection, besides a clerk of the works, and several workmen employed for the buildings.

Governor's Assistant.

Governor's Assistant.

A deputy governor, or governor's assistant, as he is termed, has been appointed since the date of our last Report. This is altogether a new office, which in that Report we stated to be absolutely necessary in so extensive and important a prison as the Penitentiary. Mr. Samuel Hatchard, the late principal schoolmaster, has been appointed to the office; and the governor states that his assistant is a very trustworthy and efficient officer, and that he performs his several duties to his entire satisfaction. Mr. Hatchard's statement of his duties is annexed to this Report.—Return B.

Matron.

Matron.

We observed in the last Report, with reference to the females' department of this institution, that "the inadequacy of the control which the female officers exercise over the prisoners, and "which is owing to their having little or no sense of the importance of prison discipline, can "only be remedied by the appointment of a matron of superior understanding, vigorous mind, "and active habits, alive to the nature of her duties, and resolved to discharge them. This latter "observation we make in consequence of the Superintending Committee having dispensed with "the services of a matron. We are of opinion that, in neglecting to appoint a matron, the "Committee are infringing an express enactment of the 56 Geo. III., c. 63, which makes "mention of a matron as one of those officers of a prison with whose services they are for-"bidden to dispense." The Committee have since appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Hillary, as matron; and the governor expresses himself well satisfied with the manner in which she discharges the duties of her office. She has, under the direction of the governor, the entire superintendence of the females' department. With reference to these two appointments, of the governor's assistant, and of the matron—the governor expresses himself in the following terms:—"These appointments are found extremely conducive to the order and efficiency of "the establishment. I have the advantage of cordial and confidential co-operation; and a "most salutary influence is diffused over both male and female departments." The governor likewise observed to us that he had succeeded in obtaining a better class of female subordinate officers, and that better discipline throughout was the consequence.

Night Patrols.

Night Patrols.

Three night patrols have been appointed; two males, and one female. Each of them has charge of two pentagons; and they patrol the wards within the prison, from ten o'clock at night, until the officers come on duty in the morning. The patrol round the exterior of the prison has been discontinued. The night patrols have certain duties to perform in the day time also; in which, however, the governor has recently made an alteration, in order to afford them additional rest.

Uniforms.

Uniforms.

The subordinate discipline officers, both male and female, are required to wear a uniform. The materials are provided at their own expense; but the distinctive badges, the uniform buttons, and the making and repairing, are at the cost of the institution. The governor is very particular in requiring great cleanliness and neatness of appearance. The introduction of uniforms is very decidedly beneficial. The uniform for female officers is, we believe, at present confined to the Penitentiary. We trust that so excellent an example will be followed in other prisons.

Salaries.

Salaries.

There has been an increase in the amount of salaries in the case of the discipline officers immediately in charge of prisoners; that is to say, task masters and warders. The increase is made on an ascending scale, dependent upon merit and length of service combined; neither of these qualities alone will be considered a sufficient ground for increase of salary. We are of opinion that the class to which this increase has been awarded, is well deserving of such encouragement; but we do not understand why the other subordinate officers of the institution, who combine the qualifications of merit and length of service, should be excluded from a similar incentive to duty, and reward for long and valuable service. The line which has been drawn, is calculated to produce discontent and dissatisfaction.

The following is a copy of the governor's order announcing the increase of salary, and the conditions annexed:—

No. 42. The governor has much pleasure in informing the taskmasters, taskmistresses, and warders, that the Secretary of State has assented to a scale of salaries, the object of which is to afford encouragement to the faithful, upright, zealous, and efficient officer. It is to be particularly observed that the claim to advancement is always to depend upon two things, viz., merit, and length of service, and that neither of these alone will be considered a sufficient ground for increased salary. Such of the present officers, taskmasters, taskmistresses, and warders, as are thought deserving, will have an immediate advance, the others will remain as they are, until they can present better claims to the proposed advantage. As the claim arises partly from time, (by a progressive scale,) it is to be understood by the officers now in the establishment, that their time is to be reckoned, hereafter, from the present period, when the scale commences, (say 1st January, 1840,) and not from the date of their entrance into the service. But this will not prevent an immediate promotion of the deserving warders into Class A, or a future promotion of others into the same class within a shorter period than two years, (if deserving) but any claim to further advancement is not to be computed from any earlier period

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than the 1st of January, 1840. As to future officers their time will of course be reckoned from their entrance upon duty.

The hours of duty will be altered, they will be from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., one portion of the year, and from 6 to 6 the remainder, the prisoners having lamps when necessary.

The officers will be required to wear uniforms. The materials to be provided at their own expense, the making and mending at the cost of the establishment; and the governor will in future be very particular in requiring perfect cleanliness of person, and neatness of appearance, on the part of the officers.

The scale of salaries below, only applies to taskmasters, taskmistresses, and warders, and no other officers.

Classes denoting periods of service, but combined with merit.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
		3 Years.	5 Years.	7 Years.	9 Years.	12 Years.	15 Years.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Male Officers . . .	62	67	72	77	82	87	92
Female ditto . . .	44	48	52	56	60	64	68

N.B.—The present promotion of deserving taskmasters and taskmistresses will be into a different class from that of the deserving warders, so as to preserve the proper distinction, viz., Class B.

In the event of misconduct, not attended with dismissal, an officer may be reduced from a higher to a lower class.

Fines.

Fines.—A scale of fines for omission or negligence in the performance of duty has been established. The following order specifies the irregularities to be fined, and the sums to be levied for each. It has not yet been determined in what way the money which may be levied under this order, shall be disposed of.

Order for Fines 24th January, 1840.

No. 133. Ordered, that the subjoined scale of fines be enforced for the following irregularities, viz.:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For leaving a cell unbolted, though the same be locked, and the prisoner unable to get out	0	0	6
For leaving a cell unlocked, though the same be bolted and the prisoner unable to get out	0	1	0
For leaving a cell both unlocked and unbolted, to be reported to the Committee, who will either dismiss or fine at discretion.			
Without due order, making any alteration from the system of management duly established, or any neglect or breach of duty in the opinion of the governor deserving to be marked by more than admonition, but not requiring suspension	0	0	6
Careless searching	0	1	0
Coming late for duty any time not exceeding five minutes	0	0	6
More than five and not exceeding ten minutes	0	1	0
And so on in proportion until the fine amounts to 2*s.* 6*d.*, beyond that a special report to the Committee.			
Loud talking or wrangling tending to the disturbance of the ward . .	0	0	6

We have the pleasure to state that the discipline and arrangements of the whole institution have given us much satisfaction, and are in higher order than we have ever found them at any former inspection.

RETURN (A.)

STATEMENT of the Rev. D. Nihill, Governor and Chaplain.

The principal alterations which have taken place at the Penitentiary since the Report of the Inspectors in 1839, are as follows:—

Accommodation of Prisoners.

Accommodation of Prisoners.

There has been a vast increase in the number of prisoners. On the 20th of September they amounted to 970. Female transports are now sent to the Penitentiary *in transitu*, not from Newgate alone, but from all parts of the country, and several of them, being rejected by the surgeons of convict ships, are cast in an unhealthy state on the Penitentiary. All the pentagons are now occupied, two additional kitchens have been opened, and a more convenient distribution of the pentagons has been made. Pentagons 3 and 4, and the infirmary rooms appertaining to them, are now appropriated to female convicts. These two pentagons having originally been designed for females, there are many advantages in point of locality and construction connected with this arrangement. The lower part of pentagon 5, consisting chiefly of large cells, is converted into two weaving wards; the upper floor of the same pentagon has undergone considerable alteration, the

cells, which were small and close, being all made of the ordinary size. The whole of the pentagons are thus occupied;—

No. 1. Military prisoners.
2.
5. } Male convicts.
6.
3. Female convicts, chiefly under commuted sentences.
4. Ditto, under sentence of transportation.

Pentagons 5 and 6 have been fitted up with gas lights, a burner in each cell. Pentagon 2 is supplied with portable oil lamps, one in each cell. These lights are allowed from dusk until 8 o'clock P. M. In pentagon 3 the prisoners of four wards, viz. those on the ground and first floors, are taken into the passages on alternate nights, two wards one night, and the remaining two the next night, Sunday being excepted, and (under the inspection of such female officers belonging to both female pentagons as remain in) are allowed to work and read by lamplight in the passages, but no communication is permitted between the prisoners. They retire to their cells at 8 o'clock. This is a temporary arrangement for this winter, until an opportunity is afforded of trying the effect of introducing gas into pentagons 5 and 6. Baths have been constructed, viz., a new set of five baths (with separations) for bathing prisoners on their reception at the outer lodge, and five similar baths at the entrance of each pentagon (in pentagon 5 there are six baths); and the baths so attached to the pentagons are used for the purpose of weekly ablution by the prisoners. The plan of treating prisoners afflicted with scrofula, and some other complaints, with better diet, and with garden exercise, last year confined to the males, has been, upon the recommendation of Dr. Baly, extended to female patients. Doors have been made in the angles adjoining pentagons 1 and 2, and 3 and 4, to allow of egress to the garden, and wooden fences have been erected in the garden ground, so as to enclose the chief portion of the large space surrounding the prison, and within the boundary wall, for the use of prisoners, and so as to exclude workmen and other strangers from that space. An alteration has been made in the diet of the male convicts by Dr. Baly. It chiefly consists in an additional meat day per week. To correct the enormous evil of congregating prisoners in common infirmary rooms, cells have been appropriated to the treatment of male patients whose indisposition admits of their being so situated; and to give better ventilation two cells have been appropriated to each patient, the partition wall being divided by an open door way. The female prisoners having infants have been removed from the infirmary; and two of the old laundry rooms being fitted up, one for a day room, and the other for a wash house, these prisoners and their infants are located there during the day; at night they sleep in separate cells; their exercise is taken in the garden ground. To accommodate an increased number of prisoners, the iron railing enclosing the space appropriated to them in chapel has been removed, so as to embrace a larger area.

Officers.

Officers.

In conjunction with the resident surgeon a physician (Dr. Baly) has been appointed, in consequence of a suggestion of the Inspectors, to visit the prison twice in the week for the present year; but his visits are much more frequent, and his attention seems to be directed to every point connected with health and medical statistics. A matron has been appointed, and her superintendence extends over the whole of the female department. An assistant to the governor has been appointed. These appointments are found extremely conducive to the order and efficiency of the establishment. I have the advantage of cordial and confidential co-operation, and a most salutary influence is diffused over both male and female departments. My assistant takes the examinations of all the prisoners (except the soldiers) and derives from this duty a valuable insight into their characters: and as the task is performed, not in the office, but in the wards, it falls in with the general course of his employment in visiting and supervising the interior of the pentagons. The number of schoolmasters now is three, and of schoolmistresses two. There are three night patrols, viz., two male and one female, who perambulate (each of them two pentagons) from 10 o'clock at night, until the officers come on duty in the morning. There is an increase in the number of female warders; the rules now allowing (for ward duty) three officers to each floor. Uniforms for the subordinate officers, both male and female, have been introduced.

There has been an increase in the salaries of the subordinate officers, assimilating the advantages enjoyed by them to those of the same description of officers in other large and well conducted prisons; a beneficial arrangement, tending to introduce officers of superior qualifications. The book-keeping connected with the military department has been transferred from the governor's office to the taskmaster of the military pentagon. The increased number of prisoners would otherwise have involved the necessity of an additional clerk. Much of the account-keeping in the several pentagons, which occupied the time of the warders to no beneficial purpose, has been abolished.

Discipline.

Discipline.

The discipline of the females is assimilated to that of the male convicts, so far as allowing the females in pentagon 3 to wash in their cells, and not in gangs: and in both female pentagons the wooden doors are bolted when there is no officer in the passage; but when an officer is present, the doors are left open for ventilation. This remark applies only to the ground and first floors. The upper floors having no grated iron doors to the cells, the prisoners there are constantly bolted while in their cells within wooden doors.

The exercise of the prisoners is for two hours in the day, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and one hour and a half from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

The daily prayers in the wards are now read by the warders and not by prisoners. No prisoners, either in the military pentagon or others, are employed as instructors, that duty being entirely performed by officers. Nor is any prisoner employed in the bake-house. The office of wardswoman has been abolished in the female pentagons. No prisoners are employed as wardsmen or wardswomen in the infirmaries; the duties required are performed by paid servants. The taskmasters and taskmistresses' towers are cleaned by the cooks.

The distinction formerly aimed at for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentences of solitary confinement upon soldiers is abolished; and whether their sentences be solitary or not, they are all

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treated in the same manner. The reason of this alteration is explained in the subjoined copy of a letter.

The juvenile classes, both male and female, have been abolished. To do justice to a juvenile system a distinct establishment should be provided: but here a small body of juveniles were mixed up in a large prison, conducted in other respects on a totally different plan; and the difficulties of management under such circumstances, alike inconvenient to the establishment, and prejudicial to the juvenile prisoners themselves, rendered the abolition of the system expedient.

Instead of allowing prisoners to write or receive a visit once in six months, during the first half of their imprisonment, and once in three months during the latter, and to receive letters at any time, the present rule admits of writing one letter, to announce their removal to the Penitentiary, and thenceforward writing one letter, or receiving one visit, every four months during the whole period of imprisonment; which saves much complexity and calculation in the check. The privilege, as extended over the whole body, is not materially altered; the time being shortened for the earlier period, and lengthened for the later period of imprisonment. The indulgence of receiving letters which, had the old rule continued, would have been carried to a most inconvenient extent under the penny postage system, has been reduced within the limits of one letter every four months. With respect to transports, the regulation is somewhat varied from regard to the uncertainty of their stay at the Penitentiary. They are generally allowed to write or receive a visit twice between their reception and removal. Soldiers, whose sentences generally are short, are rarely permitted to write, or receive a visit. The permission is discretionary with the governor and chaplain.

Many of the foregoing alterations and improvements have been based on the recommendation of the Home Inspectors in their last year's Report, and involve considerable annual expense; but they have for the most part had a beneficial tendency.

COPY of Letter referred to.

Sir, *General Penitentiary, 3d April*, 1840.

In reply to your letter of inquiry as to the treatment of prisoners who are awarded solitary confinement, I beg to acquaint you that the prisoners generally in this institution, are so far in a state of solitude as to be prohibited from communication with each other, though permitted for convenience to take exercise in considerable bodies. Notwithstanding this degree of solitude, courts-martial have frequently pronounced sentences of solitary confinement upon prisoners, apparently intending that their treatment should be different from that of the generality in whose sentences the word "solitary" does not occur. With a view of meeting as far as practicable the intention of the courts-martial, I formerly directed that the prisoners under solitary sentences should be deprived of work and should only be allowed one hour's exercise, each man in a yard by himself, every day. The rules of this prison underwent some alteration at the commencement of the present year, in a great measure owing to the new Prisons Act. The present regulations require that every prisoner shall be allowed work in his cell, and two hours exercise per day, and the effect of this rule is to preclude me from making any distinction between solitary sentences and others. It would be impossible to allow each man under a solitary sentence the required time of exercise in a yard by himself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. NIHILL, *Governor and Chaplain.*

To Captain ———, *Orderly Room, Horse Guards.*

RETURN (B.)

Samuel Hatchard, Governor's Assistant, states, that he gave up his duties as schoolmaster to his assistant, Mr. William Higgs, 23d January, 1840, when he received his present appointment.

He resides in the prison, which he never leaves without permission of the Governor, and he is at all times ready to receive his commands. He has charge of the prison when the Governor has occasion to be absent.

It is his duty to go about the prison at all hours of the day, and occasionally at night, that he may diligently observe the behaviour of all the subordinate officers and servants, as well as the prisoners, and to inspect the cells, bedding, &c. of the male prisoners, and particularly to see that cleanliness is attended to in every department under his notice, and to report to the Governor any misconduct or irregularity which he may observe.

He visits every male prisoner in his cell, and every female prisoner in the officer's room adjoining her ward, upon their reception, and takes in writing their statement relative to their family connexions, personal history, religion, education, habits of life, particulars of their crime, &c. to be copied afterwards by the clerk and schoolmaster into the Governor's and the Chaplain's "Character Books."

He checks all letters for prisoners, in order to see that no prisoner has more letters than the rules allow, and enters against the name in the Governor's "Character Book," the date of the receipt of such letters as may be due and pre-paid.

The duties specifically imposed upon him are few, but the nature of his office brings him into constant intercourse with almost all the other officers in the establishment, and particularly engages him in communicating confidentially with the Governor, and receiving his direction upon a vast variety of points which either attract the Governor's attention, or which he observes himself in perambulating the several parts of the prison.

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RETURN (C.)

RETURN of Officers in the Employment of the General Penitentiary on 27th October, 1840.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Emoluments besides.
				£.	
Rev. Danl. Nihill	Governor and	50	May 1, 1837 .	600	Furnished apartments, allowance of coals, garden, night lamp, medical advice and medicine.
,,	Chaplain . . .	..	January 21, 1836	None.	
Robert Auld .	Secretary and accountant.	70	March 19, 1819.	400	None. Not resident in Prison.
Rev. John Penny	Assistant chaplain.	47	January 1, 1837.	300	Same as governor.
James Wade .	Surgeon . . .	56	August 22, 1824	300	Ditto, with exception of garden.
Thomas Rickford	Steward . . .	44	April 1, 1820 .	200	Ditto, with garden, but with exception of night-lamp.
Henry Farrell .	Manufacturer . .	45	July 7, 1820 .	180	Ditto ditto.
Samuel Hatchard	Governor's assistant	31	February 6, 1839	150	Ditto, with exception of garden and night-lamp.
William Beer .	Governor's clerk .	51	April 28, 1826 .	150	Medical advice and medicine.
William Higgs .	Schoolmaster . .	43	April 29, 1839 .	100	Ditto. Not resident in prison.
Jas. N. Lawrence	,,	32	January 27, 1840	80	Ditto ditto.
G. L. Aborn .	,,	27	May 18, 1840 .	70	Ditto ditto.
Marcellus Day .	Manufacturing clerk	39	March 24, 1827.	110	Ditto ditto.
David Hudson .	Cutter	37	October 18, 1837	78	Ditto ditto.
Stephen Hudson	Taskmaster . .	32	February 24, 1837	67	
Wm. R. Lapworth	,,	39	July 6, 1835 .	67	
William Simmonds	,,	48	July 17, 1826 .	67	
John S. Symcock	,,	52	February 20, 1832	67	
Samuel Affleck .	Warder. . . .	61	October 16, 1828	62	
Robert Aulph .	,,	60	August 6, 1825 .	62	
John Billen . .	,,	45	May 27, 1833 .	62	
Francis Chenu .	,,	38	October 2, 1838.	62	
Robert Davis .	,,	31	January 6, 1838.	62	
Michael Elliott .	,,	31	May 12, 1838 .	62	
John Errington .	,,	27	May 5, 1840 .	62	
Joseph Farraway	,,	37	April 27, 1840 .	62	
Francis Ford .	,,	27	May 13, 1840 .	62	
Philip Gethin .	,,	33	April 11, 1839 .	62	
Francis H. Giblin	,,	39	August 26, 1840	62	
William Gillon .	,,	33	February 13, 1840	62	
John Gray . .	,,	27	November 2, 1838	62	
John Kerr . .	,,	22	June 19, 1840 .	62	
John Kinder .	,,	32	July 4, 1840 .	62	
George Luckett.	,,	33	September 2, 1838	62	
Richard S. Lunn	,,	30	January 11, 1840	62	Lodging in the prison, and rations; cost, about 10*l*. 10*s*. per annum; and medical advice and medicine.
Joseph Mason .	,,	36	May 6, 1840 .	62	
Hugh C. Mann.	,,	32	October 26, 1840	62	
Henry May . .	,,	24	July 11, 1840 .	62	
John Merrington	,,	39	December 18, 1837	62	
Robert Munro .	,,	39	August 26, 1840	62	
Alfred Neal . .	,,	31	January 31, 1838	62	
George Phillips .	,,	30	August 6, 1832.	62	
Richard Rowe .	,,	29	January 4, 1839	62	
William Saunders	,,	49	August 6, 1832 .	62	
Richard Stockwell	,,	40	December 4, 1837	62	
Thomas Mellor .	,,	24	October 24, 1840	62	
Robt. Underwood	,,	41	June 20, 1840 .	62	
Thomas Walkden	,,	25	September 1, 1840	62	
Charles Warner.	,,	27	April 1, 1839 .	62	
Samuel Waterer.	,,	33	April 10, 1839 .	62	
George Wilson .	,,	38	January 15, 1840	62	
Henry G. Wells.	,,	35	August 18, 1835	62	
Benjamin Weston	,,	27	April 21, 1838 .	62	
James Young .	,,	47	August 16, 1830	62	
Angus Campbell	Infirmary warder .	51	December 19, 1828	62	
Thomas Hicks .	Compounder and warder.	50	October 19, 1829	50	
Samuel Biffen .	Infirmary assistant.	22	July 25, 1840 .	40	
Edwin Coleman.	,,	23	August 31, 1840	40	

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Return of Officers, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum	Emoluments besides.
				£.	
William Meaton	Baker	50	July 1, 1836 .	60	
William Ford .	,,	30	July 16, 1840 .	40	
William Warmsley	,,	28	October 30, 1838	40	
John Wilkie .	,,	37	January 1, 1840.	40	
Charles B. Hunt.	Cook	46	July 22, 1839 .	50	
Robert Mortlock	,,	45	August 27, 1837.	50	
William Aulph, (temporary, to supply place of Reeves).	,,	22	October 19, 1840	40	Lodging in the prison, and rations; cost, about 10*l.*10*s.* per annum; and medical advice and medicine.
Benjamin Hall .	,,	46	May 31, 1838 .	40	
John Murray .	,,	30	October 1, 1839.	40	
Thomas Reeves, (sick).	,,	46	March 30, 1838.	40	
Jas. Sommerville	,,	35	May 7, 1840 .	40	
John Poulton .	Messenger . . .	23	June 23, 1840 .	50	
George Obourne	Patrol	29	May 30, 1840 .	50	
Thomas Stanmore	,,	24	August 31, 1840	50	
William Westcott	,,	47	March 24, 1838.	50	
John White . .	,,	37	June —, 1840 .	50	
Scott Bradshaw.	Porter	49	April 26, 1823 .	50	Furnished apartments for self and family, garden and rations, and 5*l.* per annum for attending to sluice.
Samuel Beer .	,,	48	June 11, 1830 .	50	Lodging and rations, medical advice and medicine.
Elizabeth Hillary	Matron. . . .	40	August 18, 1839	100	Apartments furnished in the prison, coals, and rations.
Caroline Hassall	Schoolmistress . .	29	January 13, 1840	60	Medical advice. Not resident in prison.
Augusta M'Leish	,,	50	January 22, 1840	60	
Sarah Bassett .	Taskmistress . .	36	June 8, 1838 .	60	
Hannah Wiggens	,,	38	February 1, 1840	48	
Mary Bancroft .	Warder	40	June 2, 1840 .	44	
Susan. Brockhurst	,,	54	July 1, 1820 .	50	
Sophia Drago .	,,	24	August 20, 1839	44	
Mary Fisher .	,,	22	January 21, 1840	44	
Mary A. Foster .	,,	19	July 5, 1840 .	44	
Sophia Fry . .	,,	37	August 13, 1840	44	
Cath. Gammage	,,	23	January 14, 1839	44	
Kezia E. Hayter	,,	22	May 18, 1840 .	44	
Catherine Hewitt	,,	38	Dec. 11, 1837 .	44	
Eliza Jones . .	,,	31	Dec. 18, 1839 .	44	Lodging in the prison, and rations; cost, about 10*l.*10*s.* per annum; and medical advice and medicine.
Jane Lawes. .	,,	22	January 20, 1840	44	
Mary Lawes .	,,	26	,,	44	
Ann Messenger .	,,	19	September 3, 1840	44	
Margaret Read .	,,	38	January 13, 1840	44	
Louisa Steadman	,,	36	October 22, 1839	44	
Charlotte Siddall	,,	39	January 18, 1840	24	
Susan Thompson	,,	40	January 23, 1840	44	
Caroline Wilson.	,,	42	February 11, 1840	44	
Mary Smith . .	Infirmary warder .	43	February 10, 1840	44	
Margaret Neyburn	Infirmary assistant.	21	February 20, 1840	20	
Caroline Strange	,,	18	March 23, 1840 .	20	
Lydia Lewis. .	Patrol	37	August 31, 1839	40	
Mary Dyett* .	Cook	62	July 1, 1819 .	20	
Mary King . .	Under cook . .	21	March 7, 1840 .	20	
Eliza Williams .	,,	24	March 10, 1840.	20	

* Mrs. Dyett was cook of the female kitchen previous to the fire, upon which event that kitchen was discontinued, and she was made a warder. After 20 years' service, and being quite unfit for the charge of prisoners, she was pensioned at 20*l.* a year on the 1st of October, 1839. The female kitchen was subsequently opened, but much mismanagement occurred, from the inexperience of the cooks appointed, and it was found very difficult to procure a suitable and trustworthy person. Mrs. Dyett, who could be thoroughly depended on to manage the kitchen, though incapable of warder's duty, was therefore put in charge, with the view not only of present superintendence, but of training others. Her wages as cook, joined to her pension, costs the establishment less than her former salary as warder.

Employed for the Building.

Names.	Employment.	Wages per Day.
		s. *d.*
Thomas Lewis . .	Clerk of Works . .	7 7
John Folds . . .	Bricklayer . . .	4 8
John Coakley . .	Bricklayer's labourer.	3 0
John Garbutt . .	Carpenter. . . .	4 6
Daniel Teague . .	Smith.	5 0
Edward Turner . .	Plumber	5 6
John Dumphy . .	Stoker	2 10¼
Lydia Hobart . .	Charwoman . . .	2 0

Several workmen, such as carpenters, smiths, and labourers, were employed in addition to the above during the summer months, in erecting baths and other work.

RETURN (D.)

Books supplied to Prisoners, to be kept in their cells for purposes of instruction, &c.

Holy Bible.
New Testament.
Abridgment of the Old and New Testament.
Book of Common Prayer.
Church Catechism, with Explanations.
Crossmans' Introduction to the Christian Religion.
Judson's Scripture Questions.
Bible Dictionary.
Chief Truths of Christian Religion.
Faith and Duty of a Christian.
Spelling Book.
Ditto, adult.
Arithmetic
Elements of Arithmetic.
Slate and Pencils.

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I. HOME DISTRICT. — *Middlesex.* General Penitentiary.

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No. 1.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Commuted Sentences	155	49	88	36	243	85	328
	Awaiting Transportation	1	24	..	4	1	28	29
	Definite Sentences of Imprisonment	42	11	5	2	47	13	60
	Military Offenders	119	..	..	..	119	..	119
2. Received in the course of the Year	Commuted Sentences	34	24	15	16	49	40	89
	Awaiting Transportation	..	154	1	7	1	161	162
	Definite Sentences of Imprisonment	37	4	4	2	41	6	47
	Military Offenders	695	..	..	..	695	..	695
	Total	1083	266	113	67	1196	333	1529

No. 2.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Commuted Sentences	114	56	71	34	185	90	275
2. Awaiting Transportation	1	22	1	2	2	24	26
3. Definite Sentences of Imprisonment	47	5	4	2	51	7	58
4. Military Offenders	115	..	..	..	115	..	115
Total	277	83	76	38	353	121	474

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Middlesex.
General Penitentiary.

No. 3.—Ages of Prisoners.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	5	2	5	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	18	19	18	19	37
17 Years and under 21	18	65	..	..	18	65	83
21 Years and under 30	25	64	..	..	25	64	89
30 Years and upwards	28	53	..	..	28	53	81
Total	71	182	20	25	91	207	298*

* N. B. Military Offenders not included.

No. 4.—State of Instruction of Prisoners.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	8	44	2	8	10	52	62
Can Read only	9	70	6	11	15	81	96
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	10	17	9	1	19	18	37
Can Read and Write well	44	51	3	5	47	56	103
Total	71	182	20	25	91	207	298*

* N. B. Military Offenders not included.

Table No. 5.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	293	172	465
The daily average Nunber of Prisoners throughout the Year	255	138	393
SOLDIERS.			
The greatest Number of Soldiers at any one time in the course of the Year	185	..	185
The daily average Number of Soldiers throughout the Year	125	..	125

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

erms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																							
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		4 Years.		5 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Commuted Sentences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	11	..	..	..	34	24
Awaiting Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Definite Sentences of Imprisonment	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	13	..	10	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	4
Military Offenders	*7	..	97	..	242	..	109	..	174	..	61	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695	..

* Six of these are military offenders sent here previous to transportation.

No. 6.—Terms of Inprisonment—*continued.*

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																							
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		4 Years.		5 Years.		Total Juveni	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1. Commuted Sentences .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	..	..	..	..	15	1
2. Awaiting Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3, Definite Sentences of Imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	
4. Military Offenders . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Commuted Sentences	49	40	89
2. Awaiting Transportation	1	161	162
3. Definite Sentences of Imprisonment . .	41	6	47
4. Military Offenders	695	..	695

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Middlesex.

General Penitentiary.

No. 7.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
* Slight Indisposition treated Medically in the Wards . .	7676	2832	835	127	8511	2959	11,470
Infirmary Cases	270	170	10	3	280	173	453
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	12	13	1	1	13	14	27
Deaths	2	3	..	..	2	3	5
Removed to the Hulks on Medical grounds on Medical Representation	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Pardoned ditto	15	1	2	2	17	3	20
Removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum as Insane . .	1	2	..	..	1	2	3

* In the Return of cases of Slight Indispositions treated Medically in the Wards, it must be observed that whenever the same individual has taken medicine for several days running it is reckoned not as one case, but as several, which fact accounts for the apparently large number.

No. 8.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . .	1,083	266	113	67	1,196	333	1,529
Not employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,083	266	113	67	1,196	333	1,529

N.B.—Military Offenders are included; but some were only employed during certain parts of their sentences.

No. 9.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	1	7
Whipping	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	26	15	..	..	38	11	..	..	64	26	90
Solitary Cells, and Refractory ditto . . .	169	40	..	..	108	41	..	..	277	81	358
Stoppage of Diet	120	31	..	..	82	29	..	..	202	60	262
Other Punishments	55	23	..	..	77	31	..	..	132	54	186
Total	372	110	..	..	310	112	..	..	682	222	904

No. 10.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stays, Busk, and Lace	..	1	Blankets for Hammocks	2	..
Bonnet and Shawl	..	1	Ditto for Beds	3	3
Night Caps	1	2	Rugs	1	1
Day Caps	1	2	Sheets	2	2
Jackets	1	..	Coloured Aprons	..	2
Waistcoats	1	..	White ditto	..	1
Trowsers	1	..	Towels (each Ward)	2	8
Shirts	3	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Stockings	3	3	,, Blankets	3	3
Handkerchiefs	6	7	,, Rugs	1	1
Shoes	2	2	,, Sheets	2	2
Braces	1	..	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Towels	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	Flannel Waistcoats } as the Surgeon orders.		
Ditto, Linsey Wolsey	..	1	Ditto Drawers }		
Shifts	..	3	Ditto Shifts }		
Beds	1	1			

No. 11.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	3,731	18	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	1,294	10	3
,, Bedding	358	4	6
,, Straw	..		
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	33	1	5
,, Medicines	129	2	4
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	68	1	11
,, Fuel	812	7	3
,, Soap	33	16	5
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	199	14	10
,, Washing	510	3	3
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	16	1	11
,, Books	101	3	1
,, Furniture	296	17	11
,, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	4,839	1	2
Inferior Officers' Rations	566	0	1
Pensions to Retired Officers	578	19	7
Total Cost of Removal of Transported Convicts	24	4	5
,, Sundries not mentioned	537	12	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14,131	1	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1,866	0	0
See Note.*—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	7	3	9¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	3	3	8¼

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 12.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
. B.	16	14 years' transportation	Nov. 15, 1837	Good	Jan. 6, 1839	1 year, 1 month, 22 days.	Consumption of the lungs.
. R.	18	7 ditto	Aug. 17, 1837	Delicate.	Feb. 15, ,,	1 year and 6 months	Ditto.
. M'C.	60	7 ditto	Nov. 9, 1836	Bad	April 9, ,,	2 years, 4 months, 18 days	Asthma and diseased lungs.
. F.	19	10 ditto	Nov. 6, 1838	,,	Sept. 3, ,,	9 months and 9 days	Consumption, arising from cold caught on board of the convict ship in the river.
C.	30	14 ditto	Oct. 7, 1837	Good	Dec. 1, ,,	2 years and 3 months	Ulceration of the bowels, occasioned by a half-crown which he had swallowed, and which remained in his bowels near two years and a half.

No. 13.—Pardons on Medical Grounds in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Pardon.	How long in this Prison before Pardon.	Disease, or other Cause of Pardon.
W. E.	18	7 years' transportation .	Feb. 6. 1837	Good .	Jan. 3, 1839	1 year and 11 months .	Consumption.
G. S.	45	14 years' transportation, commuted to 7 years.	May 26, 1836	,,	Jan 17, ,,	2 years and 4 months. .	Bleeding from the bowels.
W. S.	10	7 years' transportation .	Nov. 7, 1836	,,	Jan. 30, ,,	2 years and 3 months .	Consumption.
J. R.	16	7 ditto	Oct. 26, 1836	,,	Feb. 11, ,,	2 years and 5 months. .	Ditto.
H. E.	20	7 ditto	Nov. 14, 1836	,,	Fe . 14, ,,	2 years and 4 months .	General impaired health.
D. S.	56	Imprisoned in Bristol City Gaol 1 month, and transported for 7 years.	Sept. 28, 1837	Bad . .	Feb. 21, ,,	1 year and 5 months . .	Asthma and debility.
E. T.	16	7 years' transportation .	June 28, 1836	Good .	Feb. 26, ,,	2 years and 4 months. .	Consumption.
R. D.	18	14 ditto	Nov. 15. 1837	,,	April 13, ,,	1 year and 4 months. .	Ditto.
W. C.	53	14 ditto	June 2, 1837	Bad . .	April 24, ,,	1 year and 11 months .	Diseased liver.
M. A. C.	16	7 ditto	Sept. 3, 1836	Delicate.	May 1, ,,	1 year and 8 months .	Consumption.
C. M·L.	31	7 ditto	Feb. 2, 1838	Bad . .	May 6, ,,	1 year and 3 months . .	Apprehension of recurring i sanity.
F. W.	38	1 year	Sept. 22, 1838	Good .	May 8, ,,	7 months and 16 days .	Diarrhœa and fever.
W. B.	37	7 years' transportation .	July 18, 1837	,,	June 15, ,,	2 years.	Diseased heart, &c. &c.
M. A. G.	18	7 ditto	Sept. 6, 1837	Delicate.	July 20, ,,	1 year and 10 months .	Scrofulous disease of the neck.
C. W.	40	Transportation for life .	May 25, 1836	Good .	Sept. 2, ,,	3 years and 3 months .	Pain in the side, and dyspepsia
J. W.	42	7 years' transportation .	June 5, 1837	Bad . .	Sept. 7, ,,	1 year and 3 months . .	Consumption.
E. A.	24	Transportation for life .	Nov. 15, 1837	,,	Oct. 19, ,,	1 year and 11 months .	Ditto.
T. L.	29	14 years' transportation .	July 15, 1837	Good. .	Oct. 19, ,,	2 years and 3 months .	Disease of the digestive function
W. F.	27	14 ditto	June 2, 1837	,,	Dec. 15, ,,	2 years and 5 months .	Ditto.
B. K.	35	14 ditto	Nov. 15, 1837	Delicate .	Dec. 15, ,,	2 years and 1 month . .	Ditto.

No. 14.—Removed to the Hulks on Medical Grounds in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Removal.	How long in this Prison before Removal.	Disease, or other Cause of Removal.
S. G.	30	7 years' transportation .	May 19, 1837	Bad . .	Feb. 28, 1839	1 year, 9 months, 13 days	Consumption.
J. D.	28	14 ditto	June 9, 1836	Good .	Mar. 27, ,,	2 years, 9 months, 11 days	Scrofula.
J. O.	13	7 ditto	Jan. 12, 1837	Bad .	July 6, ,,	2 years and 5 months .	Ditto.
J. B.	29	7 ditto	May 19, 1837	,,	Feb. 21, ,,	1 year, 9 months, 2 days .	Ditto.

No. 15.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, date of Removal.	Where se
M. M·C.	32	7 years' transportation	Oct. 11, 1839	General health good.	Known to have been insane before admission.	Insane when received.	Insane.	Oct. 25, 1839	Bethlem.
A. B.	36	Death commuted to 5 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, 3 months in each year solitary at an interval of 3 months, and then transported for life.	Oct. 27, 1838	General health good.	Known to have been insane previous to admission.	Nov. 18, 1838	Insane.	Feb. 11, 1839	Bethlem.
R. E.	17	Transportation for life commuted when received to 7 years.	Aug. 24, 1837	General health good.	Not known.	March 12, 1839	. .	July 7, 1839	Bethlem

N.B.—In the column of Sentences the original Sentences are given, but under an Act of Parliament they are commuted in the following ratio, viz.
7 years' Transportation commuted to 3 years' Imprisonment.
14 ditto ditto 4 ditto.
Transportation for life ditto 5 ditto.

No. 16.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* See Note. Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk and Water.	Other Allowances
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	184	20	5	4	1½	11	..	. . . .	3 pints of broth an onion.
Women	138	16	5	4	1	7	..	5½	3 pints of broth an onion.
Boys	138	16	5	4	1	11	..	..	..
Military Offenders under 3 months	168	12	..	..	2	17	..	..	..
Ditto over 3 and under 6 months	168	18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..
Ditto over 6 months . .	168	24	½	..	3	14	..	..	..

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made of the liquor from the boiling of the Meat of the preceding day, thickened with Peas and Vegetables.

No. 18. Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries, per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
v. D. Nihill	Governor	50	May 1, 1837	600	0	0	..			600	0	0	Furnished apartments, allowance of coals, garden, night lamp, medical advice and medicine.
Ditto	Chaplain	..	January 21, 1835										
bert Auld	Secretary and Accountant.	69	March 19, 1819	400	0	0	..			400	0	0	None.
v. J. Penny	Assistant Chaplain	47	July 1, 1837	300	0	0	..			300	0	0	Same as governor.
mes Wade	Surgeon	56	August 22, 1824	300	0	0	..			300	0	0	Do ; no garden.
omas Rickford	Steward	44	April 1, 1820	200	0	0	..			200	0	0	Do.; no night lamp.
nry Farrell	Manufacturer	45	July 7, 1820	180	0	0	..			180	0	0	Do.
illiam Beer	Governor's Clerk	51	April 28, 1826	150	0	0	..			150	0	0	Medical advice and medicine.
muel Hatchard	Schoolmaster	31	February 6, 1839	100	0	0	..			100	0	0	Same as steward.
illiam Higgs	Assistant do.	43	April 29, 1839	80	0	0	..			80	0	0	Medical advice and medicine.
arcellus Day	Manufacturer's Clerk	39	March 24, 1827	90	0	0	..			90	0	0	Do.
ephen Hudson	Cutter	32	February 24, 1837	78	0	0	..			78	0	0	Do.
illiam Simonds	Taskmaster	48	July 17, 1826	60	0	0	23	12	9	83	12	9	Rations, apartments, and per centage, the latter now abolished.
hn Simcock	,,	52	February 20, 1832	60	0	0	10	10	4	70	10	4	Rations and apartments.
igus Campbell	,,	50	December 19, 1828	60	0	0	10	10	4	70	10	4	
. R. Lapworth	,,	40	July 5, 1839	60	0	0	10	10	4	70	10	4	
muel Affleck	Warder	58	October 16, 1828	50	0	0	12	11	2	62	11	2	Rations, apartments, and per centage, the latter now abolished.
bert Aulph	,,	58	August 6, 1825	50	0	0	12	11	2	62	11	2	
hn Billin	,,	44	May 27, 1833	50	0	0	12	11	2	62	11	2	
ward De Nerna (left).	,,	33	June 8, 1835	50	0	0	12	11	2	62	11	2	
hn Phillips	,,	48	August 6, 1832	50	0	0	12	11	2	62	11	2	
gustus Such (left)	,,	29	March 2, 1835	50	0	0	12	11	2	62	11	2	
ancis Chenu	,,	36	October 2, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
bert Davis	,,	31	January 6, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
ichael Elliott	,,	31	May 12, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
mes Ferguson (left)	,,	60	June 6, 1825	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
ilip Gethin	,,	32	April 11, 1839	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
hn Gray	,,	27	November 2, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
vid Hudson	,,	37	October 18, 1837	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
mes Levins	,,	33	January 15, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
niel Lockyer	,,	37	August 29, 1837	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
eorge Luckett	,,	33	September 2, 1839	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
hn Merrington	,,	39	December 18, 1837	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
fred Neale	,,	31	January 18, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
eorge Phillips	,,	28	January 4, 1829	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
illiam Russell	,,	35	June 4, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
illiam Saunders	,,	48	August 6, 1832	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
chard Stockwell	,,	40	December 4, 1837	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
mes Teasdale (left)	,,	38	January 30, 1837	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
muel Waterer	,,	32	April 10, 1839	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
njamin Weston	,,	27	April 21, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
arles Warner	,,	26	April 1, 1839	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
omas Hicks	Infirmary Warder	49	October 19, 1829	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
mes Young	,,	44	August 16, 1830	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
arles B. Hunt	First Cook	45	July 22, 1839	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
bert Mortlock	Second Cook	45	August 27, 1837	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
njamin Hall	,,	48	May 31, 1838	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
omas Reeves	,,	46	March 30, 1838	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
illiam Meaton	Baker	50	July 1, 1836	60	0	0	10	10	4	70	10	4	
illiam Warmsley	,,	27	October 13, 1838	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
ichael Cannon	Patrol	38	May 22, 1834	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
G. Wells	,,	35	August 18, 1835	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
illiam Westcott	,,	47	March 24, 1838	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
muel Beer	Porter	49	June 11, 1830	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
uis King	Messenger	31	November 17, 1831	50	0	0	10	10	4	60	10	4	
cott Bradshaw	Porter	49	April 26, 1823	50	0	0	15	10	4	65	10	4	Do.; and £5 for attending the sluice and garden.
onimia Bolingbroke (left).	Taskmistress	61	December 1, 1819	60	0	0	18	12	6	78	12	6	
rah Bassett	Warder	35	June 8, 1833	50	0	0	12	2	4	62	2	4	Rations, apartments, and per centage, the latter discontinued.
san Brockhurst	,,	54	July 1, 1820	50	0	0	12	2	4	62	2	4	
izabeth Kennedy (left).	,,	45	April 9, 1825	50	0	0	12	2	4	62	2	4	
izabeth Hillery	Taskmistress	40	August 19, 1839	60	0	0	10	10	4	70	10	4	
ary A. Drago	Warder	56	September 13, 1837	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	Rations and apartments.
phia Drago	,,	24	August 20, 1839	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
atherine Gammage	,,	23	January 14, 1839	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
atherine Hewitt	,,	37	December 11, 1837	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
lizabeth Jones	,,	30	December 18, 1839	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
ouisa Steedman	,,	34	October 22, 1839	40	0	0	10	10	4	50	10	4	
homas Lewis	Clerk of the Works	40	October 19, 1839	118	6	0	..			118	6	0	Medical advice and medicine.
			Total	5,316	6	0	621	13	11	5,937	19	11	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Middlesex.
General Penitentiary.

No. 19. Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	1,472	7	2
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1,091	18	3
Other Receipts	38	14	8
Total	2,603	0	1

No. 20. Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14,131	1	1
Total Receipts of Ditto	2,603	0	1
Actual Cost to the Government, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	11,528	1	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,866	0	0
Grand Total	13,394	1	0

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH-FIELDS.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

For an account of the dimensions, construction, and discipline, of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

Alterations in Discipline.

Alterations in Discipline.

The principal alteration that has been made in the discipline is the substitution of the services of paid Officers for certain duties which had previously been performed by prisoners, as yardsmen and monitors, whose office it was to observe the prisoners closely, and to report any communications, or attempts at communication, between them, or any other irregularity, or breach of the prison regulations. The following subordinate officers have, in consequence, been added to the staff of this prison :—

Male officers for the day duty	30
„ for the night duty	26
Female officers for the day duty	16
„ for the night duty	10
Total increase	82

The additional officers for the day duty in aid of the officers previously on the establishment, are distributed over the prison in the following manner :—

Old Prison.

Old Prison.

Two officers to each of the tread-wheel yards	16
One officer to first outer yard	1
„ to the store yard	1
„ to the third outer yard	1
„ to the fourth outer yard	1
„ to the galleries	1
„ to the large work room	1
„ to the oakum shed	1
	23

Vagrants' Prison.

Vagrants' Prison.

Two officers to each of the two tread-wheels	4
One officer to the first yard	1
Two officers to the works	2
Total (males)	30

Females' Prison.

Females' Prison.

Two female officers to each of the seven yards	14
One „ to the eighth yard	1
One „ to the large work room	1
Total (females)	16

The additional male officers for the night duty are required to keep watch in the several sleeping wards. They are locked up in the dormitories along with the prisoners, and continue with them until unlocking time in the morning; and they are ordered strictly to see that no communication of any kind takes place between the prisoners during the night. Other officers are employed in patrolling the passages of the prison, which command a view into the several dormitories, to see that the officers in the dormitories are awake, and attentive to their appointed duties.

There are twenty dormitories of the Old Prison; in the Vagrants' Prison there are six; and eight in the Females' Prison. The females' upper infirmary, likewise, as well as the Third Yard Day Room, has been much used for sleeping wards. These rooms, twenty-six for males, and ten for females, require, each of them, to be watched by a single officer; in all thirty-six: making a grand total of eighty-two additional officers.

The whole body of subordinate officers has been divided into two classes,—turnkeys and sub-turnkeys. The wages of the turnkeys are 28*s.* per week, with a graduated increase after specified terms of service. The wages of sub-turnkeys are 25*s.* per week; and deserving sub-turnkeys are promoted to the class of turnkeys, as vacancies occur.

The turnkeys when on duty wear a badge round the arm, to distinguish them. This is a good regulation, so far as it goes; but uniforms for the subordinate officers would answer the purpose much better, and have been introduced with great advantage into several well-conducted prisons.

Alterations in Construction.

Alterations in Construction.

The following are the principal alterations that have been made in the construction of this prison:—

A cleansing room has been built in the females' prison, with five separate baths, boiler, &c. with a store above for female prisoners' clothes.

In various parts of the prison two dormitories have been thrown into one by openings formed in the partition walls, with a view to diminish the number of officers who must otherwise have been employed on the night watch.

The windows of the dining rooms under the tread-wheel stages have been glazed in several of the yards.

The glazing of the cell windows in the old prison, and in the vagrants' prison, have been completed.

Separate divisions have been formed on the tread-wheels in the 5th and 6th yards in the old prison.

An additional store room and a coal store have been built.

The ventilation of the dormitories and refractory cells has been improved.

A room has been fitted up for the Coroner's Court.

A covered way has been formed from the entrance gate to the centre lodge, as a protection against weather to the gate keepers, prisoners on arriving, and visitors to prisoners.

Alterations have been made in the oakum store in the garden, to fit it as a manufactory for the prisoners employed in mat and rug making.

Various articles of furniture for the Chaplain's and Coroner's rooms, and cupboards in the several yards for prisoners' books, and in other parts of the prison for each of the sub-officers, have been made by the prisoners.

The usual limewashing, painting, and repairs of the prison have also been done; and principally by the prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.

Prisoners are still employed in various ways in the service of the prison.

The prison cleaning is done by prisoners appointed by the Governor to that duty for a fortnight at a time, from a rota of all the prisoners equal to the task; for which there is no extra allowance.

No fewer than seventy-nine male prisoners were employed at handicrafts, and in various situations, with extra allowance under the authority of the visiting justices, at the time of a recent inspection. Seventeen female prisoners were also employed with extra allowances; of whom sixteen were in the laundry, with the following abundant extras, in addition to the ordinary prison allowance:—Meat every day; a pint of gruel every day; tea and sugar every day; one pint of beer every day, except Sunday.

We refer to Return A, annexed to this Report, for particulars respecting this large body of prisoners thus exempted from the ordinary discipline of the prison, and employed, many of them, at their own trades in comfortable and convenient shops, and others in the garden grounds. And it will be seen that of this large number ten only are stated to be ailing, for whom a mitigation of the discipline may have been necessary on medical grounds.

A due apportionment of punishment in amount and degree, according to the sentence passed, is undoubtedly one of the great objects of a sound system of prison discipline; with this view uniformity in prison regulations has been strongly recommended, and has, as far as practicable, been carried into effect in most of our prisons. However difficult it may be to bring every prison in the kingdom under one general and uniform system, it is surely not too much to expect that such desirable uniformity should prevail within the walls of any individual prison. But when tested by this principle, what an example of the neglect of it does the Coldbath Fields House of Correction present! In passing through its various yards, many of its inmates, both males and females, may be seen on the exposed tread-wheels, almost fainting under heat and exhaustion in summer; and in winter almost petrified with cold. On entering the work rooms a large body of prisoners may be seen engaged in the tedious operation of oakum picking; while such a portion of work is exacted from each as demands incessant exertion. Both of these classes of prisoners are under the constant inspection of officers; and not only is a word or a sign, if discovered, sure to draw down punishment, either in the shape of diminution of an already scanty diet, or of confinement on bread and water in a dark cell; but even the act of looking up, or of turning the head, is forbidden, and if repeatedly observed, punished. In passing through the females' wards we find several of them shut up by day and by night in very small separate cells, which are exceedingly close in summer, and cold in winter. But in passing through the garden numerous prisoners may be seen com-

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols. *Middlesex.* House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

fortably pursuing their trades in the various workshops; others engaged in sundry light occupations about the prison; while many others are employed as labourers in the garden grounds; all, it is true, under a rule of silence, but all with comfortable extra allowances in addition to the ordinary prison diet. Now, whence arise these invidious and unjust distinctions—these indulgences to some prisoners over others; often to the grave offender who has been frequently committed, over the less guilty and less hardened criminal? To what, we ask, is this unfair and impolitic distinction owing? It is not sound policy; neither is it real economy: on the contrary, when fairly looked at, this partial system will be found to be real profusion, and substantial injustice. No one will maintain that motives of even unquestionable economy should be permitted to violate the first principles of penal justice. But here is a prison—a Metropolitan prison—crowded with a multitude of criminals, in which two equally guilty offenders, sentenced by the law to equal punishment, are, by the very regulations of the establishment, visited with unequal severity. Why? In many cases because the one happens to be a good mechanic, and the other a labourer without skill in handicraft. The former is permitted to work at his own trade, with extra comforts, liberty, and allowances; while the other is kept on the treadwheel under great alternations of heat and cold. Surely it is not necessary to enlarge upon the evils of such a system as this. It diminishes the deterring influence of the ordinary discipline: for the criminal population of London are well aware of these situations of superior comfort; and as it is notorious that the regular thief always acts upon remote favourable chances, so instead of being deterred from crime by the certainty of severe punishment in the County House of Correction, he is swayed by the probability that he shall not be detected; and if detected and convicted, he is still buoyed up by the belief that he shall get off, after a short period of tread-wheel labour, or oakum picking, with a comfortable berth in some of the various works carried on by the prisoners.

Manufactures.

Manufactures.

An attempt has been made to introduce manufactures into this prison. A contract has been entered into with an extensive mat and rug manufacturer for two years certain, at a certain price for six months, and a fixed increased price for the remainder of the period. The contractor finds machinery and materials. He pays two superintendents, who instruct the prisoners in mat and rug making, and in carding and spinning flax and other materials used in the manufacture; and the price paid for the prisoners' labour is clear profit. Two subturnkeys are employed by the prison authorities in maintaining order and silence in the workshops. The manufacture is carried on in the old oakum store in the garden, which has been fitted up for the purpose. There is a long narrow room above for the weavers; and a smaller below for those who dress and prepare the grass, &c.; and the spinners are employed in the garden in front of the building. Thirty-five prisoners were employed in the manufacture at the time of a recent inspection. The arrangements are very inconvenient, and resemble those of many of the old prisons, both here and in other countries, in which manufactures have been carried on for many years; they are very inferior to those of the other departments of this prison. We question whether good discipline can be maintained with the present arrangements.

The prisoners employed in the manufactory have an extra allowance of food; and when compared with the labour of the treadwheel or oakum-room, their work must be relaxation.

The governor, however, states that the employment has been productive of a good effect both upon the minds and behaviour of those engaged in it.

As the contract we have spoken of has been taken as an experiment, and, in the first instance, at a very low rate, the prisoners' earnings are, at present, but small. But according to the amount of work done it is calculated that the ratio of earnings would enable a free labourer to earn, on an average, from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week.

Population of the Prison.

Population of the Prison.

At the date of a recent inspection there were 913 prisoners in confinement, viz :—

Males	668
Females	245
	913
Children with their mothers . . .	15
	928

The mode in which the prisoners were employed will be seen on referring to Return B annexed to this Report.

The number of prisoners confined in the prison amounted in 1838 to 9,259.
" " 1839 to 9,902.
" " 1840 to, we believe, a larger number, particularly of those committed for short terms.

Punishments.

Punishments.

The punishments in this prison for breaches of prison discipline amount to a very large number, and it will be seen that they have been, with one slight exception, increasing every year; as we have always stated must be the case where the Silent System is strictly enforced.

The punishments amounted in 1837 to 13,812
" in 1838 to 18,949
" in 1839 to 17,656
" in 1840 to 20,811

Irons.

Irons.

The practice of putting handcuffs upon refractory prisoners has been frequently resorted to in this prison. In the course of the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, there were handcuffed:—

Males	49
Females	97
Total . . .	146

The governor has never considered handcuffs as coming within the term "Irons," the use of which is prohibited beyond a certain time without an order in writing from a visiting justice by the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, and by 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, s. 6, and he has never entered them under the heading "Irons" in the Annual Return of Punishments made to the Secretary of State, and which are published in our Annual Reports. We have stated to the governor that there can be no doubt that handcuffs do come under the term "Irons;" and in point of fact, with very few exceptions, they are the only irons now made use of. The governor has included handcuffs in his return for the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, and it is very necessary that he should do so. The use of irons of every kind ought to be very narrowly watched; more particularly as prisoners are sometimes handcuffed with their arms behind them; a very painful punishment—to some prisoners it would amount almost to torture. We found a woman so handcuffed in a dark cell, at a recent inspection. She was very violent, and had that day assaulted and severely injured one of the officers; but we much question the propriety of handcuffing a woman in such a manner as we found this female. The governor enters the fact in his journal whenever he has occasion to put a prisoner in handcuffs; but he should also, in our opinion, record whether he puts on the irons in the ordinary manner, or behind the back, and the number of hours in each case they are kept on. A summary of the offences for which the very large amount of 20,811 punishments were inflicted will be seen by referring to Return C annexed to this Report.

Whipping.

Whipping.

There is another feature in the punishments of this prison for breaches of discipline to which we desire to call attention, and which also marks the increasing severity of the punishments: we allude to whipping for offences committed within the prison.

They amounted in 1837 to 2.
„ 1838 to 9.
„ 1839 to 9.
„ 1840 to 13.

Health.

Health.

The health of this prison is very good. Mr. Wakefield, the intelligent and active surgeon, states that there has been little sickness; and this account is borne out by what we ourselves observed at our last inspection. Upon the number of prisoners then in confinement, viz., 913, there were only four sick persons in the infirmaries, two males and two females. There were only two patients receiving medicine in their wards. There were 10 prisoners in the first outer, or convalescent ward; but these were principally persons subject to fits, or with old sores requiring poultices. There were thirty-eight males, and seventeen females, receiving extra diet by order of the surgeon.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

The Rev. E. A. Illingworth is still the chaplain of this prison, and the Rev. J. Williams has been appointed assistant chaplain. Each of these gentlemen receives a salary of 400*l.* per annum. Although the Rev. J. Williams is, by the Act under which he is appointed (2 and 3 Vic. cap. 56), designated assistant chaplain, yet the justices desire that the two officers should be co-ordinate. The two chaplains have the same salary, and they divide the duty between them; one takes charge of the old prison, and the other of the females' and the vagrants' prison. Every month they exchange divisions: thus alternating the duty.

On the Sunday they each take a full service, with a sermon, in each chapel. So that there are on Sundays two full services, with two sermons, in each chapel, and the prisoners hear both the chaplains on that day. They read prayers with a portion of Scripture every day, each in the chapel of the division under his care for the month. On Wednesday, the juvenile prisoners repeat the collect of the week, with questions and explanations by the chaplain: on Friday, the same prisoners say their Catechism. On these two days there is no Scripture reading with the prayers; the daily service lasts about 35 minutes. The chaplains are both very attentive, and devote several hours a day to their duties. A comfortable room in the prison has been fitted up for each.

A chaplain's lending library has been established. A list of the books of which it is composed, and which are circulated among the prisoners, will be seen on referring to Return D.

Schools.

Schools.

In addition to the School arrangements described in our last Report, schools for adult male and female prisoners have recently been established. Such of the prisoners whose sentences exceed six months, and who cannot read, or only read imperfectly, are assembled for instruction according to the yards to which they belong. There are two schoolmasters, and one schoolmistress.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, dietary, treadwheel labour, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, and expenses, we refer to Return E, annexed to this Report.

Return (A.)

Return of Prisoners Employed at Handicrafts, or other Situations, in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, who receive Extra Provisions, under the authority of the Visiting Justices. (20 October, 1840.)

MALES.

Yards.		Initials.	Age	When Committed.	Offence.	Term.	When Employed.	How Employed.	Extra Allowance.	Observations.
	1	J. L.	19	19 May	Felony	6 months	12 October	Knifeman		
	2	J. P.	23	1 August	Suspicion	3 months	7 October	"		Ailing.
	3	W. S.	23	25 June	Felony	6 months	12 October	"		
	4	J. L.	21	19 May	"	6 months	5 October	"		
	5	J. S.	22	12 March, 1839	Uttering	2 years	7 October	"		
	6	W. W.	19	25 June	Felony	6 months	5 October	"	½ pint of gruel at breakfast and supper, and ½ pint of gruel or soup for dinner.	
	7	G. G.	20	19 May	"	6 months	3 October	"		Ailing.
	8	H. T.	19	25 June	"	6 months	5 October	"		"
Outer,	1	J. W.	41	10 March	"	1 year	8 October	"		Fits.
Vagrant,	2	W. C.	20	7 October	Suspicion	2 months	12 October	"		Ailing.
	3	J. C.	23	11 July	Uttering	6 months	26 September	"		
Outer,	3	G. B.	31	19 April	Felony	2 years	18 September	Cleaning		
Gallery		H. C.	31	19 May	"	6 months	26 September	"		
"		E. S.	31	18 May	Assault	6 months	13 October	"		
Yard,	1	J. B.	41	16 April	Felony	1 year	8 September	"		
	1	E. W.	25	21 May, 1839	"	2 years	5 October	Bellman		Ailing.
	1	G. C.	20	21 May, 1839	"	2 years	18 October	Scourer	Meat every day, ½ pint of gruel at supper, and 1 pint of beer at dinner.	"
	1	J. M.	24	25 June	"	9 months	11 October	"		"
	1	J. B.	54	10 March	"	1 year	27 October	"		
	5	R. C.	22	9 Sept. 1839	Court martial	18 months	17 October	"		
	5	J. P.	61	11 Feb. 1839	Uttering	1 year	7 October	Shoemaking		
	1	J. S.	22	16 April	Felony	9 months	17 September	"		Ailing.
	2	J. W.	25	19 May	"	6 months	6 August	"		
	2	S. C.	29	11 July	"	6 months	30 September	Tailor		
	2	R. R.	46	25 June	"	6 months	30 September	"		
	3	A. M.	33	25 June	"	6 months	4 October	"		One leg.
	5	C. J.	25	11 February	Uttering	1 year	22 September	"		
Outer,	8	J. J.	21	15 February	"	2 years	1 September	Oakum shed		
	8	J. G.	30	19 May	Felony	6 months	26 September	"		
	8	J. H.	61	19 May	"	1 year	21 September	"		
	8	J. B.	22	28 June, 1839	"	2 years	24 May	"		
	8	J. A.	24	4 Dec. 1839	"	1 year	13 October	"		
	8	G. N.	36	4 January	"	2 years	30 January	"		
	8	D. M.	26	11 July	Assault	10 months	14 October	"		
	8	J. N.	21	11 February	Fraud	1 year	1 September	"		
	8	J. E.	25	20 August	Felony	2 years	24 May	"		
	8	J. A.	33	19 May	"	9 months	21 September	"		
	8	D. K.	31	19 May	Cutting and maiming.	1 year	10 August	"		
	8	C. G.	39	25 September	"	2 years	10 August	"		
	8	G. S.	20	11 January	Felony	1 year	11 August	"		
	8	D. H.	48	25 June	"	6 months	28 September	"		
	8	J. M.	26	19 May	"	6 months	8 September	"		
	8	J. C.	26	4 December	"	2 years	27 July	"		
	7	W. J.	39	16 April	"	2 years	13 August	Carpenter		
	7	J. W.	29	25 June	"	6 months	6 October	"		
	7	J. B.	22	25 June	"	1 year	15 August	"		
	7	R. P.	27	11 September	Pawning	3 months	6 October	"		
	7	J. G.	27	16 August	Felony	6 months	27 September	"	½ pint of gruel for breakfast and supper, and ½ pint of gruel or soup for dinner.	
	7	J. H.	24	18 September	Pawning	2 months	19 October	"		
	7	D. B.	31	16 April	Felony	9 months	29 May	Painter		
	7	H. S.	28	11 July	"	6 months	25 August	"		
	7	C. P.	45	11 February	"	1 year	1 April	"		
	7	C. C.	60	16 April	"	9 months	2 September	Plumber		
	7	J. M.	22	11 January	"	1 year	5 October	Painter		
	7	J. L.	55	20 Aug. 1839	Uttering	2 years	6 October	Blacksmith		
	7	F. J.	21	9 October	Assault	1 month	14 October	"		
	7	G. D.	32	21 May	Do. with intent	2 years	30 March	Lampman		
	7	W. F.	18	4 December	Felony	1 year	1 August	Labourer		
	7	G. S.	45	10 March	"	1 year	9 September	"		
	7	T. M.	30	25 June	"	6 months	5 October	"		
	7	F. J.	21	4 December	Uttering	1 year	5 October	"		
	7	W. S.	18	21 May	"	18 months	5 October	"		
	7	T. G.	38	25 June	Felony	6 months	5 October	"		
	7	J. W.	26	16 April	"	9 months	5 October	"		
	7	G. N.	21	11 July	"	6 months	5 October	"		
	7	T. C.	35	19 May	"	6 months	5 October	"		
	7	W. R.	18	19 May	Uttering	9 months	1 October	"		
	7	B. T.	18	4 Dec. 1839	Felony	1 year	20 September	"		
	7	W. S.	29	25 June	"	6 months	10 October	"		
	7	J. N.	49	16 April	"	1 year	4 October	"		
	7	W. N.	19	19 May	"	6 months	15 October	"		
	7	R. W.	20	26 August	"	6 months	16 October	"		
	7	G. G.	18	19 May	"	6 months	18 October	"		
	7	W. H.	18	19 May	"	6 months	19 October	"		
	7	W. L.	27	26 August	"	6 months	26 September	"		
	7	J. N.	53	25 June	"	6 months	14 September	"		
	7	T. B.	22	10 March	"	9 months	5 October	"		
Gallery		F. S.	27	4 December	"	1 year	12 October	Bookbinding		
Vagrant,	3	J. M.	30	8 October	Begging	1 month	16 October	Inspecting blankets at the reception cells.		
		79								
6 basket men taken in rotation from the yards of prisoners whose terms are not less than 6 months									½ pint of gruel at breakfast and supper, and ½ pint of gruel or soup at dinner.	

Return of Prisoners Employed at Handicrafts, &c.—*continued*.

FEMALES.

Yards.	Initials.	Age.	When Committed.	Offence.	Term.	When Employed.	How Employed.	Extra Allowances.	Observations.
..	M. B.	28	11 February .	Felony . . .	2 years	21 July . . .	Employed in the washhouse and laundry.	Meat every day; 1 pint of gruel do.; tea and sugar; 1 pint of beer daily, Sunday excepted.	Employment very laborious.
..	A. B.	21	19 May . . .	„	6 months	8 September .			
..	M. C.	49	19 May . . .	„	6 months	5 October . .			
..	M. L.	45	11 February .	„	2 years	21 July . . .			
..	S. W.	21	25 June . .	„	6 months	31 August . .			
..	C. N.	36	19 May . . .	„	2 years	7 October . .			
..	J. C.	41	25 June . . .	„	6 months	30 October . .			
..	E. H.	64	18 May . . .	„	6 months	5 October . .			
..	M. M.	64	11 February .	„	2 years	21 July . . .			
..	S. W.	29	3 September .	Assault . . .	2 months	15 September .			
..	A. R.	48	29 September .	Selling gin . .	1 month	7 October . .			
..	A. W.	23	25 June . . .	Felony . . .	9 months	14 October . .			
..	P. C.	43	25 June . . .	„	6 months	14 October . .			
..	M. H.	48	19 May . . .	„	6 months	17 September .			
..	A. J.	28	19 May . . .	„	6 months	8 September .			
..	A. B.	21	25 June . . .	„	6 months	31 August . .			
..	H. E.	28	11 July . . .	„	6 months	22 September .	Lodge cleaner .	½ pint of gruel at supper.	
	17								

Return (B).

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

Occupations of Prisoners in the House of Correction, Middlesex, on a given day, viz, 26th October, 1840.

Males.

On the treadwheels	270
Picking oakum	199
Preparing oakum for picking	15
Cleaners	41
Knifemen	15
Mat-makers	17
Weavers	9
Spinners	6
Dressing grass for spinners	3
Tailors	5
Shoemakers	5
Scourers	4
Basketmen	6
Bellman	1
Turning	1
Book-binding	1
Tinman	1
Carpenters	5
Sawyers	2
Painters	4
Plumber	1
Blacksmith	1
Cooper	1
Lamp-cleaner	1
Cleaning and assisting in cook-house	1
Gardeners	3
Labourers	18
Re-examination	2
Sick in the infirmary	2
Deprived of work (under punishment)	12
	652
Discharged	16
Unlocked in the morning	668

Females.

On the treadwheels	52
Picking oakum	90
Needlework	41
Knitting stockings	13
Washing	16
Cleaning	11
Deprived of work	1
Sick in the infirmary	2
	226
Children	15
	241
Discharged	19
Unlocked in the morning	260

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols. *Middlesex.* House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

RRTURN (C.)

A RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Breach of Prison Regulations, from 30th September, 1839, to 29th September, 1840.

Offences.	Number of Punishments.		Prisoners who have been handcuffed for Refractory Conduct.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Neglect of, or refusal to work	2,999	748	49	97
Insolence, swearing, or foul and indecent language, &c.	844	328		
Talking, or communicating by signs, in yards or dormitories, &c.	5,184	1,598		
Attempt at communication and general misconduct in chapel	169	19	Number of whippings for offences commited in the prison 13	
Singing or shouting in cells	285	155		
Singing or shouting in dormitories	1,306	67		
Wilfully defacing walls, or tread-wheels, &c.	188	93		
Various acts of indecency, or filthiness	867	35		
Wilfully injuring clothes, or other property	300	62		
Purloining or attempting to purloin, or barter provisions, &c.	381	53		
Secreting forbidden articles	126	48		
Wrangling, or wilfully causing disorder by being out of place, and general refractory acts	2,412	573		
Prisoners in cells, but not under stoppages, and associating with their classes for purposes of exercise, &c.	894	1,064		
Plus stopped	17	..		
Total	15,972	4,843		

RETURN (D.)

" Each yard of the House of Correction is supplied with a sufficient number of Bibles, Testaments and Prayer-books ; and also with a series of Tracts, selected from the catalogues of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Religious Tract Society. In addition to these, the chaplains have a library under their own immediate care, consisting of religious books, and others, containing sound and useful information. The following is the list of these books :—

From the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Paley's Natural Theology.
,, Evidences.
Josephus, 2 vols.
Blunt's History of the Reformation.
Memoirs of Felix Neff.
Harte's Lectures on St. Matthew.
De Foe's History of the Plague.
Book of Homilies.
Bishop Hall's Comfort for the Afflicted.
,, Balm of Gilead.
,, Contemplations, 3 vols.
Leslie's Short Method with the Jews.
,, ,, Deists.
Lyttleton on the Conversion of St. Paul.
Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses.
Green's Four Last Things.
Horne's Lives of Abel, &c.
Watson's Apology for the Bible.
Jones on the Trinity.
Jewel's Apology for the Church of England.
Slade's Explanation of the Psalms.
Trewell's Lectures on the Lessons.
Holy Week.
Pridden's Early Christians.
Burder's Oriental Customs.
Barton's Church History.
Hone's Eminent Christians, 3 vols.
Bingley's Useful Knowledge, 3 vols.
Beren's Sermons on Sickness.
Trimmer's Instructive Tales.
Insect Architecture.
Lessons for the Young in Humble Life.
Outlines of Sacred History.
Davy's History of England.
Travels of Mungo Park.
,, Columbus
,, Cook.
Narratives of Shipwrecks.
Instinct Displayed.
Picture of the Seasons.
Travels in Sweden and Norway.
,, Switzerland.
,, Spain and Portugal.
,, Russia.
,, Northern Asia.
,, South Eastern Asia.
,, South Western Asia.
,, Africa.
,, North America.
,, South America.
Arctic Travels.
Scenes and Sketches from English History.
The House I Live in.
First Sundays at Church.

From the Religious Tract Society.

Lives of the Reformers.
Hopkins on the Covenants.
Scott's Force of Truth.
Hall's Devotional Works.
Writings of Wickliff and Bilney.
,, Latimer.
,, Jewel.
,, Hooper.
Writings of Becon.
,, Ridley and Philpot.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
,, Guide to Heaven.
,, Saint's Rest.
,, Dying Thoughts.
,, Converse with God.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Beveridge's Sermons.
Alleine's Heaven Opened.
,, Alarm to the Unconverted.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion.
Bolton's Four Last Things.
Campbell's South Africa.
Explanation of the Parables.
Repentance Explained and Enforced.
Christian Biography, 22 vols.
Henry's Sermons.
Stories from Switzerland.
Sermons for the Aged.
Vaughan's Christian Warfare.
Boston's Crook in the Lot.
Manners and Customs of the Jews.
Keith's Evidence of Prophecy.
Bates on Spiritual Perfection.
Edwards's History of Redemption.
Leighton on St. Peter, 2 vols.
Wilberforce's Practical View.
Hopkins on the Lord's Prayer.
Missionary Records, 3 vols.

Miscellaneous.

The Library of the Kildare Street Society, consisting of Travels, Natural History, &c. upwards of Seventy Volumes.

From the Englishman's Library, publishing by Burns.

The English Citizen.
Parable of the Pilgrim.
Palmer's Church History.
Ken's Explanation of the Catechism.
History of the Bible.

To be had at Seeley's in Fleet Street.

My Station and its Duties.
The House of the Thief.
The Week.
Narrative from Real Life.
Jessy Allan.
Going to Service.
Christian Trials.
The Guilty Tongue.
The Commandment with Promise.
The Bread of Deceit.
The Faithful Servant.
The Way of Peace.
The Witness.

Return (E.)

Return from the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	344	134	37	8	381	142

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	369	185	58	7	427	192	619
1. By Courts Martial	55	..	..	..	55	..	55
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	44	..	..	..	44	..	44
3. Under the Game Laws	22	..	..	..	22	..	22
4. Under the Revenue Laws	31	5	..	..	31	5	36
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
6. Under the Vagrant Act	946	1,099	259	50	1,205	1,149	2,354
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	147	136	31	3	178	139	317
8. Under the Larceny Act	537	198	205	29	742	227	969
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	143	99	3	..	146	99	245
10. For Assaults	1,031	295	17	10	1,048	305	1,353
11. For want of Sureties	12	4	..	..	12	4	16
12. As known or reputed Thieves	150	10	124	4	274	14	288
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	759	559	335	88	1,094	647	1,741
Total	3,879	2,407	974	184	4,853	2,591	7,444
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	12	3	5	2	17	5	22

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

No. 4, See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	344	134	37	8	381	142	523
Summary Convictions	369	185	58	7	427	192	619
For Re-examination	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers, including Deserters awaiting a Route	3,879	2,407	974	184	4,853	2,591	7,444
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	810	299	157	23	967	322	1,289
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	12	3	5	2	17	5	22
Total	5,418	3,029	1,231	224	6,649	3,253	9,902
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	5,418	3,029	1,231	224	6,649	3,253	9,902
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE*—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	371	122	29	2	400	124	524
3. Summary Convictions	303	144	66	18	369	162	531
4. Committed for Re-examination	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	675	267	95	20	770	287	1,057
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	675	267	95	20	770	287	1,057
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	3	5	3	..	121	47	17	12	279	99	280	104	79	28	25	4	3	..	810	299
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	709	551	1,133	687	1,061	1,002	559	110	393	56	18	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	3,879	2,407

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	4	..	3	..	29	3	13	4	65	5	31	11	5	..	7	..	..	..	157	23
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	127	27	230	91	359	49	157	14	99	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	974	184

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	967	322	1,289
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4,853	2,591	7,444
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	103	7	103	7	110
12 Years and under 14	..	..	218	15	218	15	233
14 Years and under 17	..	..	653	162	653	162	815
17 Years and under 21	1,192	647	..	..	1,192	647	1,839
21 Years and under 30	1,372	873	..	..	1,372	873	2,245
30 Years and upwards	1,315	887	..	..	1,315	887	2,202
Total	3,879	2,407	974	184	4,853	2,591	7,444

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1,676	1,485	672	125	2,348	1,610	3,958
Can Read only	357	424	143	36	500	460	960
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1,846	498	159	23	2,005	521	2,526
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,879	2,407	974	184	4,853	2,591	7,444

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	149	86	6	3	155	89	244
Infirmary Cases	162	165	4	10	166	175	341
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	11	..	5	6	16	22
Deaths	9	3	..	..	9	3	12

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	926	389	227	20	1,153	409	1,562
Twice	299	251	65	9	364	260	624
Thrice	123	211	21	4	144	215	359
Four times or more	211	254	49	5	260	259	519
Total	1,559	1,105	362	38	1,921	1,143	3,064

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	3,777	2,492	1,143	203	4,920	2,695	7,615
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1,625	533	83	19	1,708	552	2,260
Not employed	16	4	5	2	21	6	27
Total	5,418	3,029	1,231	224	6,649	3,253	9,902

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	72	80	20	5	92	23	115

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	5	..	29	..	34	..	34
Total	5	..	29	..	34	..	34

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age,				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Whipping	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	9	..	9
Dark Cells, Solitary Cells	1,336	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,336	464	1,800
Stoppage of Diet	10,391	4,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,391	4,123	14,514
Other Punishments	743	590	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	590	1,333
Total	12,479	5,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,479	5,177	17,656

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	873	355	1,228
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	794	283	1,077
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	2
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	1	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Wrappers	..	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels, 1 to every 10 Prisoners	..	..
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	3	3
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow Cases	1	1
,, Towels at discretion	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	6,603	9	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	1,169	15	9
,, Bedding	40	0	6
,, Straw	35	9	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon, Wine and Spirits included	240	19	6
,, Medicines included in Surgeon's Salary	..		
,, Beer	88	15	4
,, Fuel	216	13	6
,, Soap	80	1	5
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	475	3	0
,, Washing	173	11	5
,, Cooking	94	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing	102	11	3
,, Books	135	1	5
,, Furniture	61	1	5
,, Rates and Taxes	72	16	3
,, Officers' Salaries	5,794	6	9
Pensions to Retired Officers	357	17	1
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	66	15	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	255	6	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	16,063	14	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1,538	5	11
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet per Head per Annum	6	2	7½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	1	3	1¼

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
	Years.			Days.	
T. J.	52	October 10, 1838	Good	88	Affection of the chest.
J. B.	25	November 5, ,,	Ditto	166	Ditto.
J. S. M.	22	December 4, ,,	Ditto	19	Ditto.
A. J.	42	December 16, ,,	Delicate	29	Gastric fever.
W. N.	49	January 13, 1839	Asthmatic	40	Asthma.
E. F.	44	January 21, ,,	Dropsical	41	Dropsy.
J. J.	30	March 11, ,,	Ditto	67	Ditto.
J. B.	51	April 4, ,,	Delicate	47	Fever.
G. K.	27	May 14, ,,	Good	97	Paralysis.
D. W.	19	June 10, ,,	Ditto	57	Typhus Fever.
F. T.	63	June 27, ,,	Ditto	448	Bowel complaint and fever.
C. C.	42	September 23, ,,	Ditto	10	Found dead in her cell.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Half a pound of potatoes and six ounces of meat allowed for dinner on Monday, instead of gruel, to Prisoners who have been confined upwards of six months; none other allowance but by order of the Surgeon.
Men	140	12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	..	..	
Women	112 to 140	12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	..	..	
Boys	112	6	..	..	1	15½	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	Same as	above.							

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made of Ox Heads, averaging 25 lbs. each (1½ Head for 100 Prisoners), with Vegetables, and thickened with Rice, Barley, Peas, &c

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.			Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
	Work on the Wheels.	Rest.	Total.								
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December	From 4 hours and 10 minutes to 5 hours and 30 minutes; two-thirds work, one-third rest. From 3 hours and 7½ minutes to 4 hours and 7½ minutes; alternate work and rest.	From 2 hours and 5 minutes to 2 hours and 45 minutes; one-third rest. From 3 hours and 7½ minutes to 4 hours and 7½ minutes; half rest.	From 6 hours and 15 minutes to 8 hours and 15 minutes.	30 out of 36 of the wheels are divided into separate stalls, and each wheel will hold 8 prisoners. Those not divided do not work so many.	8 inches.	48 steps.	The proportion off is 4 to 8 on the male side and 8 to 8 on the female side. On the wheels on the male side, constructed with a view to more effectual separation, the proportion off is 4 to 4.	From 12,000 to 15,840; but, the prisoners resting some one-third and others one-half of the time, this amount of labour is not performed by any individual.	From 9,000 to 11,880 to those working and resting equally. From 12,000 to 15,840 to those working two-thirds, and resting one-third of the time.	Reduce the time of actual work into minutes, and multiply those by 48; the number of steps revolving in one minute, and the product will give the number of steps of ascent of 8 inches in the day.	Not applied.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—No Crank Labour.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Laval Chesterton	Governor . . .	45	July 23, 1829	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	House of no value but as a residence,
Edwd. Arthur Illingsworth	Chaplain . . .	32	Feb. 22, 1839	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	. . .
John Ousby	,,	66	Jan. 1824	123 0 3	..	123 0 3	. . .
Henry Wakefield . .	Surgeon . . .	47	Aug. 1829	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	. . .
Thomas Fellowes . .	Clerk	47	Dec. 5, 1833	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	. . .
George Hoare . . .	Chief Turnkey .	35	March 18, 1829	200 0 0	15 0 0	215 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and washing.
Francis Tutton . . .	Stone Keeper . .	57	March 23, 1827	150 0 0	15 0 0	165 0 0	Ditto.
John How	Assistant Clerk .	54	March 24, 1824	117 0 0	..	117 0 0	. . .
James Thompson . .	Schoolmaster . .	52	June 6, 1829	95 6 0	..	95 6 0	. . .
*Edward Conner . . .	Turnkey . . .	38	Sept. 15, ,,	16 8 0	..	16 8 0	. . .
David Attwater . . .	Turnkey and Gardener.	67	May 1, 1810	91 0 0	..	91 0 0	. . .
Marke Walke . . .	Turnkey and Cook	52	Jan. 16, 1830	92 0 0	2 13 3	94 13 3	One pint of porter per day as cook.
Nathaniel Crossland .	Turnkey . . .	45	April 27, ,,	97 2 0	..	97 2 0	. . .
Stephen Allan . . .	,,	52	July 15, ,,	105 2 0	..	105 2 0	. . .
Job Allen	,,	38	March 4, 1831	81 12 0	..	81 12 0	. . .
Charles Hoare . . .	Turnkey and Cook	30	Aug. 24, ,,	89 0 0	2 13 3	91 13 3	One pint of porter per day as cook.
Richard Lambert . .	Turnkey . . .	33	Dec. 31, ,,	87 2 0	10 0 0	97 2 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and washing.
James Imlach . . .	,,	54	April 9, 1832	85 14 0	..	85 14 0	. . .
Edward Chignell . .	,,	56	Aug. 24, ,,	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	. . .
George Knox . . .	,,	48	March 10, 1833	83 4 0	..	83 4 0	. . .
Samuel Bracher . . .	,,	35	Nov. 24, ,,	82 8 0	..	82 8 0	. . .
William Lambert . .	,,	46	May 3, 1834	79 2 0	..	79 2 0	. . .
Edward Simmons . .	,,	43	Sept. 22, ,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
*Frederick Greenwood .	,,	50	July 14, 1835	69 2 0	..	69 2 0	. . .
Joshua Moore . . .	,,	51	July 18, ,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
William Garratt . .	,,	45	Nov. 29, ,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
Henry Blow	,,	45	Jan. 9, 1836	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
Robert Remington . .	,,	40	March 12, ,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
Daniel Davidson . .	,,	43	Aug. 15, ,,	77 15 0	..	77 15 0	. . .
Joseph Newman . .	,,	35	Aug. 15, ,,	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
William Brown . . .	,,	48	Aug. 23, ,,	77 15 0	..	77 15 0	. . .
Thomas Pearson . .	,,	45	Feb. 7, 1837	72 12 6	..	72 12 6	. . .
*Samuel Buxton . . .	,,	42	Feb. 12, ,,	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	. . .
Cornelius Diggen . .	,,	47	Feb. 12, ,,	75 12 6	..	75 12 6	. . .
William Ralph . . .	,,	42	Feb. 27, ,,	75 7 6	..	75 7 6	. . .
*Andrew Webb . . .	,,	41	June 13, ,,	46 4 0	..	46 4 0	. . .
Henry Crawley . . .	,,	29	Sept. 23, ,,	72 4 0	..	72 4 0	. . .
Joseph Newham . .	,,	42	Oct. 6, ,,	72 16 0	..	72 16 0	. . .
John Barber	,,	41	Dec. 16, ,,	71 8 0	..	71 8 0	. . .
James Lawrence . .	,,	35	March 3, 1838	72 16 0	..	72 16 0	. . .
*David Taylor . . .	,,	41	March 24, ,,	37 16 0	..	37 16 0	. . .
William Smith . . .	,,	26	April 1, ,,	72 16 0	..	72 16 0	. . .
*William M'Gurk . .	,,	47	July 5, ,,	30 16 0	..	30 16 0	. . .
James Gregg . . .	,,	26	July 9, ,,	72 16 0	..	72 16 0	. . .
Thomas Hiliary . . .	Engineer . . .	29	March 29, 1835	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	. . .
*Thomas Waldie . . .	Turnkey . . .	43	Oct 12, 1838	70 8 0	..	70 8 0	. . .
*George Hadley . . .	,,	31	Dec. 31, ,,	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	. . .
*Edward Close . . .	,,	46	March 1, 1839	42 8 0	..	42 8 0	. . .
*William Degg . . .	,,	45	April 1, ,,	36 4 0	..	36 4 0	. . .
*Edward Conner . . .	,,	38	April 8, ,,	34 16 0	..	34 16 0	. . .
*Uriah Woodhouse . .	,,	50	April 13, ,,	33 16 0	..	33 16 0	. . .
*Samuel Sawyer . . .	Nurse	25	April 26, ,,	16 12 0	12 2 0	28 14 0	Diet, lodging, and washing.
*Samuel Joyce . . .	Chapel Clerk . .	38	March 12, ,,	43 15 0	..	43 15 0	. . .
*John Mackin . . .	Turnkey . . .	35	March 23, ,,	25 16 0	..	25 16 0	. . .
*Edward Ceddington .	,,	32	Aug. 5, ,,	10 16 0	..	10 16 0	. . .
Susannah Adkins . .	Matron . . .	50	Dec. 4, 1823	150 0 0	15 0 0	165 0 0	. . .
Mary Ann Murton . .	Chief Turnkey .	46	Aug. 30, 1834	65 0 0	3 18 0	68 18 0	
Mary Kayser . . .	Turnkey . . .	50	March 21, 1829	67 11 6	3 18 0	71 9 6	
Charlotte Smith . . .	,,	45	Oct. 18, 1834	61 2 0	3 18 0	65 0 0	
Elizabeth May . . .	,,	53	Nov. 6, ,,	58 18 6	3 18 0	62 16 6	
Frances Thompson . .	,,	36	Dec. 8, ,,	61 2 0	3 18 0	65 0 0	
Elizabeth Knight . .	,,	47	Sept. 19, 1836	61 7 0	3 18 0	65 5 0	Washing.
Eliza Morrell . . .	,,	38	June 3, 1837	54 12 0	3 18 0	58 10 0	
*Sarah Earthy . . .	,,	45	July 14, ,,	25 4 0	1 16 0	27 0 0	
*Louisa Steadman . .	,,	39	Oct. 9, ,,	36 6 0	2 12 6	38 18 6	
Mary Ann Judd . . .	,,	29	Oct. 23, ,,	54 12 0	3 18 0	58 10 0	
*Mary Ann Bell . . .	,,	26	June 17, 1838	4 4 0	0 6 0	4 10 0	
Sarah Ann Stone . .	Nurse	33	Sept. 24, ,,	26 0 0	27 16 10	53 16 10	Diet, lodging, and washing.
*Elizabeth Wright . .	Turnkey . . .	34	Dec. 24, ,,	7 4 0	0 10 6	7 14 6	
*Mary Bull	,,	37	Feb. 11, 1839	5 2 0	0 7 6	5 9 6	
*Ann Rider	,,	31	March 14, ,,	29 17 0	2 2 0	31 19 0	
*Emma Mardon . . .	,,	37	March 21, ,,	5 14 0	0 7 6	6 1 6	Washing.
*Arabella Jackson . .	,,	29	April 27, ,,	15 0 0	1 2 6	16 2 6	
*Jane Morrall . . .	,,	29	April 30, ,,	22 16 0	1 11 6	24 7 6	
*Eliza Clayter . . .	,,	36	May 30, ,,	9 3 0	0 13 6	9 16 6	
*Harriet Stanley . . .	,,	32	Aug. 12, ,,	7 4 0	0 10 6	7 14 6	
			Total . £	5,794 6 9	143 9 4	5,937 16 1	

Note.—The wages of the subordinate officers are on a graduated scale of increase, according to length of service; and those marked thus (*) have served only during part of the year.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	366	18	2
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	92	13	0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	61	18	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	25	13	0½
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts	12	11	8
Total £	559	13	10½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	16,063	14	10
Total Receipts of ditto	559	13	10½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	15,504	0	11½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,538	5	11
Grand Total £	17,042	6	10½

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day—10½*d.*, less a fraction.

WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL.

Westminster Bridewell. Alterations.

The alterations which have taken place in this prison since the publication of our last Report, are few and unimportant. The divisions of the tread-wheels into separate compartments has been completed, Sheds have also been erected in the convict yards, No. 4 and 5.

Reduction of Numbers.

A considerable reduction has taken place in the numbers in confinement. The following was the state of the prison at the last date of inspection :—

STATE of the Prison, in point of Numbers, on the 1st September, 1840.

A. Males before Trial.		B. Males Convicted.		C. Females before Trial.	
No. 2. Crown witnesses and persons in separate confinement.	1	No. 1. Apprentices	1	No. 1. Debtors and persons for contempt of Court.	..
„ 3. Indecent offenders	..	„ 2. Riots, assaults	27	„ 2. Riots, assaults, and disorderlies	1
„ 4. Boys	4	„ 3. Pawners, damagers	11	„ 3. Persons suspected of felony, and attempting to commit same.	3
„ 5. Persons suspected of felony, attempting the same, and frauds.	7	„ 4. Felons	20		4
„ 6. Disorderlies and deserters	1	„ 5. Frauds and reputed thieves	12	Females Convicted.	
„ 7. Persons for riots and assaults, &c.	8	„ 6 and 7. Vagrants	35	„ 4. Felonies, frauds, and attempts to commit same.	11
In infirmary for want of sureties.	1	In infirmary for assaults 2		„ 5 and 6. Disorderly conduct, riots, assaults, illegally pawning, &c.	68
In reception cells for sureties.	1	„ vagrants 5	7	„ 7. Vagrants	7
In reception cells for re-examination.	1	In reception cells, felon 1		In infirmary, as disorderly prostitutes.	3
	2	„ vagrant 1	2	Nursery women with children	3
	24		115	In reception cells, as disorderly prostitute.	1
„ 8. Debtors	1				97

Total number in the Prison.—Males 140
Females 97
237
Children 3

Unfitness of Cells for separate Confinement.

One of the beneficial objects of the Act passed in the last session for the better ordering of prisons, is to prohibit the use of cells for separate confinement, which are not adapted for that purpose. In our former Reports we have felt it our duty to state the objectionable character of the ordinary cells in the Westminster Bridewell, as places for the confinement of prisoners by day and by night.

By the 4th Section of the Act of 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 56, it is provided "that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison." Now in regard to size, the cells in this bridewell are eight feet long by six feet wide, and nine and a half feet high, dimensions which are quite inadequate to the separate confinement of prisoners. In every instance in which prisons have been built or altered with a view to the introduction of this system, the cells have materially exceeded these dimensions. We cannot illustrate the importance of this consideration more strongly than by referring to the lamentable consequences which resulted from the use of small cells for separate confinement in the United States: circumstances which compelled the authorities to abandon the use of them, and in all cases to construct cells double the size of those in the

Westminster Bridewell.

Westminster Bridewell,* In respect to warmth, the cells in this bridewell are particularly deficient. No fewer than 306 are unglazed. That the cells are also extremely defective in ventilation, we have the testimony of the governor, chaplain, and surgeon. On this point the governor stated to us, on our third annual inspection, "that the cells in which the prisoners are separately confined are very close at unlocking time in the morning, as well as during the day." The chaplain stated "that the cells used for separate confinement were too small for that purpose. The air was sometimes so offensively close that he was obliged to have the prisoner out of the cell, and to communicate with him in the passage." And the surgeon was of opinion that for the "general purposes of separate confinement, the cells were neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently ventilated."† There is no provision whatever for enabling "the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison." On the point of health the surgeon stated to us, (on the inspection to which we have referred,) "that the cells were too small, the windows too narrow, the foul air always stagnating at the bottom of the cell, and requiring a strong current to drive it off; that at times the smell has been so offensive that he has been under the necessity of instantly quitting the cell. In the morning he has found the air in the passages in a foul state. Taking into consideration the cold of winter, and the heat of summer, he does not think the cells are of such a size, or so ventilated and warmed, as to render them fit to be used for the separate confinement of prisoners."‡ These opinions, so strongly expressed, are fully corroborated by our own experience; and under these circumstances, considering that the cells are not of such a size, and lighted, warmed, ventilated, nor fitted up, in such a manner as are required by the provisions of the statute, these cells have not been certified, and they accordingly ceased to be used for the separate confinement of prisoners during the day, from the 1st January last.

The prisoners in the common gaol are associated throughout the day in day-rooms, which, although injurious in other respects, are free from the objection of extreme closeness which applies to the cells. At night they sleep in separate cells, the reduced numbers in confinement during the last year admitting of this arrangement.

Employment of Prisoners.

The male convicts engaged in picking oakum, work in summer in the yards, and in winter and wet weather in their day-rooms, an officer being constantly with them. In the yards there are never less than two, and sometimes there are three or four officers present, there being on an average two officers to twenty men.

The female convicts not being now kept in their cells during the day, are employed in one room in picking oakum, and in needlework, under the discipline of the silent system. As many as 120 have worked together in this room. The numbers on the female side have been such that each woman has had a separate cell at night. They take their meals in their work-room.

No change has been made in the time allowed for meals and exercise.

Solitary Confinement.

The prisoners in solitary confinement do not attend chapel. They take exercise for half an hour in the gallery, and are daily visited by the governor, chaplain, and surgeon. The sentence of solitary confinement is generally one week in a month. They are furnished with oakum to pick, and books. The bedding is never left in their cells during the day. They generally sleep in the same cell in which they work.

Employment of Prisoners discontinued in the discipline.

The employment of prisoners in the discipline of the prison has in all cases been discontinued. In lieu of the services of prisoners, an addition has been made to the establishment of eight male and three female sub-officers.

Sub-Officers wear a badge.

Each of the sub-officers wears a badge on the arm, an arrangement which has been found useful to distinguish these officers from the prisoners' visitors.

Employment of Prisoners as Cleaners.

On the male side, two prisoners are employed in the cook-house, as cleaners, and a prisoner as a cleaner in the male receiving house, the male infirmary occasionally, the clothing stores, and in Nos. 1 to 7 convict prisons; making twelve male prisoners employed. On the female side, a prisoner is employed as a cleaner in the receiving-house, the female infirmary, three as cleaners in the convicts prison, and six as washerwomen in the wash-house. When the cleansing is finished, they return to their ordinary labour. They have no extra allowance.

The chief officer has been appointed deputy-governor.

Handcuffs.

Handcuffs have not been considered by the governor as coming under the denomination of irons. He does not, therefore, include in his return of punishments, under the head of irons, the prisoners who have been handcuffed. There can, however, be no doubt that handcuffs should be comprehended in the term, and that they are consequently subject to the restrictions imposed by the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, and 2 and 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 56. It is very desirable that attention should be given to this point, as there is no mode of ironing which more requires restrictions, to prevent abuse. The handcuffing of a prisoner behind, a punishment occasionally resorted to, is calculated, when long continued, to inflict pain to an unjustifiable extent.

Health.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Dietary.

Mr. Lavies, whose experience in the treatment of prisoners has been very considerable, and who has bestowed much attention on prison dietaries, has been induced to recommend an important alteration in the diet. We subjoin the following amended scale, which at his suggestion has been adopted by the Visiting Justices.

* Parliamentary Report on American Penitentiaries.
† See Supplement to Third Report of Inspectors of Prisons, pages 49—51.
‡ See Supplement to Third Report, page 51.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Westminster Bridewell.

The DIETARY for Convicts in the Westminster Bridewell is divided into four Classes, as follows:—Full Diet, First Class, Second Class, and Third Class.

FULL DIET.

Convicts 16 years of Age and upwards, whose Imprisonment is 6 months and more. The full Diet to commence at the expiration of the first two Months.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday and Thursday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Beef without bone 6 ounces, or mutton with bone 8 ounces, potatoes 1 lb.	Gruel ½ pint.	
Tuesday and Saturday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Beef without bone 6 ounces, or mutton with bone 8 ounces.	Gruel ½ pint.	20 ounces daily
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Soup 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	

FIRST CLASS.

Convicts 16 years of Age and upwards, whose Imprisonment is less than six Months.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Beef without bone 6 ounces, or mutton with bone 8 ounces.	Gruel ½ pint.	
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Soup 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	20 ounces daily.
Saturday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	

SECOND CLASS.

Convicts 16 years of Age and upwards, whose Imprisonment is less than three Months, and Convicts under 16 years of Age, whose Imprisonment exceeds two Months.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday and Thursday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Beef without bone 6 ounces, or mutton with bone 8 ounces.	Gruel ½ pint.	
Monday and Friday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Soup 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	20 ounces daily.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	

THIRD CLASS.

Convicts under 16 years of Age.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday and Thursday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Beef without bone 6 ounces, or mutton with bone 8 ounces.	Gruel ½ pint.	
Monday and Friday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Soup ¾ pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	16 ounces daily.
Tuesday; Wednesday, and Saturday.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	

The meat diet consists of beef and mutton, to be distributed alternate fortnights. The beef consisting of clods and stickings. The mutton consisting of the breast, neck, and the ribs. The mutton having bone, to be given in the increased proportion of two ounces to six ounces of beef without bone. The meat diets henceforth to be distributed cold. The meat to be cooked the day previous, and carved and weighed on the day of distribution. A liberal allowance of salt to be allowed with each dinner. The full diet is only applicable to the male convicts. The other diets to be distributed, as defined, generally both males and female convicts.

(Signed) THOMAS AMYOT, *Chairman Visiting Justices.*

It not unfrequently happens at this prison, that prisoners are obliged to be relieved from taking the customary food, and rice-milk has been substituted, for no other cause than that the stomach rejects the ordinary diet. It is the opinion of the surgeon that the diarrhœa of prisoners is partly consequent upon the want of change in the food. He has accordingly recommended a change of beef with mutton, alternate months. He is also of opinion that it would be advantageous to the prisoners to have the meat served to them cold. By the meat being cut up hot, the whole of the gravy or juice of the meat escapes and it becomes therefore less digestible. By cooking the meat a day previously, and carving it cold, a greater quantity of animal matter would be given; a greater quantity of nourishment would consequently be given in the same proportion of weight. We insert the letters which Mr. Lavies has addressed to the visiting justices on the subject.

Extract from the Surgeon's Quarterly Report.

GENTLEMEN, *June*, 1840.

I AM desirous of availing myself of this opportunity to submit a few remarks for your consideration, respecting the dietary as now ordered for convicts sentenced for six months and longer: it is a subject that has occupied my mind for some time, and which I would not have ventured to approach without much consideration.

I have found that men, after they have been in prison from three to four months, and kept constantly at wheel labour, have often become weak and thin, and, in those instances where they have undergone punishment, and had repeated stoppages of food, they have been very much attenuated.

Upon reference to the list of prisoners who have been committed for six months and more, during the last twelve months, I find out of 28 persons 15 have had either extra diet frequently, or been the inmates of the infirmary.

The boys also, who have been repeatedly in prison, with trifling intervals, have enlarged scrofulous glands.

It is worthy of remark, that the persons sentenced for long periods are usually reputed London thieves, and persons who have been in good circumstances; both classes living well without the prison.

I have communicated with Mr. Wakefield, and with Mr. Gardner, the surgeon to the House of Correction, Brixton; the former gentleman informs me, that the dietary of the House of Correction, Cold-bath-Fields, is the same as at this prison, but that he should be disposed to recommend an earlier adoption of an increased dietary; and the latter gentleman states, that the dietary of Brixton Prison has no reference to the period of imprisonment.

Entertaining the opinion as I do, that the dietary of a prison should be, to a certain degree, commensurate with the extent of the imprisonment and labour, and with due regard to the class of prisoners subjected to its discipline; and requiring, except in cases of illness, no additional aid in the way of extras; and, having ascertained that more than one half of the prisoners sentenced for long periods needed extra diet, or were the subject of disease, I felt it was a duty incumbent on me to represent it, and offer a remedy.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I beg most respectfully to submit, for your deliberation, the propriety of allowing to all male convicts, sentenced for six months and more, the following diet, commencing with their imprisonment:—

Twenty ounces of bread, daily.
One quart of gruel, daily.
Dinner, four times a-week, meat cooked, six ounces.
Ditto, three times a-week, soup one pint.
Potatoes, one pound twice a-week.

GENTLEMEN, *Westminster, July 11th*, 1840.

SINCE presenting my report, I have had some conversation with Dr. Baly, who has been for some time observing the effects of the dietary at the General Penitentiary, and he informed me that he has deemed it necessary to suggest an improving scale of diet in that prison, which consists of an additional quantity of animal food, the allowance being 25 ounces of cooked meat during the week.

I have also been favoured by Mr. Capper, of the Home Office, with a copy of the scale of diet allowed to convicts on board the Hulks, wherein I find that during the week three pounds eight ounces of beef, with bone, divided into four equal proportions, is allowed to each convict, which is calculated to be equal to 28 ounces of meat, cooked, and without bone; besides 12 ounces of cheese and one pint and a-half of table beer.

With this information before me, and considering the advantageous position of convicts on board the hulks, I think that my suggestion for an increased dietary is much strengthened.

I have also extracted, from my monthly sick reports, the number of cases of diarrhœa and debility for the last six months, and I find them to be of diarrhœa 89, and debility 57. I did not contemplate making any suggestions with respect to the third class dietary of this prison, which is given to boys under 16 years of age, whose period of imprisonment is less than three months, but finding that during the last six months there have been more than 50 cases of debility, and many of these were boys; comparing also the dietary of boys on board the hulks without labour; and moreover being of opinion that too spare a diet in young people will superinduce two very important diseases,—consumption and scrofula,—I hope apology is needless if I avail myself of this opportunity of submitting some alteration with regard to it.

I think, if six ounces of meat and one pint and a-half of soup per week be added to the present scale, it would be sufficient.

I would then suggest, that during the week the third class diet should stand thus:—

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	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Bread.
Sunday and Thursday.	Gruel 1 pint .	Beef, without bone 6 ounces, or Mutton with bone 8 ounces	Gruel ½ pint.	16 ounces daily.
Monday and Friday.	Gruel 1 pint .	Soup ¾ pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	Gruel 1 pint .	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel ½ pint.	

Should this scale of dietary be considered as approaching too near a similarity to the second class diet, milk porridge might be substituted in lieu of gruel for breakfast, or an allowance of cheese with an onion, three days a week.

While on the subject of dietary, I am unwilling to close this Report without submitting for consideration two other points which have occupied my attention for some time; the one is change of diet, the other, the mode of administering it.

In workhouses it is the custom to vary the animal food occasionally, giving the inferior parts of mutton, such as the breasts and necks; it is my opinion that, by this change, the health of the prisoners would be benefitted; it is a known fact, that with inferior animals, a varied food is usually adopted, and with ourselves it is easily demonstrable that the stomach quickly recoils at a continuance of the same food. It not unfrequently happens, that I have been obliged to take prisoners off the ordinary diet and substitute rice milk, for no other cause than that the stomach rejects the ordinary diet. It is also my opinion, that the diarrhœa of prisoners is partly consequent upon the want of change of food, and I further think there would be much less emaciation.

In adopting the change of food there would be this disadvantage, that, being bone with the joints of mutton, the prisoner would have less animal food, supposing the same quantity to be allowed, but I think the deficiency would be fully compensated by the change, and it being fat meat; it is worthy of remark the avidity with which prisoners eat fat meat, and save it to the last as a delicious morsel: again, should that not be considered an adequate advantage, allowing eight ounces of mutton with bone, in place of six ounces of beef without bone, would meet every objection.

Upon inquiry, I have found that the contract price is very little more, if any, to supply the varied diet.

The suggestion I have to offer on this part of my subject, and for the consideration of the magistrates is, that prisoners be allowed to have a change of beef with mutton alternate months.

Then, with regard to the mode of administering the diet.

It is no new opinion of mine, that it would be advantageous to the prisoners to have the meat served to them cold; for in reply to a series of questions, submitted by the inspectors of the prison two years past, I then stated that cold meat would be preferable.

In order to explain my reasons for entertaining this opinion, I will just state the mode necessarily adopted at the present time, with my objections.

The cook is obliged, so as to have the whole of the dinner ready by a given time, to commence carving and weighing at least one hour before the dinner time; the meat is placed in a pannican, and the many vessels are put together in large baskets, to remain until the officers of each yard require them.

My objection to this plan is, that the meat is nearly cold given in this way, that being cut up hot, the whole of the gravy or juice of the meat escapes, and hence a material portion of the nutrient property is lost, and is much less digestible; from the long standing before being distributed, it also loses its colour and is less inviting.

If the meat were cooked the day previous to being required, and carved cold, the whole of the gravy would be retained, the appearance of it would be better, and, being deprived of a certain portion of water, a greater quantity of animal matter would be given in each diet.

To sum up the advantage of giving the meat diet cold, a greater quantity of nourishment would be given in the same proportion of weight, and certainly in a more agreeable manner.

In offering the foregoing remarks as an appendix to my Report already before you, I can assure you I am actuated entirely by a sense of duty I owe to you, and a desire to communicate whatever appears to me to be practical observations; and, in furtherance of an improved condition of the health of the prisoners under your charge.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
To the Visiting Magistrates, Wesminster Bridewell. (Signed) J. LAVIES.

Escape.

A prisoner convicted of an assault, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, has lately escaped. It appears that he had been employed in cleaning the clerks' office at the entrance of the prison, and that the porter of the outer-gate having gone into the yard at the back of the porter's lodge, the prisoner seized the opportunity of obtaining the key of the outer gate, and let himself out. This is one of the consequences of employing prisoners as cleaners. To prevent a similar occurrence directions have been given, that each of the sub-officers should have his key attached to his person by a chain.

It is not practicable, without many alterations in its construction, to introduce into this prison a beneficial system of prison discipline. The size and fittings of the cells are such, that individual separation can neither be legally nor safely enforced in them. The association of the prisoners is the only alternative. On the common gaol side, corrupt intercourse cannot but prevail.

In the house of correction, the prisoners are subjected to the silent system, which, however favourable to good order and discipline, is attended with the serious defects stated in our previous reports; defects which in our opinion are so formidable, that the system will never permanently deter from the commission of crime, nor contribute to the reformation of the offender. At the same time we feel bound to repeat that the evils to which we refer are attributable to the unfortunate construction of the prison. Great attention is given by the superior authorities to the administration of its affairs, and the prison continues to reflect credit on its officers for the good order and cleanliness which uniformly prevail throughout.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, and expenses, we refer to the subjoined Return.

Return of Offences Committed by Prisoners in the Westminster Bridewell, from the 1st of March to the 31st August, 1840, inclusive.

Nature of Offence.	Convicted.		Unconvicted.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Talking	116	220	..	..
Neglect of work	541	241	..	..
Damaging work or clothing	11	20	3	1
Irreverent conduct in chapel	114	44	8	5
Riotous, refractory, and disorderly	81	88	26	3
Dirty conduct	263	83	7	..
Theft	7	..	..	..
Various acts of disobedience	1,120	307	22	10
Total	2,253	1,003	66	19

RETURN from the City Gaol and House of Correction at Tothill-fields, Middlesex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.
No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	17	7	3	..	20	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	21	9	30
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	122	50	14	1	136	51	..	..	..	..	39	14	3	..	42	14	178	65	243
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	18	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	42
Total . .	..	..	..	..	140	57	40	19	180	76	..	..	..	..	40	16	3	..	43	16	223	92	315
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	91	39	25	10	116	49	..	..	..	..	27	11	2	..	29	11	145	60	205
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	27	6	11	7	38	13	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	7	3	45	16	61
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	14	6	2	2	16	8	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	19	10	29
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	7	4	2	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	13	4	17
Total . .	..	..	..	..	140	57	40	19	180	76	..	..	..	..	40	16	3	..	43	16	223	92	315
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3

—	Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	13	7		..	..	13	7

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	156	136	28	10	184	146	330
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	71	..	..	..	71	..	71
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	927	1,626	290	143	1,217	1,769	2,986
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	321	104	9	1	330	105	435
11. For want of Sureties	463	262	39	5	502	267	769
12. As known or reputed Thieves	15	..	6	..	21	..	21
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	292	162	64	14	356	176	532
Total	2,090	2,154	408	163	2,498	2,317	4,815
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	1	3	1	..	2	3	5
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	353	235	99	27	452	262	714

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	174	11	185
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	174	11	185

No. 4. See Note *.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	20	7	1	2	21	9	30
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	13	7	..	..	13	7	20
— Summary Convictions	156	136	28	10	184	146	330
— For Re-examination	1	3	1	..	2	3	5
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	2,250	2,223	450	177	2,700	2,400	5,700
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	355	235	100	27	455	262	717
Total	2,795	2,611	580	216	3,375	2,827	6,202
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	174	11	..	..	174	11	185
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2,970	2,622	580	216	3,550	2,838	6,388
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	7	5	3	..	10	5	15
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	17	11	6	..	23	11	34
3. Summary Convictions	103	65	15	3	118	68	186
4. Committed for Re-examination	13	4	1	1	14	5	19
Total	140	85	25	4	165	89	254
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	142	86	25	4	167	90	257
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	58	16	48	21	41	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	54
2. Ditto after Trial	17	10	9	4	8	7	4	1	40	14	25	11	2	..	1	..	..	..	106	47
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	622	590	483	569	660	917	163	51	156	26	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2090	2154

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	7	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	10	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	23	6	10	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	16
2. Ditto after Trial	4	3	1	..	3	1	1	1	7	2	8	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	27	9
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	78	35	85	46	162	77	38	3	45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	163

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	186	70	256
2. Ditto after Trial	133	56	189
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2,498	2,317	4,815
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	12	4	16

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
12 Years and under 14	..	..	12	4	12	4	16
14 Years and under 17	..	..	24	9	24	9	33
17 Years and under 21	46	15	..	..	46	15	61
21 Years and under 30	52	18	..	..	52	18	70
30 Years and upwards	62	36	..	..	62	36	98
Total	160	69	42	14	202	83	285

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	88	36	88	36	124
12 Years and under 14	..	..	91	24	91	24	115
14 Years and under 17	..	..	229	103	229	103	332
17 Years and under 21	532	518	..	..	532	518	1,050
21 Years and under 30	671	845	..	..	671	845	1,516
30 Years and upwards	887	791	..	..	887	791	1,678
Total	2,090	2,154	408	163	2,498	2,317	4,815

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	21	18	9	7	30	25	55
Can Read only	8	17	11	2	19	19	38
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	32	24	15	5	47	29	76
Can Read and Write well	99	10	7	..	106	10	116
Total	160	69	42	14	202	83	285

No 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	506	792	183	112	689	904	1,593
Can Read only	143	419	76	32	219	451	670
Can Read and Write	1,441	943	149	19	1,590	962	2,552
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,090	2,154	408	163	2,498	2,317	4,815

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	1,457	974	Ages are not recorded of the casual sick.	..	1,457	974	2,431
Infirmary Cases	108	166		..	108	166	274
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	11	13		..	11	13	24
Deaths	7	1		..	7	1	8

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No. 12.—Number of Prisoners, except Debtors, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	472	455	132	26	604	481	1,085
Twice	169	229	44	16	213	245	458
Thrice	39	60	9	1	48	61	109
Four times or more	240	643	64	40	304	683	987
Total	920	1,387	249	83	1,169	1,470	2,639

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	1,933	2,207	437	175	2,370	2,382	4,752
Employment, not being Hard Labour	371	139	29	10	400	149	549
Not employed	491	265	114	31	605	296	901
Total	2,795	2,611	580	216	3,375	2,827	6,202

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F:	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	51	26	13	2	64	28	92

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	14	..	16	..	16
Total	2	..	14	..	16	..	16

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs	11	10	6	..	..	2	..	2	17	14	31
Whipping	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	2	8	3	3	..	1	..	1	5	13	18
Solitary Cells	888	696	173	113	161	80	65	13	1,287	902	2,189
Stoppage of Diet	3,480	1,549	..	..	1,394	333	..	..	4,874	1,882	6,756
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,383	2,263	182	116	1,555	416	65	16	6,185	2,811	8,996

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	263	208	471
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	203	150	353
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	..	5
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	2	..	2

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels — At the discretion of the Surgeon.		
Shoes	1	1			
Clogs	..	..			
Woollen Wrappers	..	1			
Petticoats	..	1			
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,868	7	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	339	19	11
,, Bedding	30	0	0
,, Straw	16	11	6
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	79	18	2
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	29	4	5
,, Fuel	447	7	3
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	246	16	6
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	44	14	7
,, Books	16	17	10
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	100	7	0
,, Officers' Salaries	3,420	15	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	266	13	4
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	38	2	3
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	106	11	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,052	7	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	321	10	5
See Note.—Prison Diet per head per annum	4	15	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	1	2½

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

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No. 20.—Deaths in the Course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
M. A. W. . . .	33	18th October, 1838 .	Apparently well . .	1 day . . .	Suicide by hanging.
G. B.	33	5th November, 1838	Subject to epilepsy .	34 days . .	Epilepsy.
J. B.	29	22nd December, 1838	Consumptive. . .	36 days . .	Consumption.
W. S.	28	10th January, 1839 .	Œdema of legs . .	52 days . .	Diarrhœa.
R. P.	49	20th March, 1839 . .	Œdema and cough .	17 days . .	Dropsy of chest.
J. S.	26	24th March, 1839 .	Scrofulous . . .	67 days . .	Typhus fever with gangrene.
B. D.	39	8th May, 1839 . .	Very weak . . .	80 days . .	Epilepsy.
S. S.	57	21st August, 1839 .	Thin, not good . .	186 days . .	Diarrhœa.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
E. L. . .	50	24th August 1838.	Stealing seven yards of oil cloth.	Yes.	Yes.	2nd September, 1839.	To the Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bethlem, Surrey.

No. 22.—Escapes in the Course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Convicts above Sixteen Years of Age whose Period of Imprisonment exceeds Three Months.

First Class.

Breakfast, 10 ounces of bread, 1 pint of gruel, daily.
Dinner, three days, 10 ounces of bread, 6 ounces of beef, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
„ three days, 10 ounces of bread, 1 pint of soup, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
„ one day, 10 ounces of bread, 1 pint of gruel, Saturday.

Second Class.

Convicts above Sixteen Years of Age, whose Period of Imprisonment is Three Months and less.

Breakfast, 10 ounces of bread, 1 pint of gruel, daily.
Dinner, two days, 10 ounces of bread, 6 ounces of beef, Sunday and Thursday
„ two days, 10 ounces of bread, 1 pint of soup, Monday and Friday.
„ three days, 10 ounces of bread, 1 pint of gruel, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Third Class.

Convicts under Sixteen Years of Age.

Breakfast, 8 ounces of bread, 1 pint of gruel, daily.
Dinner, one day, 8 ounces of bread, 6 ounces of beef, Sunday.
„ one day, 8 ounces of bread, 1 pint of soup, Wednesday.
„ five days, 8 ounces of bread, 1 pint of gruel, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Alteration of Diet, adopted 4th June, 1836.

Convicts above sixteen years of age, whose imprisonment is three months and more, to have first class diet.

Convicts above sixteen years of age, whose imprisonment is less than three months, and convicts sixteen years and under, whose imprisonment exceeds two months, to have second class diet.

Convicts under sixteen years of age, whose imprisonment is two months or less, to have third class diet.

Proportions for Soup.

1½ ox heads for each .	100 prisoners.
Barley or oatmeal 4 lbs.	„
Peas (occasionally) 4 lbs.	„
Salt . . . . 1 lb.	„
Pepper . . . 1 oz.	„

Proportions for Gruel.

9 lbs.	of meal for each	100	prisoners.
14 lbs.	„	150	„
18 lbs.	„	200	„
27 lbs.	„	300	„

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January. February March . April . May . June . July. . August . September October . November December	5½ to 9 hours, varying with the season of the year.	42	8 inches.	Two revolutions per minute, or 48 steps.	Three-sevenths for each wheel.	17,280 feet in 9 hours' employment.	9,874⅔	12,096 feet are performed in 9 hours' labour on the Tread-wheel; thus, the wheel making two revolutions in one minute, and its circumference, 16 feet, multiplied by 2 gives 32, this sum again multiplied by the number of minutes in 9 hours, allowing 42 minutes on and 18 off the wheel, gives the above result; or, reduce the time of actual work into minutes, and multiply those by 48, the number of steps revolving in one minute, and the product will give the number of steps of ascent performed per day.	Not applied.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Lieut. A. F. Tracey . .	Governor . .	41	October, 1834 .	450	0	0	Apartments, fuel, and washing.
The Rev. G. H. Hine .	Chaplain . .	39	June, 1834 . .	365	0	0	
Mr. J. Lavies	Surgeon . .	41	April, 1824 . .	200	0	0	
Mrs. Isabella Kilby . .	Matron . .	50	October, 1834 .	100	0	0	Apartments, fuel, and washing.
Mr. Thomas H. Kilsby .	Clerk . . .	32	March, 1829 .	164	5	0	
Thomas Crea	Chief Turnkey	34	November, 1839	109	4	0	Apartments, fuel, and washing.
James Matthews . . .	Storekeeper .	40	November, 1839	91	0	0	
William Henry Phillips .	Schoolmaster	47	February, 1840.	78	0	0	
James Knights . . .	Cook . . .	62	June, 1834 . .	98	16	0	
John Redgrave . . .	Engineer . .	34	July, 1834 . .	85	16	0	
Richard Maines . . .	Carpenter .	35	June, 1836 . .	84	10	0	
John Crawshaw . . .	Gate Porter .	43	March, 1837 .	84	10	0	
Edward Allen	Ditto . . .	32	October, 1837 .	72	16	0	
John Towers Oakum	Master . .	47	December, 1837	72	16	0	
Charles Dorrington . .	Gardener . .	32	November, 1839	72	16	0	
Thomas Tillyard . . .	Turnkey . .	32	March, 1832 .	83	4	0	
William Jones . . .	Ditto . . .	34	November, 1834	78	0	0	
James Hulton	Ditto . . .	33	October, 1836 .	78	0	0	
James Hines	Ditto . . .	36	February, 1837 .	78	0	0	
Joseph Kirkham . . .	Ditto . . .	30	March, 1837 .	78	0	0	
John Best.	Ditto . . .	35	March, 1838 .	72	16	0	
George Thompson . .	Ditto . . .	39	April, 1838 . .	72	16	0	
Philip Mackim . . .	Ditto . . .	44	July, 1838 . .	72	16	0	
William Graham . . .	Ditto . . .	39	March, 1839 .	72	16	0	
George Wand. . . .	Ditto . . .	36	March, 1839 .	72	16	0	
William Steer	Ditto . . .	29	August, 1839 .	72	16	0	
John Edwards . . .	Ditto . . .	35	November, 1839	72	16	0	
James Fowler	Ditto . . .	24	July, 1839 . .	72	16	0	
George Laskey . . .	Sub-Turnkey	30	December, 1839	65	0	0	
John Wilson	Ditto . . .	42	December, 1839	65	0	0	
John Mathison . . .	Ditto . . .	44	December, 1839	65	0	0	
Richard Stone . . .	Ditto . . .	36	December, 1839	65	0	0	
Samuel Foulsham . .	Ditto . . .	25	December, 1839	65	0	0	
William Martin . . .	Ditto . . .	25	December, 1839	65	0	0	
Robert Dawson . . .	Ditto . . .	38	December, 1839	65	0	0	
George Lockyer . . .	Ditto . . .	29	March, 1840 .	65	0	0	
Jane Hughes	Turnkey . .	41	July, 1836 . .	61	2	0	
Anne Kyle	Ditto . . .	41	November, 1836	61	2	0	
Hannah Mundell . . .	Ditto . . .	35	September, 1837	61	2	0	
Elizabeth Warner . .	Ditto . . .	65	December, 1823	54	12	0	
Altymere Bates . . .	Ditto . . .	35	March, 1839 .	54	12	0	
Sarah Johnson . . .	Ditto . . .	34	November, 1839	54	12	0	
Elizabeth Clater . . .	Ditto . . .	32	December, 1839	54	12	0	
Cecilia Welch. . . .	Sub-Turnkey.	36	December, 1839	52	0	0	
Jane Jarman	Ditto . . .	40	December, 1839	52	0	0	
Sarah Watkins . . .	Ditto . . .	26	December, 1839	52	0	0	
Mary Dorrington . . .	Ditto . . .	36	February, 1840 .	52	0	0	
			Total . .	£4,236	15	0	

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Westminster Bridewell.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	172	14	6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	19	4	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	13	14	1
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners			
Other Receipts	4	5	4
Total	209	18	5

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations and additions	7,052	7	3
Total Receipts of ditto	209	18	5
Actual Cost to the County, City or Borough not including repairs, alterations and additions	6,842	8	10
Repairs, alterations, and additions	321	10	5
Grand Total	£7,163	19	3

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
Eleven pence.

NEW PRISON, CLERKENWELL.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports. No alterations have been made either in construction or discipline since our last Report.

There has been a remarkable diminution in the number of prisoners committed to this prison.

The numbers confined in it, in the course of the year 1838, were . . . 6,069
" " 1839 5,245
and in 1840 very considerably less.

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement, in 1838, were . . . 174
" " in 1839 135
" " in 1840 93

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time, in 1838, were 270
" " in 1839, " 235
" " in 1840, " 147

The following table will show the comparative population of the prison at corresponding periods, in the years 1839 and 1840:—

	1839.	1840.
January 31st	152	129
February 28th	150	84
March 31st	153	116
April 30th	131	83
May 31st	114	80
June 30th	213	62
July 31st	135	91
August 31st	111	129
September 15th	123	82

By reference to Return A, annexed to this Report, it will be seen that prisoners are still employed in the service of the prison, and that they have considerable extra allowances of food for the duties which they are required to perform. We do not see why prisoners who are able to perform the duties should not be selected in turn for these offices, as is now the practice in most prisons, so that each in turn might have the advantages attached to the office. It is stated that the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vic. c. 56, s. 6, which prohibit the employment of prisoners in the discipline of the prison, are complied with, and that prisoners are only employed in the service of the prison. But in No. 11 ward (that appropriated to prisoners charged with felonies, and the most numerous ward in the prison) we found a copy of regulations to be observed by the prisoners, which the officer on duty stated he was required to read aloud in the ward every day, and the following is the eighth regulation:—"Ward-cleaners neglecting their duty, by not reporting offenders, will be displaced or punished." The ward-cleaners are therefore required to assist in maintaining the good order and discipline of the prison.

The four cells for separate confinement, which, in our last Report, we stated were in course of construction, have been completed. They are appropriated to the use of such prisoners as request to be kept apart from others, of such as are ordered by the committing magistrate to be kept separate; and of such as the governor directs shall be removed from their wards for having quarrelled with their fellow-prisoners. These cells are, however, only used during the day; the prisoners occupying them are removed at night to the sleeping berths attached to their respective wards.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
New Prison, Clerkenwell.

The state of health in the prison is good. There was no patient in either infirmary at the period of our last inspection, nor had there been any for some time previous.

We refer to Return B, annexed to this Report, for much interesting information respecting the juvenile offenders committed to this prison in the course of the year 1839. The Return has been prepared by Mr. Clark, the schoolmaster of the prison, to whom credit is due for the attention he pays to the boys, and for the valuable records connected with juvenile delinquency, which he has kept for several years. By this Return it will be seen how thoroughly depraved a large portion of these boys are who are only of the very early age of 14 years and under.

For statistical information respecting the number of commitments, dietary, health, punishments, terms of imprisonment, expenses, &c., we refer to Return C annexed to this Report.

RETURN (A.)

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison.

MALES.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Charge.	Nature of Employment.
J. R. M.	No. 11. Felons.	46	Felony	Ward cleaner.
H. B.	Do.	24	Do.	Do.
T. G.	No. 10. Misdemeanor.	25	Assault	Do.
J. L.	No. 9.	44	Do.	Do.
R. P.	Do.	27	Fraud	Do.
J. T.	No. 4.	20	Assault	Do.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Beer.
Breakfast	1 pint.				
Dinner	1 pint. Extra 1 day.		6 ozs. 3 days.	1 pint 3 days.	½ pint daily.
Supper	1 pint	10 ozs. 3 days per week.			

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Charge.	Nature of Employment.
D. C.	No. 8.	14	Larceny	Ward cleaner.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

2 pints gruel, 1 ten ounce loaf, daily.
6 ozs. meat 3 days per week.

W. H.	No. 12. Reception.	22	Assault	Blanket washer and cleaner.
B. T.	Do.	18	Do.	Do.
W. T.	No. 10. Misdemeanor.	30	Menacing	Coalman.
T. S.	No. 10.	26	Do.	Do.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Beer.
Breakfast	1 pint.				
Dinner			6 ozs. daily.	1 pint 3 days.	1 pint daily.
Supper	1 pint	10 ozs.			

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Charge.	Nature of Employment.
R. L.	No. 10. Misdemeanor.	32	Assault	Barber.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

Same as above, only ½ pint of beer daily.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

Return of the Number of Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison.—*continued.*

FEMALES.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Charge.	Nature of Employment.
A. C. . .	No. 2. Felons.	35	Larceny	Ward cleaner.
E. M. . .	No. 3.	16	Riot	Do.
A. E. . .	Do.	19	Do.	Do.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Beer.	Tea.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dinner	1 pint 1 day.	. .	6 ozs. 3 days.	1 pint 3 days.	½ pint.	. .
Supper	. .	10 ozs.	. .	. .	. .	1 pint occasionally.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Charge.	Nature of Employment.
M. B. . .	No. 2.	18	Riot	Cook.
A. D. . .	Do.	19	Do.	Assistant do.
M. O. . .	No. 3.	36	Menacing . . .	Washer.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

	Gruel.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Beer.	Tea.
Breakfast . . .	1 pint.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dinner	1 pint extra 1 day.	. .	6 ozs.	1 pint 3 days.	4 pints per week to washer.	. .
Supper	. .	10 ozs.	. .	. .	. .	1 pint.

RETURN (B.)

RETURN of Boys committed to the above Prison from the 30th September, 1838, to the 29th September, 1839.

Wilful Murder.	Killing and Slaying.	Cutting and Wounding.	Housebreaking.	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Shops, &c.	Street Robberies from the Person, &c.	Robberies from Employers and Parents.	Uttering Counterfeit Coin.	Disorderly, &c., for Bail.	Smuggling.	Evidence.	Total.
2	1	3	20	336	128	117	11	45	2	2	667

How disposed of during the above period.

Committed to Newgate for Trial.	For Trial at Clerkenwell.				Committed to the House of Correction from Police Courts.	Discharged at Police Courts.	Bailed, Discharged, Time having expired.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Total.
	Transported.	Sent to Parkhurst Reformatory.	Imprisoned in the House of Correction.	Bills Ignored, Acquitted at the Bar, and Evidence.					
147	3	5	19	7	134	307	16	29	667

N. B. Those committed to Newgate, no return of result.

State of Instruction.	
Can read and write	106
read only	199
read imperfectly	116
neither read nor write . . .	246
Total . . .	667

The greatest number of boys at one time was on the 9th December, 1838, viz.	
For trial at Clerkenwell	11
re-examination	15
bail	3
Total . . .	29

The NUMBER of Boys Committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell from the 30th of September, 1838, to the 29th of September, 1839, is 667; out of which number 272 have been in Prison before.

The following Table shows the Number of Boys from 9 Years of Age to 14 inclusive, who have been committed before.

Initials of Name.	Age.	When Committed.	How often Committed.	Remarks.
		1838.		
G. W.	12	Oct. 1	Twice . .	Stealing money from his parents.
H. K.	14	„ 10	„ . .	. . . .
J. E.	13	„ 17	Three times	Incorrigible.
F. N.	12	„ 24	Twice . .	. . . .
F. C.	14	„ 27	„ . .	. . . .
J. T.	14	Nov. 1	„ . .	Determined pickpocket.
W. M.	13	„ 7	„ . .	. . . .
R. L.	14	„ 8	„ . .	Boy of unsettled habits, formerly in the Marine Society; made one voyage and deserted.
E. T.	13	„ 10	„ . .	Brothers; associated with bad characters.
J. T.	11	„ 10	„ . .	
E. H.	14	„ 13	„ . .	. . . .
S. C.	13	„ 15	Three timss	No father; mother in distressed circumstances and unable to provide for him.
J. A.	10	„ 22	Twice . .	Lives in low neighbourhood, is associated with bigger boys of notorious character.
W. J.	12	„ 24	„ . .	. . . .
W. H.	14	„ 26	Three times	Each time for robbing his parents.
D. M.	13	„ 26	Twice . .	Confirmed pickpocket.
J. S.	14	„ 27	„ . .	Subsists chiefly by what he steals from provision shops.
G. R.	13	„ 29	„ . .	Hardened character.
E. F.	14	Dec. 1	„ . .	Common utterer of counterfeit coin, supposed to have had base money in his inside when apprehended.
W. W.	13	„ 3	„ . .	. . . .
J. N.	14	„ 4	Three times	Very hardened boy; only liberated two days from prison before he was apprehended for picking pockets.
R. H.	14	„ 7	Twice . .	. . . .
F. W.	13	„ 22	„ . .	. . . .
W. C.	14	„ 26	Three times	Recently tried at Newgate for picking pockets.
M. J.	14	„ 26	„ . .	Lives by stealing.
H. C.	14	„ 26	Twice . .	. . . .
E. F.	14	„ 28	Three cimes	Hardened boy; a determined thief.
		1839.		
J. B.	14	Jan. 4	Twice . .	. . . .
J. C.	13	„ 9	Three times	Irreclaimable.
J. F. A.	14	„ 11	„ . .	A determined pickpocket; has the appearance of such.
J. B.	10	„ 11	Twice . .	. . . .
G. W.	12	„ 14	Three times	In the constant habit of robbing his parents; living in low neighbourhood, is associated with bad characters.
W. W.	13	„ 16	„ . .	Belongs to a set of thieves.
R. O.	14	„ 18	Twice . .	. . . .
W. M.	14	„ 21	„ . .	. . . .
E. K.	13	„ 21	Three times	Lives in low neighbourhood; connected with thieves about St. Giles's.
M. L.	14	„ 22	Three times	Jew boy; very hardened character.
J. M.	11	„ 24	Twice . .	Enticed away by another boy.
M. H.	9	„ 25	„ . .	Artful boy; one brother transported, sister in Penitentiary.
W. B.	13	„ 25	„ . .	. . . .
J. H.	14	„ 28	Three times	A bold forward boy; brother also in prison. See M. H., age 9.
C. W.	14	„ 29	Twice . .	Ungrateful boy to his mother, who has moved in a respectable sphere of life; father dead.
A. M.	14	Feb. 5	Three times	Father committed with him; both sent to Newgate for trial.
J. C.	11	Feb. 13	Twice . .	. . . .
G. J.	13	„ 18	„ . .	. . . .
W. A.	12	„ 20	„ . .	. . . .
W. D.	14	„ 23	Three times	A most determined thief.
W. W.	14	„ 25	Twice . .	Stated his mother-in-law turned him out of doors.
G. R.	13	„ 26	Three times	See G. R., 29 November, same boy; very hardened.
M. R.	9	March 2	Twice . .	Is connected with thieves in St. Giles's.
H. B.	14	„ 4	Four times.	Lives by thieving.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
New Prison, Clerkenwell.

The Number of Boys committed to the New Prison, at Clerkenwell, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	When Committed.	How often Committed.	Remarks.
		1839.		
J. D. .	11	March 5	Three times	Incorrigible.
G. H..	12	„ 7	Twice . .	Connected with J. D., drunken father.
W. C.	11	„ 11	„ . .	. . . .
T. H. L.	14	„ 19	„ . .	. . . .
J. C..	13	„ 20	„ . .	Brought up in St. Clement's workhouse, and apprenticed to a shoemaker from whom he stole money; no parents.
J. W. .	14	„ 22	„ . .	A shop sneak.
H. D..	10	„ 23	„ . .	Constantly robbing his parents.
J. L. .	12	„ 25	„ . .	Jew boy, deaf and dumb, but a determined pick-pocket, as also his sister, who is likewise deaf and dumb, and who was in the New Prison 16th Nov 1838, upon such a charge; belongs to the parish of Whitechapel.
E. H..	14	„ 26	„ . .	. . . .
J. F. .	13	„ 28	„ . .	Only liberated from prison a fortnight before again apprehended.
W. B..	14	„ 28	„ . .	A poor destitute boy, without parents.
J. C. .	14	„ 28	Four times.	Determined thief, deserted from board ship.
C. S. .	13	„ 12	Twice . .	. . . .
J. H. .	14	„ 25	„ . .	. . . .
G. R. .	14	„ 25	Four times.	A most determined thief about St. Giles's.
R. A. .	12	„ 29	Twice . .	Connected with bad characters.
W. D.	14	May 14	Four times.	Irreclaimable; is connected with an organized set of thieves about Shoreditch.
R. A. .	12	„ 16	Thre etimes	Had a good place, but robbed his master; see R. A. 29 April.
E. R. .	14	„ 17	Twice . .	In company with others.
F. D. .	14	„ 17	„ . .	. . . .
H. W.	13	„ 17	„ . .	Lives in low neighbourhood; bad example.
G. R. .	14	„ 18	Five times .	Irreclaimable. See G. R., 25 April, same boy.
J. D. .	12	„ 27	Twice . .	Ran away from home in consequence of being corrected by his parents.
R. S. .	14	„ 29	„ . .	Determined thief; since transported.
J. C. .	12	June 1	„ . .	Led away by other boys.
G. R. .	14	„ 3	Six times .	See G. R., 18 May, same boy.
R. W. A.	14	„ 13	Twice . .	Ran away from home and associated himself with thieves.
G. L. .	14	„ 18	„ . .	Robbed his master.
J. R. .	14	„ 24	Three times	Lives by thieving.
J. P. .	14	„ 27	Twice . .	Decoyed away from his parents (from whom he stole money) to a bad house in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel.
J. D. .	14	„ 25	„ . .	Might be reclaimed.
W. L..	12	„ 28	„ . .	Associated with bad characters in Lambs'-passage, Bunhill-row.
T. J. .	14	„ 28	„ . .	
H. G. .	14	July 1	„ . .	No parents; lives by thieving.
F. B. .	13	„ 8	„ . .	Domestic robbery; in place at the time.
J. O. .	13	„ 16	„ . .	No restraint at home; father a drunkard.
W. N.	14	„ 19	Three times	Lives entirely by thieving.
G. H. .	12	„ 20	„ . .	Connected with thieves in St. Giles's.
J. M. .	13	„ 20	Twice . .	Obstinate bad boy.
R. M..	13	August 1	„ . .	All belong to St. Giles's, and chiefly live by what they steal from provision shops; appears to be neglected by their parents.
F. L. .	14	„ 1	Four times.	
F. H. .	11	„ 1	Three times	
T. J. .	12	„ 1	Twice . .	
T. B. .	14	„ 1	„ . .	. . . .
T. B. .	14	„ 5	„ . .	Disorderly apprentice.
G. R. .	14	„ 10	Seven times	A most determined thief. See G. R., 3rd June, same boy.
J. M. .	13	„ 16	Three times	Committed with his sister; obstinate bad boy; behaved himself very bad in prison. See J. M., 20th July, same boy.
R. H. .	14	„ 17	„ . .	Resides in low neighbourhood; lives by thieving.
J. H. .	13	„ 26	„ . .	Belongs to St. Giles's; lives by what he steals from provision shops.
J. H. .	14	„ 28	Twice . .	Adepts at sneaking into shops for the till containing the money.
W. R.	12	„ 28	„ . .	
G. L. .	12	„ 29	Three times	Determined thief. See G. L., 18th June, same boy.
G. S. .	13	Sept. 5	„ . .	In company with W. C.; hardened boys.
E. S. .	14	„ 12	Four times.	Ran away from a workhouse, and associated himself with thieves.
R. S. .	14	„ 27	Three times	Lives by thieving.
Z. M..	13	„ 27	Twice . .	Bad example set him by his brother, who is since transported.

110 Boys under 14 years and at that age, committed before to prison.
162 Boys at 15 and 16 years committed before.

272 Being the number of boys out of 667 committed for the year, who have been in prison before.

Taking the whole of the boys committed for the year, as follows —

Under 10 years of age	10
10 and under 12	36
12 and under 14	144
14 years	129
15 and 16 years	348
	667

RETURN (C.) from the New Prison at Clerkenwell, Middlesex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	67	32	48	18	115	50	..	..	..	..	33	3	1	..	34	3	149	53	202
3. Number of Prisoners committed to Newgate for Trial	..	..	..	..	519	182	82	55	601	237	..	..	..	..	147	25	..	..	147	25	748	262	1,010
4. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	586	214	130	73	716	287	..	..	..	..	180	28	1	..	181	28	897	315	1,212
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
6. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	40	20	13	8	53	28	..	..	..	..	27	2	1	..	28	2	81	30	111
7. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	9	9	6	3	15	12	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	17	13	30
8. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	15	3	5	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	23	3	26
9. ,, Not prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	3	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17
10. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
13. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	519	182	82	55	601	237	..	..	..	..	147	25	..	..	147	25	748	262	1,010
14. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15
15. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	586	214	130	73	716	287	..	..	..	..	180	28	1	..	181	28	897	315	1,212
16. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	44	18	15	10	59	28	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	2	18	2	77	30	107
17. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	1,565	857	464	315	2,029	1,172	..	..	..	..	491	89	67	17	558	106	2,587	1,278	3,865

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	22	..	..	..	22	..	22
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	27	..	..	..	27	..	27
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known as reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	57	..	..	..	57	..	57
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
For Re-examination	59	28	18	2	77	30	107
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	773	287	181	28	954	315	1,269
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	2,029	1,172	558	106	2,587	1,278	3,865
Total	2,865	1,487	757	136	3,622	1,623	5,245
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2,865	1,487	757	136	3,622	1,623	5,245
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers for the Offence for which they are then received.

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HOME DISTRICT.

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Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	8	5	2	..	10	5	15
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination	15	16	8	..	23	16	39
Total	23	21	10	..	33	21	54
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	23	21	10	..	33	21	54
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Confined in the Prison i the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	687	271	29	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
2. Ditto after Trial	Tra	nsfer	red t	o the	cust	ody	of ot	her	Kee	pers	after	Tri	al.						
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	22	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		J
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	170	27	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
2. Ditto after Trial	Tra	nsfer	red t	o the	cust	ody	of ot	her	Kee	pers	after	Tri	al.						
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total J
	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F·	M.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	897	315	1,212
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	57	..	57
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

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New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	2	5	2	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	27	1	27	1	28
17 Years and under 21	59	17	..	..	59	17	76
21 Years and under 30	34	19	..	..	34	19	53
30 Years and upwards	22	14	..	..	22	14	36
Total	115	50	34	3	149	53	202

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
21 Years and under 30	36	..	..	..	36	..	36
30 Years and upwards	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total	57	..	..	..	57	..	57

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	25	20	13	..	38	20	58
Can Read only	16	6	6	3	22	9	31
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	67	23	9	..	76	23	99
Can Read and Write well	7	1	6	..	13	1	14
Total	115	50	34	3	149	53	202

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Can Read only	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	25	..	..	..	25	..	25
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	..	..	..	57	..	57

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infirmary Cases	35	26	..	..	35	26	61
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

I.
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County and Borough Gaols.

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New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	211	128	98	7	309	135	444
Twice	70	35	53	6	123	41	164
Thrice	28	16	11	..	39	16	55
Four times or more	66	32	4	..	70	32	102
To other Prisons	..	..	106	..	106	..	106
Total	375	211	272	13	647	224	871

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	198	134	48	25	246	159	405
Not Employed	2,667	1,353	709	111	3,376	1,464	4,840
Total	2,865	1,487	757	136	3,622	1,623	5,245

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	162	24	..	..	45	4	207	28	235
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	162	24	..	..	45	4	207	28	235

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	152	83	235
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	91	44	135
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.—Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

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New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	618	2	10
,, Male and Female Clothing	108	9	10
,, Bedding	45	12	6
,, Straw	7	8	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	87	16	1
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	60	11	10
,, Fuel	163	12	6
,, Soap	38	12	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	27	1	6
,, Washing	22	11	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	51	3	0
,, Books	1	12	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	2,362	0	6
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	146	19	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,741	13	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	421	15	8
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	6	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	0	7¾

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
J. R.	51	30th Oct., 1838	High state of excitement.	One day	Apoplexy.
T. B.	32	8th Sept., 1839	Ordinary health	Four days	Affection of the brain.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If Removed—Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
G. G.	60	29th Aug., 1839	Stealing two glass-cloths and other articles.	Yes	Yes	Removed 8th Oct., 1839.	Miles's Lunatic Asylum, Hoxton.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men. Women. Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.								
Men.	140	..	..	..	3	8	..	..
Women.	140	..	..	..	3	8	..	..
Boys	140	..	..	..	..	7	..	..

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
				Per Annum.			
Thomas William Kilsby	Keeper . . .	57	10th July, 1828	400 0 0	20 0 0	420 0 0	Residence, Coals, Candles, and Washing, amounting to about 20*l.* per annum.
Rev. David Ruell . .	Chaplain . . .	55	April, 1814	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	. . .
Henry Wakefield . .	Surgeon . . .	46	4th Nov., 1830	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	. . .
				Per Week.			
William Beeby . .	Clerk	34	26th July, 1828	2 12 6	..	138 18 0	. . .
				Per Annum.			
Mary Beeby . . .	Matron . . .	55	December, 1823	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	Residence, Coals, and Candles.
				Per Week.			
Thomas Clark . . .	Schoolmaster . .	34	28th April, 1834	1 12 0	..	80 2 0	. . .
William Willoughby .	Store-keeper and Chapel Clerk.	42	10th Jan., 1826	2 3 0	..	110 6 0	. . .
John Jackson . . .	Principal Turnkey	37	18th March, 1837	2 0 0	..	104 0 0	. . .
James Linden . . .	Turnkey . . .	37	19th July, 1828	1 16 0	..	93 12 0	. . .
Joseph Kent . . .	,,	35	21st Oct., 1829	1 16 0	..	93 6 0	. . .
John Dobson . . .	,,	58	9th June, ,,	1 16 0	..	93 12 0	. . .
William Cattell . .	,,	50	17th Feb., 1832	1 14 0	..	86 8 0	. . .
Emanuel Turner . .	,,	40	7th Dec., 1835	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
James Howard . .	,,	46	7th May, 1836	1 10 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
Henry Walton . . .	,,	31	1st May, 1837	1 10 0	..	74 2 6	. . .
Robert Hunt . . .	,,	46	13th Jan., 1838	1 8 0	..	72 16 0	. . .
Robert Haselup . .	,,	46	20th Jan., ,,	1 8 0	..	37 16 0	. . .
John Parkinson . .	,,	40	6th April, 1839	1 8 0	..	35 0 0	. . .
Richard Bedford . .	Night Watchman	51	8th July, 1828	1 5 0	..	65 0 0	. . .
Richard Voller . . .	,,	55	12th Nov., 1829	1 5 0	..	65 0 0	. . .
Catherine Dalton . .	Turnkey . . .	46	31st July, 1837	1 5 0	..	64 15 0	. . .
Ann Aberdeen . . .	,,	42	30th July, ,,	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	. . .
Dorothy Griffiths . .	,,	46	8th Aug., ,,	1 1 0	..	54 12 0	. . .
Ann Harland . . .	,,	40	21st Oct., ,,	1 1 0	..	33 12 0	. . .
Lydia Knowles . .	,,	40	28th Oct., ,,	1 1 0	..	53 11 0	. . .
			Total . . .	..	..	2,362 0 6	

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	6 8 0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	2 8 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	..
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports . .	..
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	4 4 9
Total	13 0 9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,741 13 1
Total Receipts of ditto	13 0 9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . .	3,728 12 4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . .	424 15 8
Grand Total . .	4,153 8 0

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the Aggregate Number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.—1*s.* 7*d.* per Day.

NEWGATE.

Newgate.

There has been no alteration in the construction of Newgate since the date of our last Report.

Prominent evils.

The prominent evils in this prison—evils which the alterations made within the last four years have failed to remove, are the association of prisoners, and the mutual contamination to which such association gives rise. For nearly twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, the prisoners are locked up, during which time no officer is stationed in the ward with them. The uninitiated, and the hardened in guilt, are thus confined in the same apartment, and having no employment, are necessarily thrown into close companionship.

It is true, that on the commitment of a prisoner he is asked if he would prefer being alone to being placed in the wards with other prisoners, and if he is desirous of being kept separate, the request is complied with. But the offer is not likely to be very generally accepted, and we are only surprised to find that any prisoners embrace it. The places frequently appropriated to prisoners desirous of being confined apart, are the very cells heretofore occupied by prisoners condemned to death; and we are certain that if it were the aim of the authorities to render separate confinement an object of terror, no cells could be better adapted for the purpose. Cold, badly ventilated, insufficiently lighted, and connected with associations of the most gloomy

nature, the cells on the condemned side of Newgate are miserable and repulsive; very ill suited in character even to the incarceration of a capital offender appointed for execution, and therefore much less adapted to the confinement of a prisoner before trial. A man must possess great firmness and resolution who would prefer the gloomy solitude of a condemned cell in Newgate, to the society to be found in the several wards, however indiscriminate and objectionable. There cannot be a stronger proof of the penal sense in which these cells are regarded by the authorities than in the fact, that they are used as punishment cells for prison offences. If, therefore, the object were to discourage the more orderly and decent classes of prisoners from separating themselves from the reckless and depraved, no better expedient could be devised than that which is adopted.

We subjoin a statement of the numbers confined together in some of the wards on the male side, preparatory to the session which occurred immediately before our last inspection.

Wards.	9th Aug.	10th Aug.	11th Aug.	12th Aug.	13th Aug.	14th Aug.	15th Aug.	16th Aug.	17th Aug.	18th Aug.	19th Aug.	20th Aug.	21st Aug.	22nd Aug.	23rd Aug.	24th Aug.	25th Aug.	26th Aug
No.																		
1	8	8	8	7	9	10	14	15	15	15	15	13	14	14	15	13	13	13
2	6	6	7	8	10	11	11	13	13	13	15	15	14	14	14	12	14	14
3	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	11	12	12	13	14	11	11	13	13	12	12
10	7	7	7	10	10	13	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	15	15	9	9
11	9	9	9	9	11	13	14	14	14	14	13	15	11	11	14	12	8	8
26	12	12	9	10	11	11	13	13	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
27	10	10	10	11	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
28	11	11	9	9	12	12	13	12	15	14	15	13	13	13	15	15	15	15
29	11	11	10	11	11	12	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

We thus see that in some of the wards from ten to fifteen prisoners are confined together day and night, unrestrained by the presence of an officer for seventeen days; men differing widely in their habits; some perhaps innocent of the imputed charge, and for the first time the inmates of a prison; and others hardened in guilt, and of the most depraved and reckless character.

The following Extracts from the Punishment Journal will afford some idea of the practices occasionally going forward in these rooms:

G. W., aged 21: untried. Locked up in 34 ward for robbing one of his fellow prisoners of his bread, and using improper language to the officer.

J. C., aged 28; J. C. 25; W. J. 21; W. B. 21; F. B. 35; R. B. 29: untried. Locked up in No. 32 ward for cutting their waste paper up, and making playing cards of the same.

G. L., aged 21; tried prisoner. Locked up in a condemned cell for striking one of his fellow prisoners.

L. C. aged 19: untried. Locked up in a condemned cell for striking one of his fellow prisoners in 29 ward.

C. J., aged 25; H. M. 17; J. H. 22; H. J. 19; J. N. 19; and J. P. 18: tried prisoners. Locked up in the condemned Cells for disorderly conduct in 28 ward.

J. S., aged 16; H. R. 13; W. F. 15; J. B. 13; J. W. 14; R. R. A. 13; W. C. 13; D. G. 11; J. C. 14; W. A. 13; G. R. 15: all untried prisoners. Were put on bread and water for noisy and disorderly conduct in Nos. 5, 6, and 7, wards.

G. R., aged 15; and J. C. 14: tried. Were locked up in the cells for sleeping together.

C. J. aged 14; C. K. 14; A. T. 11; and L. B.: were locked up in the cells for gambling with buttons in No. 6, ward.

P. J., aged 40; M. R. 18; J. W. 19; R. E. 20; E. D. 27; M. T. 17; H. G. 17; J. C. 18; J. B. 19; J. S. 17; and G. S. 18: were put together upon bread and water for one day for misconduct in No. 3, ward.

J. P., aged 12; R. V. 14; J. P. 14; J. B. 13; G. A. 14; D. B. 13; T. F. 11; C. C. 16; W. A. 15; J. R. 16: all untried. Were put upon bread and water for gambling with buttons in No. 5, and 8, wards.

J. S., aged 9: tried; was locked up in a cell for stealing three allowances of bread.

T. H., aged 16; J. M. 19; G. A. 16; A. C. 17; G. M. 16; W. P. 19; E. A. 21; and H. M. 21: all tried. Were locked up in the cells for gambling with buttons in their wards.

D. J., aged 16; C. W. 16: tried. Were locked up in their cells for indecent conduct in No. 5, ward.

D. M., aged 16; E. W. 13; and J. W. 16: all untried. Were locked up in their cells for fighting.

Ten boys, 16, 17, and 18 years of age, all untried, were put on bread and water for two days for scoring the tables and gambling with buttons in No. 10, ward.

J. J., aged 20; H. J. 19; J. S. 19; N. N. 19; G. R. 18; G. B. 17; R. H. 21; H. T. 19; W. J. 22; J. B. 18; H. P. 19; O. D. 19; J. F. 25: all untried. Were put upon bread and water for disorderly conduct in No. 2, ward.

G. S., aged 18; and J. B. 18: tried. Were locked up in their cells for fighting.

Ten boys, 16 and 17 years of age, all untried, were put upon bread and water for disorderly conduct in No. 10, ward.

R. S., aged 16; and J. H. 16: tried. Were locked up in their cells in irons for acting indecently towards each other.

We have seen the prisoners gambling.

These extracts from the Punishment Journal sufficiently attest that thieving, gambling, fighting, and indecency of conduct do occur in the men's wards; but there can be no doubt that misconduct prevails to a much greater extent than would appear from the prison books. The close and constant association of characters of this description, without the check of an

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Newgate.

officer's presence, must inevitably lead to disorder. These evils, however, are as nothing compared to the moral contamination to which the association naturally gives rise.

Certain new rules submitted by the Court of Aldermen to the Secretary of State are in operation, but the Governor could not inform us when they were first acted upon. He referred to his journal, but could not find that he had inserted therein any notice of an occurrence so important.

The Governor does not keep a catalogue of the printed books admitted into the prison as required by the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56. s, 6. rule 7.

No officer has been formally appointed deputy keeper of the prison, agreeably to 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56. s. 7, and the Governor stated that he was not sure whether the subject had ever been before the Court of Aldermen.

Health.

The health of the prisoners during the last year has been generally good. Two deaths have occurred.

Books

The routine of the duties performed by the Ordinary continues as described in our last Report. In consequence of our remarks relative to the mutilation of the books in the several wards, the Ordinary has suggested that a large board should be placed in each ward with a notice thereon that all the prisoners of the ward would be held responsible if any injury was done to any of the books. He has further proposed that a printed address should be placed in each of the books of a similar import. That there may be no inducement to tear the books, he has suggested that paper for necessary uses, which had never been allowed before, should be supplied. These measures having been adopted, but few instances now occur of books being mutilated. There is now a sufficient number in each ward. Bibles, prayer-books, and school books for the boys, are furnished by the Court of Aldermen, and all other books from his own resources, and a fund which the Ordinary has raised among his friends.

The Ordinary has recently established a loan-library for the use of the prisoners. The books are distributed by him, and circulated from one ward to another. He is of opinion, that as regards prisons generally it is not desirable to confine the library exclusively to religious works, but that books of general and useful information should also be admitted. In the case of Newgate, however, as the prisoners do not generally remain long, he considers it desirable to confine their attention principally to religious books.

The Ordinary complains of the situation of the pulpit, and he states that, from the want of light behind him, he is frequently unable to read without candles. The inconvenience would be easily remedied, and at a very small cost, by removing the pulpit to the side of the chapel opposite to where it at present stands; the situations of the pulpit and communion table have only to be exchanged, and a good light would be secured without interfering with any of the other arrangements of the chapel.

In consequence of the operation of the 2 and 3 Vic. c, 56, the prisoners who heretofore had been in the boys school were removed on the 1st January last, and Mr. Marchant, the chapel clerk, has been appointed to the situation of schoolmaster. When the schoolmaster is not in attendance in the school room, the boys are left as entirely to themselves as are the prisoners in the other wards of the prison, and it will be readily imagined that any good impressions which the Ordinary and the schoolmaster may have endeavoured to produce, are thereby speedily counteracted. We find the following entry in the Ordinary's journal.

"It is much to be lamented that the transports, particularly the boys, are so long retained in the gaol after the sessions. The day of their departure unsettles the minds of all, particularly the juvenile convicts, and tends to demoralize still more their habits, and renders almost nugatory all plans in operation for their better discipline and instruction."

J. Carver, *Ordinary.*

It is not, however, the unsettled state of mind arising from the expectation of removal "which tends to demoralize still more their habits, and render nugatory all plans in operation for their better discipline and instruction." The cause of this evil is the association of prisoners which characterises Newgate.

It is unnecessary for us to repeat that the opinions which we have hitherto expressed of the results of confinement in this prison, remain unchanged. Newgate is only less extensively injurious than formerly, because it is less crowded. The effects of the imprisonment are to vitiate its inmates; to extend their acquaintanceship with each other; to corrupt the prisoner charged with an offence of which he may be innocent, and to confirm in guilt the young and inexperienced offender.

For statistical information respecting this prison we refer to the annexed tables.

The whole number of prisoners of every description confined in Newgate in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 3,558. The greatest number at any one time, 376. The daily average number, 196. Of this number 532 were under 17 years of age. Of the whole number in custody, but 709 (one-fifth) could read and write well. The number of infirmary cases has been 22; and the greatest number sick at one time 20.

The annual cost of the prison diet per head has been nearly 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The daily cost of each prisoner, including every expense, has been 1*s.* 10*d.*

RETURN from the City and County Gaol at Newgate, Middlesex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.
Newgate.

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	52	17	4	1	56	18

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	27	12	3	..	30	12	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	34	13	47
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	2,046	687	172	38	2,218	725	..	..	..	..	454	66	5	6	459	72	2,677	797	3,474
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	17	4	14	1	31	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	32	5	37
Total	..	..	..	..	2,090	703	189	39	2,279	742	..	..	..	..	459	67	5	6	464	73	2,743	815	3,558
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	1,630	497	135	31	1,765	528	..	..	..	..	378	47	4	6	382	53	2,147	581	2,728
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	337	134	37	8	374	142	..	..	..	..	51	15	1	..	52	15	426	157	583
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	90	48	7	..	97	48	..	..	..	..	19	5	..	..	19	5	116	53	169
8. ,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
11. ,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	5
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
14. ,, Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
15. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	19	18	3	..	22	18	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	32	18	50
Total	..	..	..	..	2,090	703	189	39	2,279	742	..	..	..	..	459	67	5	6	464	73	2,743	815	3,558
16. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

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Newgate.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4, See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	30	12	4	1	34	13	47
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	57	17	4	1	56	18	74
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	15	2	4	2	19	4	23
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	2,218	725	459	72	2,677	797	3,474
4. Surrendered in Court	31	5	1	..	32	5	37
Total	2,349	761	472	76	2,821	837	3,658
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2,349	761	472	76	2,821	837	3,658
7. Criminal Lunatics	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	81	27	17	..	98	27	125
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	32	1	8	1	40	2	42
3. Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	115	28	25	1	140	29	169
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	115	28	25	1	140	29	169
6. Criminal Lunatics	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1407	443	777	262	42	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2226	719
2. Ditto after Trial*	41	38	8	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	49
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	339	90	174	41	35	4	44	5	28	3	620	143

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	290	49	161	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	73
2. Ditto after Trial*	43	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	7
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	109	9	40	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	151	15

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2,679	792	3,471
2. Ditto after Trial*	95	56	151
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	3
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	771	158	929

* The remainder of the Prisoners after Trial have been transferred to the custody of other Keepers.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	30	5	30	5	35
12 Years and under 14	..	..	108	7	108	7	115
14 Years and under 17	..	..	322	60	322	60	382
17 Years and under 21	750	107	..	..	750	107	947
21 Years and under 30	821	235	..	..	821	235	1,056
30 Years and upwards	678	298	..	..	678	298	976
Total . . .	2,249	730	460	72	2,709	802	3,511

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	497	237	183	32	680	269	949
Can Read only	178	191	72	16	250	207	457
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	986	221	168	21	1,154	242	1,396
Can Read and Write well	588	81	37	3	625	84	709
Total	2,249	730	460	72	2,709	802	3,511

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	..	..	..	530	103	633
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	130	92	222
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	..	..	..	..	13	7	20
Deaths	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	483	150	133	7	616	157	773
Twice	89	34	24	1	113	35	148
Thrice	9	4	6	..	15	4	19
Four times or more	31	8	9	1	40	9	49
Total	612	196	172	9	784	205	989

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not employed	2,349	761	472	76	2,821	837	3,658
Total	2,349	761	472	76	2,821	837	3,658

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	7	3	8	2	15	5	20

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	49	..	51	..	51
Total	2	..	49	..	51	..	51

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	33	..	41	1	12	2	32	..	118	3	121
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	50	..	2	..	34	..	86	..	86
Total	39	..	92	1	14	2	66	..	211	3	214

No. 17.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	308	68	376
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	155	41	196
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	
Day Caps	130	
Jackets	357	
Waistcoats	..	
Trowsers	559	
Shirts	541	
Stockings	154	
Handkerchiefs	..	
Shoes	950	
Clogs	..	
Gowns	30	
Petticoats	40	
Flannel ditto	..	
Mattresses	100	
Shifts	105	
Beds	..	
Blankets	..	
Rugs	100	
Sheets	..	
Pillow Cases	..	
Towels	200	
Infirmary Beds	..	
,, Blankets	..	
,, Rugs	..	
,, Sheets	40	
,, Pillow Cases	..	
,, Towels	..	

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Head :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,744	7	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	299	9	7
,, Bedding	155	0	2
,, Straw	..		
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	75	3	4
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	288	4	6
,, Soap	54	17	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	243	11	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	207	9	3
,, Books	50	18	10
,, Furniture	94	15	0
,, Rates and Taxes	120	15	2
,, Officers' Salaries	3,201	12	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	94	4	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	100	5	3
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	1,021	14	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	89	6	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,841	13	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	563	9	6
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	6	7	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	2	3½

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
W. T. B.	58	November 17, 1838.	Did not complain of illness.	Three days	Died suddenly from disease of the heart.
J. S. D.	38	August 3, 1839.	Exceedingly ill.	Ditto	Disease of heart, and water on the chest.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
J. H.	24	Dec. 19, 1838	Larceny in a dwelling-house.	No.	No.	..	..
J. F. J.	28	July 9, 1839	Cutting and wounding, with intent to murder	Did not appear insane.	..	Nov. 8, 1839	Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum.
J. H.	18	Aug. 15, 1839	Attempting to drown a person.	Insane.	..	Ditto.	Ditto.
E. M.	35	Dec. 31, 1839	Larceny.	Apparently a nervous and excitable woman, has been in St. Luke's six times.	Excitable and uncertain in temper.	..	..

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence with which charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately, or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
E. N.	20	June 26, 1839	Uttering counterfeit coin.	With others.	Yes.

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women . . .									
Boys									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	112	21	1¾	..	7	14	..	..	..
Women . . .									
Boys									

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

The Soup is made of the liquor in which the Meat of the preceding day has been boiled, with the addition of two Ox heads thickened with peas, oatmeal, and vegetables.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wm. Wadham Cope	Keeper . . .	55	December, 1833	600 0 0	100 10 0	700 10 0	Copies of Commitments and Calendars, removing and taking Prisoners before the Queen's Bench and other Courts which are paid for by the parties requiring them. Residence and fuel.
James Carver . .	Ordinary . .	39	September, 1838	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	Residence.
Gilbert Macmurdo .	Surgeon. . .	40	March, 1830 .	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	The surgeon also attends upon Giltspur-street Prison for this salary, and pays 100*l.* for assistance and medicines to an apothecary.
Edmund James Jonas	Clerk . . .	33	June, 1835. .	160 0 0	40 0 0	200 0 0	Copies of Calendars, &c., paid by parties requiring them.
Matthew Newman .	Superintendent.	51	July, 1827 . .	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	Residence.
Thomas Brown . .	Principal Turnkey.	46	October, 1822 .	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	Ditto.
Edward Rousseau .	Ditto . . .	37	October, 1836 .	109 4 0	..	109 4 0	
Robert Sargeant. .	Turnkey . .	52	February, 1822 .	78 0 0	26 0 0	104 0 0	Allowed instead of apartments.
Thomas Brissenden .	Ditto . . .	42	February, 1824.	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James Poole . . .	Ditto . . .	42	July, 1827 . .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
William Newcombe.	Ditto . . .	41	October, 1833 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
George Locke . .	Ditto . . .	46	November, 1835	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Robert Wilson . .	Ditto . . .	31	March, 1836 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Robert Nunn . .	Ditto . . .	38	October, 1836 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
John Humphery. .	Ditto . . .	29	October, 1836 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Thomas Fenn . .	Ditto . . .	31	October, 1837 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
James Spurling . .	Ditto . . .	45	October, 1837 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
William Drew . .	Ditto . . .	31	October, 1837 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	
Austin Stace (half year only.)	Cook . . .	60	March, 1824 .	37 10 0	..	37 10 0	
Thomas Osborne .	Labourer . .	27	March, 1837 .	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
William Carruthers .	Infirmaryman .	26	April, 1838 . .	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
William Marchant .	Chapel Clerk .	39	April, 1831 . .	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Grace Kay . . .	Matron . . .	57	March, 1824 .	80 12 0	..	80 12 0	With apartments and fuel in the Gaol.
Sarah Ruthven . .	Ditto . . .	51	June, 1833 . .	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
Elizabeth Brown .	Gateswoman .	53	September, 1836	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Ann Summers . .	Searcher . .	68	June, 1815 . .	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
William Calcraft .	Executioner. .	42	February, 1829.	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
			Total . .	3,035 2 0	166 10 0	3,201 12 0	

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No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate		..	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts	1.635	13	9
Total	1,635	13	9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7,841	13	4
Total Receipts of ditto	1,635	13	9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6,205	19	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	563	9	6
Grand Total	6,769	9	1

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day. —1*s.* 10*d.* nearly.

Giltspur Street Compter.

Giltspur Street Compter.

Alterations.

A few alterations have been made in the construction of this prison since the date of our last Report.

In the men's front yard the door of the ward used for the night charges has been closed, and another opened into the yard, formerly called the baker's yard. A door in the baker's yard has been closed, and another made under the stair-case into the front passage. A door has been made from the same yard into the middle yard, and another (formerly leading to the House of Correction passages) has been blocked up. A door has also been made at the bottom of the stair-case leading to the upper infirmary, and another from the Females' House of Correction yard to the two-cell yard. Hopper blinds have been placed in several windows of the Men's House of Correction.

Character of the Prison unaltered.

These arrangements tend in no degree to alter the general character of this prison, which continues to present as numerous facilities as ever for the corrupt intercourse and moral contamination of the prisoners.

North ward.

The north ward is appropriated to convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and is designed for twelve prisoners. No officer is stationed in the ward, and the prisoners can, day and night, indulge in any conversation, however objectionable, There are generally confined together prisoners of various grades of criminality. On a late inspection we found, with the other prisoners, two persons convicted of unnatural offences. A prisoner (who had evidently seen better days) complained to us bitterly of the hardship and degradation of being compelled to associate with such characters. In a closet in this ward was a bottle which had recently contained gin. One of the prisoners acknowledged that he had that morning been smoking. We found money on prisoners, contrary to the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56. One man produced a ten pound note which he had brought into the prison, and nine sovereigns which had been handed to him by his visitors. Another prisoner had thirty shillings; having brought £2 into the prison, and received, since his confinement, another £1; the balance he admitted to have spent in beer, having had a pint daily. These prisoners stated that they were not searched on their commitment, nor asked if they had any money in their possession. In this ward alone there were three instances in which the law had been violated, and two in which the prison rules had been disobeyed. Spirits had been introduced: tobacco had been used; and prisoners were in possession of money. Beer had been admitted, and articles prohibited by the regulations conveyed to the prisoners. In the yard of this ward the visitors are not divided off from the prisoners, although they are convicted, nor is an officer always present at the hour of visiting. Tobacco, or any other prohibited article, may therefore be introduced without difficulty.

Long yard.

The "long yard" continues appropriated to a part of the House of Correction prisoners. No officer is stationed in the ward or yard. The prisoners are excluded from inspection, and there is no control over their conduct. Of the twenty-four cells in this yard, we found eighteen occupied at night, three being placed in one cell. We found concealed in the cells tea, bacon, knives and forks, inkbottles, a printed paper entitled "The Drunkard's Coat of Arms," a newspaper, and several sticks with small bags attached for procuring prohibited articles, at the hour of visiting, through the grating dividing the prisoners from their friends. Some of the prisoners had evidently been smoking. On entering the yard we found a prisoner locked up in one of the ordinary cells, in idleness, as a punishment for refusing to work. Before we left the prison, this prisoner was removed temporarily from the cell; and so recklessly is the rule violated which prohibits the use of tobacco, that on his return to his cell we detected him smoking, although still under punishment.

House of Correction.

The House of Correction continues as described in our previous Reports. No officer is stationed in these wards, and the association of the prisoners on their return from the work-rooms, cannot fail to harden and deprave. These rooms at night are occasionally the scenes of great disorder. On the night previously to our inspection we were informed that there had been much singing, gambling, and indecent language, and the officers admitted having been called up to the rooms two or three times to suppress the noise.

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Night Charges.

An officer is not stationed in the ward containing the "charges;" and here, again, there is no check against impropriety of conversation and conduct. We detected a party gambling. An order has recently been given that prisoners committed as night charges should not attend chapel in the mornings, it having been discovered that they were in the habit, during service, of supplying other prisoners with tobacco!

In the front part of the prison are two stories of cells which open into passages. In one of these passages we found three male prisoners:—R. B., aged 34; G. W., aged 19; and J. P., aged 12. It appears that a few days prior to our visit the female cook, who has apartments in the front, desired a prisoner named B., who was employed as a cleaner in this part of the prison, to pay a tradesman (whom she expected to call) five shillings and sixpence, and she left the money for this purpose on a table in her room. This money was immediately afterwards stolen by another prisoner, G. W., a lad of nineteen, also employed as a cleaner in the front. On being questioned, he acknowledged the theft, alleging that he had been induced to commit it by another prisoner in the middle yard, where he was confined when not at work in the front. The boy's account of the transaction was this: "I was put up to it by S., who said to me on Saturday morning as I came through the middle yard, 'There's an old bloke up in the middle cell, may-be there's some greed there; whatever it is, bring it to me.' While B. (the prisoner entrusted to pay the money) was down stairs talking to his wife, I went and took the money, and S. came half way up the first flight of stairs, and I went down to him and gave him the money." The parties connected with this robbery being in course of examination, it was deemed advisable to remove the lad G. W. from the middle yard in which Smith was confined, and he was accordingly placed in the front passage in which we found him. The other boy confined with this hardened depredator was but twelve years of age—a mere child in appearance—who had been committed for re-examination. It will be scarcely credited when we state that these two boys were confined with a man who had been recently convicted for the second time of an attempt to commit an unnatural offence upon a boy! The doors of the cells which lead into the passage were kept open, affording the prisoners every facility to escape observation.

Association of two Lads with an Unnatural Offender.

We have felt it our duty especially to call attention to this circumstance, inasmuch as no very long period has elapsed since an unnatural offence was actually perpetrated in this prison. A prisoner convicted of an assault of this nature had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in this House of Correction. He was placed in that part of the prison called the "Fines Ward." From the intimacy observed to exist between this prisoner and the boy, and from certain suspicious circumstances, the other prisoners were led to believe that something improper had taken place between them. They questioned the boy, who confessed that, after several attempts, this man had succeeded in perpetrating an unnatural offence with him in the privy of the ward. The other prisoners immediately communicated this confession to the governor, by whom it was reported to the Court of Aldermen, and they having inquired into the case, found sufficient grounds to direct that, when the sentence under which this man was suffering, expired, (which would be in a few days,) he should be transferred to Newgate to take his trial for the new offence. But on the morning on which he was to have been removed to Newgate he was found dead in his cell, having hung himself by a rope to the iron gratings over his cell door.

On the present occasion the boys were separated, in consequence of our remarks, from the man; the younger boy being placed in the charge-ward, although we fear not much to the advantage of his morals; as, on suddenly entering the ward two days afterwards, we found him confined with sixteen men, intently witnessing a party of prisoners engaged in gambling. The poor boy afterwards told us that "he did not like to be in that ward—that there was a great deal of swearing—and that the men would not let him alone for a minute, being always playing tricks with him."

Non-observance of Rules.

In several instance the rules for the government of the prison have not been observed. The governor has not entered all the punishments in his journal. Neither have all the cases been noticed in which tobacco has been found. The rule prohibiting beer to convicted prisoners has in certain cases been evaded; prisoners employed in the service of the prison being allowed beer at the expense of the corporation, although not on the sick list. By the rules, the order in writing to the surgeon is required in every case in which a prisoner is allowed beer; the obvious meaning being that no prisoner, not actually requiring it on medical grounds, should be allowed this indulgence. We find, however, that the surgeon has given the sanction of his name to an allowance of beer to prisoners employed as bakers, carpenters, whitewashers, and blanket-men, and the two men employed in putting the corn into the mill.

Beer.

Three female prisoners, employed in washing, also receive beer three days in the week, and another woman employed as cleaner, a pint daily. Not less than sixteen prisoners are employed in the service of the prison, of which number twelve have been convicted of felony. They are all allowed beer at the expense of the corporation: this is certainly contrary to the spirit and intention of the regulation. Prisoners charged with offences, and remanded for examination, and others convicted, are allowed to retain their monies in the wards. The governor keeps no catalogue of books or printed papers admitted into the prison.

Four additional male officers have been appointed, and also an assistant cook, and a female officer to receive the night charges. The Bibles in the wards are in a very torn and dilapidated state. In some of the wards on the female side there were no Bibles.

Religious Instruction.

We are well aware that in such a prison as the Giltspur Street Compter, the influence of a chaplain's labours must be powerfully counteracted by crowded numbers, and the absence of proper discipline. We are, however, of opinion, that more might be done than is at present attempted by the chaplain of this prison, for the moral and religious improvement of the pri-

I.
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Chaplain's Duties.

soners. On inquiry of him as to the nature of the duties which he now performs, we learn that in general he comes to the prison from eight to half-past eight in the morning, when he inquires, in the first place, what became of the night charges of the previous day; and also of the turnkeys who attend at the Mansion House and Guildhall, what messages the magistrates have sent as to his seeing and admonishing any particular prisoner; that he attends at the chapel at a quarter before nine; that the service (which consists in reading a selection of prayers and a portion of scripture) occupies half an hour: that he then visits different parts of the prison, but that these visits do not occupy long, as the prisoners always comes to chapel: —that he does not at such times speak to the prisoners generally, but selects an individual as occasion requires: that if there is nothing particular, he does not go into the interior of the prison with a spiritual view, but to hear if there are any complaints: that he has no systematic plan of visiting the prison, so as to see from time to time every occupied ward or room: that being chairman of an institution called the "Accident Relief Society," he generally visits Bartholomew Hospital four or five days in a week after chapel, for about twenty minutes: that he returns before ten o'clock to attend to the night charges, and that having heard them, he leaves the prison between twelve and one. This concludes his duties for the day. Mr. Boddington admits that the examination and registering of the night charges is not his duty, but that he has entered the names of the charges in his journal almost ever since he was chaplain: that he was never requested by the governor to do so; that he began at first by admonishing some of these individuals until he gradually took them all, entering the names in his journal.

From this outline of the chaplain's duties, it appears that the only time employed by him in visiting the house of correction, and other interior parts of the prison, is immediately after service in the morning. Such visits he informed us "do not occupy him long," and he does not make them with "a spiritual view." With few exceptions, therefore, the whole of the chaplain's *professional* services appear to be confined to the performance of divine service twice on Sundays, and once on other days of the week. It forms no part of the chaplain's duties to admonish prisoners charged with offences before they are taken before a magistrate. The parties denominated night charges in the city of London are generally numerous, and the brief space of time which passes during the entry of their names in the prison registry affords no seasonable opportunity for the purpose. Having, however, often been present during the proceeding, we must say that we should never have imagined that this was the chaplain's object; for he has appeared to us to do little more than assist the governor in examining the prisoners, and enter their names in his journal. This is entirely a secular business,—the work of a prison clerk—and is the more unnecessary, inasmuch as it is systematically performed by the governor: the attendance of the chaplain, therefore, is so much waste time, which might be usefully employed. The governor has frequently stated to us that he does not wish Mr. Boddington to occupy himself in this manner; and being exclusively a matter of police, justly considers his doing so an infringement on his own avocations.

It is an important duty, and a constant practice, of the chaplain in all well regulated gaols, to bestow particular attention to the infirmary patients; and it was for many years the habit of Mr. Boddington's predecessor, as the governor has positively assured us, to spend much of his time in affording suitable instruction and consolation to the sick and dying. These important duties, however, appear to be at present much neglected in the Giltspur Street prison.

The chaplain, when questioned on this point, made the following statement:—

I have never knelt down and prayed with any sick or dying person in the infirmary since I have acted as chaplain to the prison. In the infirmary I have generally expounded, and admonished from such exposition. I have more often quoted passages of scripture from memory and then commented upon them. This reply is as regards individuals. I have not instructed the prisoners in the infirmary collectively, as the generality of the sick can and do go to the chapel daily; and as far as my recollection goes, not more than three have at any time been prevented from going to the chapel. I have never administered the sacrament in the infirmary, nor in the prison, at all. I think I have not been in the infirmary for a fortnight, but I have had many individuals from the infirmary in the office or in the turnkeys' room, to admonish them. There was a time when I went into the infirmary every morning. I wish I could do so now. I have no wish to hurt any one, but I have been insulted by the nurse in regard to a sick person, and I cannot go there with a quiet mind. I have represented the circumstance to the governor, but am not aware that he did anything. When in the habit of going into the infirmary I had not any fixed time for that purpose. I might go every day, or perhaps twice a week; it depended all on circumstances. I did not remain there long; perhaps on an average not more than a quarter of an hour. Our sick cases are generally desperate cases, upon which we can make no impression. In the cases of persons in declines, our object is to get them released from prison, which can be done by the surgeon's certificate. During the time these decline cases have been with us, I have not prayed with or read to them; but they generally go to chapel. We have had instances of some of them dying here, but I think very few of that description. I have no further observations to make with reference to my duties. If there has been any neglect of duty I must take it on myself. There has been no obstruction certainly. With reference to the statements made of the late chaplain's duties in the infirmary, it is the first time I have ever heard of Mr. Wood, the late chaplain, performing such duties in the infirmary, and if the oldest turnkeys are questioned they will contradict it.

It is not only, however, in respect to attention to the sick, that we consider the chaplain to have been remiss in the performance of his duties. We do not find that he bestows any attention in the case of individual prisoners in the house of correction, committed for the longer periods; persons whose moral and religious improvement ought to form the object of his special regard. He has no private communications with prisoners for that purpose. So little did he seem to be aware of the state of the juvenile prisoners, that he was quite a stranger to the facts which

we have already related, of two boys being confined in the front passage with an unnatural offender.

When the Act of 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 56, which prohibits the employment of prisoners in the discipline of the prison, came into operation, the prisoner employed as schoolmaster over the boys was removed from that situation. No officer has been appointed in his place. The chaplain has made no representation on the subject to the court of aldermen, on account of the small number of boys in confinement. The boys in custody, therefore, remain uninstructed.

It is painful to reflect that not less than 762 persons passed through this place of confinement in the course of the last year. It is unnecessary, after the repeated descriptions which we have given of this prison, to enlarge on the very discreditable state in which it is suffered to remain. It is scarcely possible that any person, but one in whom the sense of virtue is wholly extinguished, should remain in it many days without moral injury from companionship with the hardened and depraved, and without being rendered more dangerous on his discharge to the peace and welfare of society.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, dietary, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, terms of imprisonment, and expenses, we refer to the subjoined Return. In the last year, the greatest number in confinement at any one time was 209; the average number 174; the number of infirmary cases 180; the greatest number sick at one time 19. There have been three deaths.

The annual cost of the prison diet per head is 7*l.* 9*s.*, that of the prison clothing and bedding is estimated at 2*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The daily cost of each prisoner, including every expense, is 1*s.* 10*d.*

A RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Offences against Prison Discipline in the course of the Year ending 27th of August, 1840.

Names.	Age.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature and Duration of the Punishment.
J. F.	24	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	Locked up 2 hours.
W. B.	20	Misbehaviour in the flax room	,, 6 hours.
W. P.	22	Using bad language	Locked up 20 minutes (liberated by order of surgeon).
J. F.	13	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	Locked up 3 days (bread and water).
D. G.	26	Refusing to work	Locked up 2 hours (released by order of surgeon).
J. L.	14	,, ,,	Locked up 22 hours.
J. W.	17	Misbehaviour in the chapel	,, 2 hours.
W. J.	20	Misbehaviour in the workroom	,, 2 days.
J. F.	21	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	,, 8 hours.
J. H.	19	Gaming in the middle yard	,, 6 hours.
J. H.	24	,, ,,	,, ,,
R. J.	25	Attempting to escape	Locked up 10 days, dark cell 24 hours, and kept on bread and water.
J. A.	21	,, ,,	,, ,,
A. D.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
D. G.	26	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
G. M.	22	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. S.	24	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. H.	30	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. A.	25	,, ,,	Ordered ditto (released by order of surgeon).
T. P.	22	,, ,,	,, ,,
M. G. (charge)	44	,, ,,	Locked up 24 hours.
D. G.	26	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	,, ,,
G. C.	23	Having a pipe and tobacco	,, 8 hours.
C. B.	17	Insulting the surgeon	,, 24 hours.
W. P.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	20	Misbehaviour in the chapel	,, 2 days.
G. E.	52	Smoking in the ward	,, 4 hours.
T. C. G.	26	Refusing to obey the governor	,, ,,
R. S.	30	,, ,,	Locked up 2 days, 20 hours in irons.
J. M.	23	Singing and whistling in the ward	Locked up 2 days.
A. D.	20	,, ,,	,, 3 days.
J. S.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. J.	19	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. R.	19	,, ,,	,, 16 hours.
J. H.	19	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. M.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. H.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. B.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. B.	21	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	19	,, ,,	,, ,,

I.
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A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Age.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature and Duration of the Punishment.
G. M.	22	Singing and whistling in the ward	Locked up 16 hours.
G. W.	29	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. J.	20	,, ,,	,, 3 days.
W. B.	19	Refusing to work	,, 24 hours.
J. H.	18	,, ,,	,, 6 hours.
J. H.	19	Refusing to obey the surgeon's order	,, 8 hours.
W. B.	20	Refusing to work	,, 24 hours.
D. G.	26	Playing at cards	,, 10 hours.
J. C.	33	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. M.	20	Refusing to work	,, 24 hours.
W. J.	20	Getting on the middle yard wall	,, 2 days.
G. B.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	20	Getting on the roof of the laundry	,, ,,
J. W.	19	Refusing to work	,, 18 hours.
J. H.	18	Being insolent to the governor	,, 6 hours.
R. S.	21	Refusing to work	,, 2 hours.
J. A.	27	,, ,,	,, 5 hours.
W. B.	20	,, ,,	,, 20 hours.
C. M.	20	,, ,,	,, 2 days.
A. L.	41	Refusing to go to chapel	,, 2 hours.
J. S.	23	Misbehaviour in chapel	,, 6 hours.
J. G.	21	Getting on the yard wall	,, 2 days.
J. B.	24	Misconduct in the ward	,, 8 hours.
T. J.	17	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. W.	19	Misconduct in the chapel	,, 24 hours.
R. D.	18	Refusing to go to his ward	,, 6 hours.
C. M.	20	,, ,,	,, 24 hours.
W. J.	24	,, ,,	,, 2 days.
T. V.	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. H.	18	Misbehaviour in the work room	,, ,,
J. M. (charge)	31	Misbehaviour in the chapel	,, 3 hours.
J. H. (charge)	24	,, ,,	,, ,,
D. G.	26	Assaulting a fellow prisoner, and getting on the roof of the laundry.	Received 3 dozen lashes.
W. B.	20	Getting on the roof of the laundry	Locked up till expiration of sentence.
A. S.	25	Found smoking	Locked up 4 hours.
J. J.	24	,, ,,	,, 10 hours.
G. W.	19	Being insolent to the turnkey	,, 3 hours.
G. H.	19	Refusing to work	,, 24 hours.
R. D.	18	Playing at cards	,, 10 hours.
R. B.	21	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. C. (charge)	27	Talking in the chapel	,, 2 hours.
R. B.	30	Found smoking	,, 6 hours.
J. W.	19	Refusing to work	,, 10 hours.
J. N.	18	,, ,,	,, 24 hours.
G. W.	17	Misconduct in the ward	,, 6 hours.
H. B.	15	Getting on the privy roof	,, ,,
E. D.	19	Misconduct in the chapel	,, 2 days.
A. S.	25	Refusing to work	,, ,,
C. P.	29	,, ,,	,, 12 hours.
J. M.	14	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	,, 24 hours.
C. P.	29	Refusing to work	,, 10 hours.
J. B.	18	,, ,,	,, ,,
C. S.	19	Using bad language to the matron	,, 2 days.
M. B.	19	,, ,,	,, ,,
T. B.	13	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	,, ,,
G. W.	17	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. W.	19	Throwing water on a prisoner	,, 12 hours.
J. S.	14	Misbehaviour to the turnkey	,, 18 hours.
R. D.	18	,, ,,	,, 2 days.
T. S.	17	Having a pipe and tobacco	,, 20 hours.
W. J.	24	,, ,,	,, 22 hours.
J. S.	14	Misbehaviour to the turnkey	,, ,,
W. J.	24	Refusing to work	,, 6 hours.
J. W.	19	Misconduct in the chapel	,, 8 hours.
W. L.	23	Misconduct on the mill	,, 10 hours.
S. M.	54	Found smoking	,, 3 hours.
J. W.	19	Assaulting a fellow prisoner	,, 10 hours.
B. B.	39	Misconduct in the chapel	,, 3 hours.
J. N.	18	Throwing water on a prisoner	,, 2 days.
W. B.	22	Fighting in the ward	,, 10 hours.
T. W.	24	,, ,,	,, 8 hours.
R. D.	18	Refusing to work	,, 48 hours.
R. J. R.	25	,, ,,	,, ,,
A. D.	20	,, ,,	,, 24 hours.

A Return of the Number of Punishments for Offences against Prison Discipline, &c.—*continued.*

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Names.	Age.	Nature of the Offence.	Nature and Duration of the Punishment.
W. B. . . .	20	Getting on the top of the cells . . .	Locked up 48 hours.
W. O. . . .	22	Insolent to the turnkey	,, 2 hours.
J. W. . . .	19	Refusing to work	,, 24 hours.
W. S. . . .	29	,, ,,	,, ,,
W. J. . . .	24	Using abusive language	,, 36 hours.
J. W. . . .	19	Misconduct in the ward	,, 24 hours.
W. S. . . .	29	Refusing to work	,, 16 hours.
W. J. . . .	24	Misconduct in the chapel	,, 5 hours.
J. W. . . .	19	Refusing to work	,, 3 days.
W. S. . . .	29	,, ,,	,, 2 days.
R. D. . . .	18	,, ,,	,, 3 days.
A. D. . . .	20	,, ,,	,, ,,
J. N. . . .	18	,, ,,	,, 24 hours.
W. O. . . .	22	Assaulting a fellow prisoner . . .	,, 3 days.

JOHN TEAGUE, *Keeper.*

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the Giltspur Compter on the 27th of August, 1840.

Ward or Place.	Names.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If in Prison before, and how often.
Infirmary . . .	C. B. .	42	Felony . .	2 years	4 Sept. 1838	. . .
No. 3 Ward, House of Correction.	A. S.. .	43	Misdemeanor.	,,	11 Feb. 1840	Once.
1 ,,	A. B. .	25	,,	6 calendar months.	10 March ,,	Ditto.
2 ,,	E. W. .	47	,,	To pay 25*l.* . .	9 May ,,	Four times.
4 ,,	S. K. .	61	,,	,,	21 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	E. D. .	19	Felony . .	6 calendar months .	19 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	A. D. .	46	Misdemeanor.	To pay 25*l.* . .	10 June ,,	. . .
5 ,,	H. B. .	54	Felony . .	1 year	25 ,, ,,	Once.
2 ,,	E. B. .	19	Assault . .	1 month, or pay 10*s.*	4 Aug. ,,	. . .
2 ,,	C. M. .	35	,,	,, 20*s.*	4 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	A. T. .	32	Misdemeanor.	6 weeks . . .	14 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	S. D. .	23	,,	14 days, or pay 35*s.*	15 ,, ,,	. . .
4 ,,	E. D. .	30	,,	7 days	21 ,, ,,	. . .
4 ,,	M. H. .	30	,,	7 days, or pay 5*s.* .	26 ,, ,,	Once.
4 ,,	M. P. .	43	Felony . .	3 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	. . .
4 ,,	A. B. .	20	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
7 North side .	S. P.. .	43	Misdemeanor.	Sureties for one year	18 June ,,	Twice.
6 ,,	F. L. .	40	,,	For want of bail .	4 July ,,	. . .
6 ,,	M. T. .	28	Assault . .	,,	18 ,, ,,	Nine times.
6 ,,	A. B. .	26	,,	,,	29 ,, ,,	. . .
6 ,,	M. B. .	29	Misdemeanor.	,,	10 Aug. ,,	Twice.
4 ,,	C. F. .	29	,,	Sureties for one year	10 ,, ,,	Ditto.
North Ward . .	W. G. .	49	,,	6 calendar months.	10 March ,,	. . .
,,	S. H. .	27	Assault . .	,,	9 May ,,	Once.
Charge Ward . .	W. J. .	38	,,	For want of bail .	1 July ,,	Ditto.
,,	J. B. .	16	,,	,,	3 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. L. .	60	Misdemeanor.	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. H. .	55	Assault . .	,,	8 ,, ,,	Twenty-four times.
,,	W. M. .	28	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	E. J.. .	47	,,	,,	4 Aug. ,,	. . .
,,	W. S. .	43	,,	,,	5 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	L. P. .	38	,,	,,	7 ,, ,,	Four times.
Middle Yard . .	W. B. .	25	Misdemeanor.	,,	10 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	G. L. .	34	Assault . .	,,	10 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. B.. .	27	Misdemeanor.	,,	15 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	J. W. .	20	Deserter . .	For regiment . .	17 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	P. B. .	56	Misdemeanor.	For want of bail .	18 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	P. N. .	20	Deserter . .	For regiment . .	22 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	E. D. .	22	Assault . .	For want of bail .	25 ,, ,,	. . .
Infirmary . . .	W. C. .	42	Felony . .	2 years	4 Sept. 1838	. . .
No. 3 Ward, House of Correction.	J. W. .	28	Misdemeanor.	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	J. H. .	29	,,	,,	5 Dec. ,,	. . .
No. 3 Ward, House of Correction.	A. D. .	20	Felony . .	,,	8 Jan. 1839	. . .
3 ,,	T. S.. .	22	,,	,,	8 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	D. G. .	26	Misdemeanor.	18 calendar months	21 May ,,	Once.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—*continued*.

Ward or Place.	Names.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If in Prison before, and how often.
Infirmary . . .	W. K. M.	23	Felony . .	2 years	19 Aug. 1839	. . .
No. 1 Ward, House of Correction.	E. S.. .	23	,,	1 year	25 Sept. ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	J. A.. .	31	,,	,,	29 Oct. ,,	. . .
,,	W. K. .	56	,,	,,	29 ,, ,,	. .
No. 6 Ward, House of Correction.	J. D. .	39	,,	,,	29 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	R. J. R..	25	,,	2 years	4 Dec. ,,	. . .
2 ,,	C. P. .	19	,,	1 year	4 ,, ,,	Once.
Infirmary . . .	C. C. .	27	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 2 Ward, House of Correction.	O. F. .	33	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	C. M. .	20	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
Infirmary . . .	J. J. .	24	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,	Once.
No. 3 Ward, House of Correction.	J. S. W..	23	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	T. E. .	17	Misdemeanor.	2 years	11 Feb. 1840	. . .
6 ,,	J. S. .	38	,,	18 calendar months	11 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	H. K. .	35	Felony . .	1 year	11 ,, ,,	Once.
6 ,,	W. J. .	18	,,	9 months . . .	11 ,, ,,	Twice.
2 ,,	R. D. .	18	,,	,,	11 ,, ,,	. . .
Infirmary . . .	G. C. .	20	,,	1 year	10 March ,,	. . .
No. 1 Ward, House of Correction.	J. N.. .	18	Misdemeanor.	6 calendar months.	10 ,, ,,	Once.
1 ,,	J. W. .	19	Felony . .	1 year	10 ,, ,,	Twice.
5 ,,	J. B.. .	19	,,	6 calendar months.	10 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	J. S. .	17	,,	,,	10 ,, ,,	. .
Infirmary . . .	G. P.. .	34	,,	,,	10 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 5 Ward, House of Correction.	G. W. .	19	Misdemeanor.	,,	10 ,, ,,	Twice.
Infirmary . . .	J. P.. .	48	,,	2 years. . . .	16 April ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	J. P.. .	37	,,	1 year	16 ,, ,,	. . .
South side front .	G. W. .	17	,,	6 calendar months.	16 ,, ,,	Once.
No. 5 Ward, House of Correction.	W. O. .	22	Felony . .	,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto.
3 ,,	A. B. .	17	,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	W. H. .	20	,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
Infirmary . . .	J. M. .	42	,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	W. J. .	16	,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	Twice.
,,	F. B. .	22	,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 6 Ward, House of Correction.	G. A. .	19	Misdemeanor.	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	T. W. .	24	,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	T. V. .	20	Felony . .	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	J. L. .	53	Misdemeanor.	,,	16 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 2 Ward, House of Correction.	W. S. .	29	Felony . .	9 calendar months.	19 May ,,	. . .
1 ,,	C. M. .	22	,,	6 calendar months.	19 ,, ,,	Three times.
6 ,,	F. G. .	19	Misdemeanor.	1 year	25 June ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	W. B. .	22	Felony . .	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. W. .	54	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	E. B. .	42	,,	9 calendar months.	25 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 6 Ward, House of Correction.	J. S. .	28	,,	6 calendar months.	25 ,, ,,	. . .
Infirmary . . .	B. B. .	39	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 1 Ward, House of Correction.	T. W. .	22	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	J. H. .	19	,,	3 calendar months.	25 ,, ,,	Once.
1 ,,	W. S. .	19	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	T. B. .	34	Msd emeanor.	2 calendar months.	1 July ,,	Once.
Infirmary . . .	D. B. .	20	,,	3 calendar months.	1 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	R. B. J..	18	Felony . .	2 years. . . .	10 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 2 Ward, House of Correction.	T. J.. .	15	,,	6 calendar months.	10 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	H. W. W.	17	,,	,,	10 ,, ,,	Twice.
6 ,,	A. R. .	17	Misdemeanor.	,,	10 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	J. J. .	19	Felony . .	3 calendar months.	10 ,, ,,	. .
Middle Yard . .	W. B. .	21	Misdemeanor.	2 months, or pay 40*s*.	16 ,, ,,	Twice.
North Ward . .	G. J. D..	57	,,	To pay 100*l*. . .	3 Aug. ,,	Once.
Middle Yard . .	P. N. .	23	,,	2 months, or pay 20*s*.	4 ,, ,,	Five times.
Charge Yard . .	E. J.. .	47	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,	. . .
Middle Yard . .	W. M. .	35	,,	1 month, or pay 40*s*.	15 ,, ,,	. . .

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—*continued.*

Ward or Place.	Names.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.	If in Prison before, and how often.
Middle Yard . .	W. J. .	21	Misdemeanor.	14 days, or pay 10*s.*	15 Aug. 1840	Four times.
,,	H. J. .	26	,,	7 days, or pay 15*s.*	18 ,, ,,	. . .
Charge Yard . .	C. B. .	21	,,	14 days, or pay 8*s.*.	22 ,, ,,	. . .
Middle Yard . .	M. R. .	22	,,	14 ,, 19*s.*.	22 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	C. B. .	26	,,	7 days, or pay 10*s.*.	24 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 1 Ward, House of Correction.	J. W. .	29	Felony . .	2 years. . . .	26 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	J. J. . .	16	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
1 ,,	W. H. .	20	Felony . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
South side front .	B. R. .	34	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	Twice.
Long Yard . .	G. J.. .	20	Felony . .	1 year	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	A. C. .	27	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	R. S.. .	25	,,	9 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 2 Ward, House of Correction.	R. P. .	23	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	E. B. .	18	,,	6 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	T. S. B. .	16	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
2 ,,	T. B. .	18	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	J. R.. .	21	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	E. H. .	27	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	T. J.. .	18	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	R. C. .	22	Felony . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	W. S. .	17	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
3 ,,	W. P. .	30	,,	4 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	Once.
5 ,,	G. G. .	16	,,	3 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	W. R. .	52	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	G. W. .	19	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
Long Yard . .	G. N. .	34	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
No. 5 Ward, House of Correction.	J. W. F..	38	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
5 ,,	J. S. . .	22	Felony . .	2 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	. . .
6 ,,	J. N. .	44	,,	6 weeks . . .	26 ,, ,,	. . .
6 ,,	F. S. .	22	,,	1 calendar month .	26 ,, ,,	. . .
6 ,,	J. G. .	14	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
6 ,,	R. D. .	19	,,	6 calendar months.	26 ,, ,,	. . .
North Ward . .	J. R. .	61	Misdemeanor.	2 years	26 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	J. D. .	28	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	Ditto.
Long Yard . .	R. S. .	40	,,	1 year	26 ,, ,,	Ditto.
Front North side .	C. K. .	18	Disobedience.	Remanded. . .	23 ,, ,,	Ditto.
,,	H. B. .	26	Felony . .	,,	24 ,, ,,	Ditto.
,,	M. W. .	25	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	M. W. .	19	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	A. S. .	29	Disobedience.	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	R. S. .	22	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	M. M. .	24	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
Charge Yard . .	W. M. .	15	,,	,,	21 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	R. B. .	45	,,	,,	21 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	D. D. .	41	,,	,,	24 ,, ,,	. . .
Front South side .	J. P. . .	12	Felony . .	,,	25 ,, ,,	Once.
Charge Yard . .	J. W. .	24	Misdemeanor.	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	H. D. .	17	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	W. R. .	24	Felony . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	Once.
Front North side .	E. B. .	56	Misdemeanor.	Charged . . .	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	M. R. .	27	Felony . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	C. B. .	18	Rescue . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	Ditto.
,,	C. H. .	39	Felony . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	M. C. .	25	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
Middle Yard . .	H. D. .	17	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	R. B. .	34	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	Twice.
,,	J. T.. .	30	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	W. S. .	49	Disobedience.	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. B.. .	24	Felony . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. M. .	56	Misdemeanor.	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
Charge Yard . .	T. N. .	17	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. N.. .	15	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	J. W. .	34	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	T. M. .	11	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. V. .	30	Assault . .	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
,,	J. R. .	21	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. .
Middle Yard . .	W. H. .	28	Vagrant . .	Vagrant . . .	26 ,, ,,	Once.
,,	J. W. .	12	,,	,,	26 ,, ,,	. . .
Charge Yard . .	J. D. .	41	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .
Front North side .	A. S. .	29	,,	,,	25 ,, ,,	. . .

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
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Giltspur Street Compter.

A RETURN of the Prisoners employed in the Giltspur Street Compter in

Ward.	Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.
Long Yard	J. P. .	39	Misdemeanor .	1 Year .	6th April, 1840 . .
No. 1 Ward, House of Correction	E. S. .	23	Felony . . .	Ditto . .	16th September, 1839
No. 3 ,, ,,	J. W. .	28	Misdemeanor .	2 ditto . .	17th September, 1838.
,, ,, ,,	J. S. W. .	23	Felony . . .	1 ditto . .	25th November, 1839.
Upper Infirmary . . .	W. K. .	33	,,	2 ditto . .	12th August, 1839 .
Long Yard	J. H. .	29	,,	Ditto . .	26th November, 1838.
Lower Infirmary . . .	G. P. .	34	,,	6 Months .	2nd March, 1840 .
No. 6 Ward, House of Correction	J. D. .	39	,,	1 Year . .	21st October, 1839 .
No. 5 ,, ,,	D. G. .	26	Misdemeanor .	18 Months .	13th May, 1839 . .
No. 3 ,, ,,	T. S. .	22	Felony . . .	2 Years .	4th February, 1839 .
No. 1 ,, ,,	H. K. .	35	,,	1 ditto . .	3rd February, 1840 .
,, ,, ,,	W. S. .	29	,,	9 Months .	11th May, 1840 . .
,, ,, ,,	M. P. .	45	,,	3 ditto . .	17th August, 1840 .
,, ,, ,,	E. D. .	19	,,	6 ditto . .	11th May, 1840 . .
No. 3 ,, ,,	C. B. .	42	,,	2 Years .	17th September, 1838.
No. 7, North Side . .	S. P. .	43	Misdemeanor .	1 ditto . .	18th June, 1840 . .

The above are employed in the service,

the Discipline or Service of the Prison on the 27th August, 1840.

Nature of Employment.	Date of Appointment to the Employment.	If in Prison before, and how often.	Extra Allowances.
	1840.		
Assisting in the Bakehouse	16th May	..	One pint of porter daily.
	4th April	..	Ditto.
	1839.		
Employed behind the Mills in dressing the Flour	19th July	..	Ditto.
	1840.		
	14th June	..	Ditto.
	1839.		
Cleaner in the Infirmary	24th December	..	Ditto.
Carpenter and Cleaner	7th January, 1840	..	Ditto.
	1840.		
Cleaner, Lower Infirmary	1st April	..	Ditto.
Cleaner in the Chapel	4th February	..	Ditto.
Whitewashing the Prison	19th May	..	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	,,	..	Ditto.
Washing, Clothing, and Bedding	11th August	..	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	,,	..	Ditto.
Washerwoman	29th August	..	4 pints of porter weekly.
Ditto ditto	14th June	..	Ditto.
	1839.		
Ditto ditto	14th August	..	Ditto.
	1840.		
Cleaner and ditto	14th July	Twice	1 pint of porter daily.

but not in the discipline of the Prison.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the Giltspur Street Prison at the following Periods.

	1839.	1840.
January 31	159	149
February 28	168	146
March 31	186	161
April 30	191	181
May 31	191	142
June 30	195	165
July 31	159	151
August 27	185	175
Total	1,434	1,270

I.
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Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	98	10	9	1	107	11

No. 1.—RETURN from the City House of Correction at Giltspur Street, Middlesex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	59	179	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	241
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	64	189	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	256
How disposed of.																					
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	16
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. ,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	33	103	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	137
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	23	61	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	23	84
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	10
Total. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	64	189	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	190	66	256
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	4	..	..	6	4	10
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	19	2	..	..	19	2	21
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	36	..	1	..	37	..	37
8. Under the Larceny Act.	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	54	..	..	..	54	..	54
10. For Assaults	40	2	..	..	40	2	42
11. For want of Sureties.	8	4	..	..	8	4	12
12. As known or reputed Thieves	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
13. Other Summay Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	14	..	1	..	15	..	15
Total	187	12	3	..	190	12	202
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws,* not kept on the Criminal side	19	2	21
Total	19	2	21

* See Table No. 2, Heading No. 4, in which these Prisoners are included.

No. 4.—See Note*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	98	10	9	1	107	11	118
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	6	4	..	..	6	4	10
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	373	73	4	2	377	75	452
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	135	18	23	..	158	18	176
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	615	108	36	3	651	111	762
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	615	108	36	3	651	111	762
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..

NOTE*.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	78	8	2	1	80	9	89
3. Summary Convictions	16	8	..	..	16	8	24
4. Committed for Re-examination	25	11	3	..	28	11	39
Total	119	27	5	1	124	28	152
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	119	27	5	1	124	28	152
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	104	32	45	15	27	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	58
2. Ditto, after Trial	2	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
2. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	90	3	42	4	29	1	14	3	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	12

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Ditto, Under Summary Conviction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	178	59	237
2. Ditto, after Trial	15	1	16
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	190	12	202
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
17 Years and under 21	30	9	..	..	30	9	39
21 Years and under 30	74	20	..	..	74	20	94
30 Years and upwards	82	32	..	..	82	32	114
Total	186	61	1	2	187	63	250

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	31	..	..	..	31	..	31
21 Years and under 30	74	2	..	..	74	2	76
30 Years and upwards	82	10	..	..	82	10	92
Total	187	12	3	..	190	12	202

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	51	14	..	..	51	14	65
Can Read only	27	9	1	..	28	9	37
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	73	25	..	2	73	27	100
Can Read and Write well	35	13	..	..	35	13	48
Total	186	61	1	2	187	63	250

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	39	2	..	..	39	2	41
Can Read only	27	1	3	..	30	1	31
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	92	5	..	..	92	5	97
Can Read and Write well	29	4	..	..	29	4	33
Total	187	12	3	..	190	12	202

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	360	80	17	4	377	84	461
Infirmary Cases	133	22	20	5	153	27	180
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	15	3	1	..	16	3	19
Deaths	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	31	9	7	3	38	12	50
Twice	21	7	4	..	25	7	32
Thrice	9	2	2	1	11	3	14
Four times or more	7	3	1	..	8	3	11
Total	68	21	14	4	82	25	107

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	155	32	14	1	169	33	202
Employment, not being Hard Labour	170	43	16	..	186	43	229
Not employed	290	33	6	2	296	35	331
Total	615	108	36	3	651	111	762

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	2	..	1	..	3	..	3

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	43	..	43
Solitary Cells	40	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	55	..	55
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	98	..	98

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	174	35	209
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	146	28	174
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	2
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	1	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	2
Flannel ditto	..	..
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	1	1
Towels	2	2
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow Cases	1	1
,, Towels	2	2

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,296	8	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	396	19	5
,, Bedding	41	14	10
,, Straw	11	3	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	113	18	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	43	4	0
,, Fuel	184	16	0
,, Soap	75	9	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	123	10	6
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	11	19	2
,, Books	19	3	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	50	0	11
,, Officers' Salaries	2,155	5	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	3	10	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	331	9	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,858	2	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	962	15	10
*See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	9	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	2	11	10

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
J. B.	38	Nov. 8, 1838	Extreme nervous debility.	Eleven months	Low typhus fever.
J. F.	28	Jan. 15, 1839	Extreme debility and insane.	Twenty-four hours	Debility.
J. B.	63	July 30, 1839	Diseased intestines	Twenty-six hours	Rupture of intestines from disease.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men. Women. Boys	112	21	1¾	..	7	14	..	..	Prisoners employed as carpenters, painters, or whitewashers, one pint of beer daily; the same to women in the wash house.
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men. Women. Boys	Same as above.		..	..	..	..	..	..	

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made with the water in which the Meat was boiled the preceding day, with the addition of two Bullocks' Heads weighing about 60 lbs. and a sufficient quantity of Peas and Vegetables, about two ounces of meat to each quart of soup.

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No. 24.—Scale of Tread Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . .	5					
February . .	6					
March . . .	6	Twenty men are employed on the mill, viz. 10 at one time, the other 10 to relieve, but they are not employed in separate apartments.	Forty.	On the mill half the number of working hours. Other labour the whole number of working hours.	By observation.	Grinding Wheat into Flour for the supply of this prison and the Gaol of Newgate with Bread.
April . . .	7					
May . . .	7					
June . . .	7					
July . . .	7					
August . . .	7					
September . .	7					
October . .	6					
November . .	6					
December . .	5					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Teague . .	Governor . .	60	September, 1804	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	House in the Prison.
Rev. Thomas Boddington.	Chaplain . .	43	October, 1836 .	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..
Gilbert Mackmurdo.	Surgeon . .	40	March, 1830 .	See Newgate Return.			..
Charles Selson . .	Task Master .	59	March, 1816 .	104 0 0	26 0 0	130 0 0	10*s.* per week to provide a lodging.
John Button . . .	Chapel Clerk .	60	March, 1812 .	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..
John Payne . . .	Principal Turnkeys.	52	April, 1824 . .	109 4 0	26 0 0	135 4 0	10*s.* per week to provide a lodging.
John Anderson . .	Principal Turnkeys.	34	May, 1833 . .	109 4 0	3 9 0	112 13 0	Two bushels of coals weekly, and residence in the prison.
William Scomfield .	Under Ditto .	52	April, 1820 . .	78 0 0	26 0 0	104 0 0	10*s.* per week to provide a lodging.
Thomas Gooch . .	Ditto . . .	43	September, 1824	78 0 0	3 9 0	81 9 0	Two bushels of coals weekly, and residence in the prison.
George Stewart . .	Ditto . . .	31	January, 1838 .	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	..
Charles Howcroft .	Ditto, and alternate Nightly Watchmen.	31	February, 1838.	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	..
Joseph Shaw (discharged).		29	Ditto . . .	11 14 0	..	11 14 0	..
John Fitzgibbon .		37	March, 1838 .	67 12 0	..	67 12 0	..
William Springate .		28	December, 1838	55 18 0	..	55 18 0	..
John Henderson .	Baker . . .	27	March, 1837 .	81 18 0	..	81 18 0	..
James Webster . .	Watchman . .	43	December, 1829	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	..
Susannah Cheney .	Nurse . . .	57	December, 1821	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	Residence in the Prison.
Eliza Anderson . .	Matron . . .	33	May, 1833 . .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	Ditto.
Barbara Goochl .	Cook . . .	44	October, 1836 .	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	Ditto.
Charlotte Ewins. .	Under Matron .	40	April, 1838 . .	36 8 0	3 9 0	39 17 0	Two bushels of coals weekly, and residence in the prison.
			Total . .	2066 18 0	88 7 0	2155 5 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0 14 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . . .	£0 14 6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,858 2 10
Total Receipts of Ditto	0 14 6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . .	4,857 8 4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	962 15 10
Grand Total .	£5,820 4 2

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day, 1*s.* 10*d.*

Bridewell Hospital, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

Since the publication of our last Report, the separate compartments to each treadwheel have been completed. The only other alteration in the construction of the prison has been the adding to the superintending keeper's house a portion of the apprentice gallery, which formed the upper floor of the keeper's house, and had been formerly used as a mill-room for the apprentices, but which had been for years entirely disused. By this arrangement the superintending keeper has a private entrance into the prison, by which he can at any time visit the wards without any notice being given of his approach, either to the subordinate officers or prisoners; which could not be the case when he was obliged to enter by the public entrance.

No alteration has been made in the discipline of the prison.

The employment of prisoner-wardsmen and prisoner-monitors is still continued, both in the discipline of the prison, and in the service of the officers thereof, in direct opposition to the positive enactments of the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 56, by which the employment of prisoners in such a manner is expressly prohibited. Four prisoners are employed as monitors, superintending the prisoners at work on the treadwheel; and their duty is to see that the prisoners work their regular turns, and that they maintain the strictest silence. The value of their services, and the manner in which they perform their duties, may be ascertained from the following circumstances. We ourselves heard the prisoners talking to each other; and we also ascertained that an apprentice, who had been taken down to one of the day-rooms adjoining the tread-wheels, had been frequently spoken to by the prisoners on the tread-wheels; and yet one of the prisoners, who had been a monitor for seven weeks, and whose duty it was to maintain the strictest silence, and to report every breach of it, had not made a single report during the whole seven weeks he had been monitor. Another had been monitor for a week, and had made no report. Another had been monitor seven weeks, and had made eight or nine reports. The fourth monitor had been just liberated, and his successor had not been appointed. It is thus seen how utterly useless are these prisoner-monitors. Whilst talking between the prisoners goes on to a great extent, the monitors appointed to check it make no reports for weeks together. But they are worse than useless. They are spies upon the turnkeys' movements, giving notice of their approach, and thus preventing them from performing that duty which the prisoner-monitors neglect.

The wardsmen are employed in various offices in the service of the prison. They assist in serving out the provisions, in washing the prisoners on their first admission, in cleansing and trimming the prison lamps, &c.; but one of them is also employed in the service of the turnkeys: he cleans their clothes, their boots and shoes, and their knives and forks; he cooks their provisions; he waits upon them at their meals; in short he performs all the duties of a menial servant.

There are also cleaners appointed for cleaning the prison.

In the females prison there are also prisoners employed as wardswomen, laundrywomen, and cleaners; and to a certain extent some of them are employed in the service of the female officers; as the prisoners clean the matron's house, and wash her linen and clothes.

The wardsmen and women, the monitors, and cleaners, have all extra provisions for the services they are required to perform.

We cannot refrain from remarking strongly upon the authorities of this prison for thus continuing to employ prisoners in the discipline of the prison, and in the services of the officers thereof, in violation of the express enactments of an Act of Parliament, with the provisions of which they are well acquainted; inasmuch as they endeavoured, by petition, and by every other means in their power, to get the City Bridewell exempted from its operation; and failing to do so, they now set the Act at defiance, and continue to act in opposition to its requirements.

Throughout the prison the discipline is lax, and very ill calculated either to deter or reform the offenders who are committed to it. During a recent inspection we witnessed a scene of the grossest insubordination that can be imagined. A female prisoner, who had taken offence at something the surgeon had said to her, immediately broke out into a most ungovernable burst of passion. She broke every pane of glass in the windows of the day-room: she gave utterance to the most horrid language and imprecations; and the whole females' prison was in a state of excitement and disorder from her violence. In proceeding through the cells we found another woman in a punishment cell, who had torn up and strewed about the floor her clothing and bedding; and there were others who had so misconducted themselves that the keeper was about to lock them up in the punishment cells. All this violence, and yet there were only 27 female prisoners in confinement. In point of fact, there are prisoners who pass their lives in this prison: indifferent to its restraints, they are again and again committed to it; and these characters destroy the whole order and discipline of the prison.

A female prisoner escaped from this prison on the 13th of July last. The prison at the time was crowded with workmen, who were employed in the repairs of the prison. The female turnkeys were removing some female prisoners from a lower to an upper ward. One of the prisoners, after ascending a few stairs, made an excuse for returning to the cell she had just left; but instead of doing so, she passed out into the court-yard, and from thence out of the prison; the gates being open for the convenience of the workmen. The prisoner was not retaken; but she has since been recommitted for another offence, and is now in the prison.

I.
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County and Borough Gaols.

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Bridewell Hospital, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At the date of our last inspection there were 90 prisoners in confinement.

63 males.
27 females.

90 total.

Males.

Of these 41 were felons.
11 were misdemeanants.
9 were vagrants.
2 were city apprentices.

63

Females.

7 were felons.
14 were misdemeanants.
6 were vagrants.

27

They were employed in the following manner:—

Males.

At tread-wheel labour	41
Incapables	6
Sick	2
Wardsmen	2
Monitors	4
Cleaners	3
Apprentices	2
Whitewasher	1
To be discharged	2
Total	63

Females.

Tread-wheel	10
Incapables	6
Washers	4
Cleaners	4
To be discharged	3
Total	27

There has been an increase in the number of prisoners committed to this prison, and in the number of recommitments.

The number of prisoners committed to the prison in the year	1839	was	1130
Ditto ditto	1840	„	1308
The greatest number at any one time in	1839	„	125
Ditto ditto	1840	„	139
The recommitments in	1839	„	417
Ditto	1840	„	555
The punishments for offences within the prison in	1839	were	908
Ditto ditto	1840	„	790

The health of the prison has been good. William Lawrence, Esq., the surgeon, states that, in his opinion, there is nothing connected with the site or locality of the prison, its drainage, diet, or discipline, calculated to impair health. In point of fact, the prisoners generally leave the prison in better health than they enter it. There has been no death for more than two years.

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain's department since the publication of our last Report. He reads the Communion service to the prisoners on the Sunday morning, and a full service, with a sermon, on the Sunday afternoon; but not, in every particular, the appointed service of the Church of England. These services do not meet the provisions of the Gaol Act, which require that the chaplain shall on every Sunday perform the appointed Morning and Evening Services of the Church of England, and preach at such time or times as shall be required by the rules of the prison. Prayers selected from the Liturgy, and a portion of Scripture, are read every morning by the chaplain, or occasionally, but only rarely, by the keeper or some other approved person; prayers are also read every Wednesday and Friday afternoon. The chaplain also devotes three hours weekly to the religious instruction of the prisoners in classes: the females being assembled in their day-room for half an hour, and the males in the chapel for half an hour, on Monday or Tuesday, and on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The prisoners on these occasions read a portion of Scripture, and the chaplain asks them questions, and explains the portion that has been read.

The chaplain states that he thoroughly visits the prison throughout its wards, about once a week.

In the males' prison the senior turnkey, and in the females' prison the senior female officer, instructs the prisoners in classes, for two hours each Sunday.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, the terms of imprisonment, the ages, state of instruction, health, punishments, recommitments, dietary, clothing and bedding, and expenses, we refer to the tables annexed to this report.

1.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Bridewell Hospital, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

No. 1.—Nil.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	65	22	12	2	77	24	101
1. By Court Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	256	193	73	29	329	222	551
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	50	44	1	3	51	47	98
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	86	13	41	3	127	16	143
10. For Assaults	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known and reputed Thieves	132	27	38	4	170	31	201
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	102	19	12	3	114	22	136
Total	627	296	165	42	792	338	1130
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	65	22	12	2	77	24	101
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	86	..	7	..	93	..	93
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	541	296	158	42	699	338	1037
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully commited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	692	318	177	44	869	362	1281
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	692	318	177	44	869	362	1231
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not been in custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Bridewell Hospital, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	56	32	13	1	69	33	102
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	56	32	13	1	69	33	102
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	56	32	13	1	69	33	102
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	45	39	129	73	253	139	110	31	90	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	296

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	10	5	31	14	77	19	33	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	42

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	..	..	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	792	338	1130

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.— Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	18	25	18	25	43
12 Years and under 14	..	..	31	6	31	6	37
14 Years and under 17	..	..	116	11	116	11	127
17 Years and under 21	323	61	..	..	323	61	384
21 Years and under 30	175	114	..	..	175	114	289
30 Years and uwwards	129	121	..	..	129	121	250
Total	627	296	165	42	792	338	1130

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	287	190	133	41	420	231	651
Can Read only	37	46	4	..	41	46	87
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	303	60	28	1	331	61	392
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	627	296	165	42	792	338	1130

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	57	19	21	2	78	21	99
Infirmary Cases	10	7	..	..	10	7	17
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	88	37	20	7	108	44	152
Twice	42	17	22	5	64	22	86
Thrice	30	12	3	1	33	13	46
Four times or more	54	76	3	..	57	76	133
Total	214	142	48	13	262	155	417

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	651	318	171	44	822	362	1184
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not employed	41	..	6	..	47	..	47
Total	692	318	177	44	869	362	1231

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No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Whipping	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	25	11	..	..	31	..	..	..	56	11	67
Solitary Cells	96	4	..	..	113	..	..	..	209	4	213
Stoppage of Diet	226	2	..	..	390	..	..	..	616	2	618
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	355	20	..	..	534	..	..	..	889	20	909

No. 17.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	98	27	125
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	74	26	100
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	..	Towels	*	
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	†	
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels		
Stays	..	1			

* A round Towel is suspended at each washing place, for general use, and changed as often as necessary.

† There is no regular Infirmary Establishment in this Prison, but there is always in store a full supply of every necessary article, in readiness for use when needed.

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No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	741	6	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	155	13	5
,, Bedding	42	1	4
,, Straw	17	17	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	6	1	8
,, Medicines	28	1	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	128	11	10
,, Soap	40	9	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	16	12	1
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	4	0	0
,, Books	2	0	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	30	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	976	14	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	72	1	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,261	9	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
See Note.*—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	7	8	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	18	11

NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	152	18	1½	..	7	3	..	..	..
Women	120	18	1½	..	7	3	..	..	..
Boys	152	18	1¼	..	7	3	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	Same	as	above.						

NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether meat or vegetables, and quantity of meat per quart.
The soup on meat days is the broth of the beef which was boiled for dinner with some barley and oatmeal added. On other days it is made from bullocks' heads, allowing one head to 40 prisoners, with some barley and oatmeal.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7½	Male side, 56. Female, 15.	Eight inches.	45	To make the labour efficient for grinding corn with the numbers usually in prison it requires the whole to be on the wheel at the same time. The males are 20 minutes on and 10 off. The females ½ of an hour on and ½ of an hour off.	9,000 during the winter months, and 12,000 during the summer.	Equal to the revolutions of the wheel, as all are employed on it at the same time.	It is regulated by the miller, who keeps it as near the prescribed time as possible.	In grinding corn, which supplies bread to the three establishments of Bridewell, Bethlem, and the House of Occupations.
February	7½								
March	9								
April	10								
May	10								
June	10								
July	10								
August	10								
September	10								
October	9								
November	7½								
December	7½								

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Kincaid	Superintendant Keeper.	50	September, 1833	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	House and fuel.
Robert Monro	Chaplain	40	April, 1831	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	House.
William Lawrence	Surgeon	56	May, 1822	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	..
Thomas Collins	Miller	48	November, 1824	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	House and fuel.
George Devereaux	Turnkey	37	August, 1833.	65 0 0	13 2 0	78 2 0	A room and fuel, 3*s.* per week for shaving the prisoners, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for reading with them on Sundays.
William Marshall	,,	46	September, 1834	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	A room and fuel.
Charles Painter	,,	40	October, 1838	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	,,
William Peacock	,,	33	October, 1838	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	,,
Penelope Bolland	Matron	49	April, 1830	160 0 0	..	160 0 0	House and fuel.
Jane Eagleburt	Turnkey	40	August, 1833.	46 16 0	7 16 0	50 14 0	2*s.* 6*d.* per week for reading alternately with the prisoners on Sundays. They have also each a room within the prison, and fuel.
Elizabeth Hemment	,,	30	January, 1839	39 0 0		42 18 0	
			Total	955 16 0	20 18 0	976 14 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,261 9 1
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,261 9 1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	..
Grand Total	2,261 9 1

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the Aggregate Number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

BOROUGH COMPTER.

Borough Compter.

An opinion prevails in the Court of Aldermen, that the necessity for their attendance as police magistrates in the borough of Southwark is superseded by the new Metropolitan Police Act. The sittings of the aldermen at the Town Hall for the purposes of police have, therefore, for some time past, been almost entirely discontinued. This change of circumstances has had a very beneficial effect in regard to the Borough Compter; inasmuch as criminal offenders heretofore committed to this prison are now taken before the police magistrates at Union Hall, and sent by them to the county prisons of Horsemonger-lane and Brixton. One or two of the aldermen who do not concur in this interpretation of the Act, still attend occasionally at the Town Hall, but the commitments by them to the Borough Compter are comparatively rare.

The state of this prison has long been so deplorable, that the interests of justice and humanity have been greatly promoted by this transfer of the criminal prisoners of the district to the Surrey prisons.

On a recent visit to the Borough Compter we found in custody :—

	Debtors.
In the lower debtors' room	13
,, upper ditto	6
,, room formerly occupied by misdemeanants	5
	24

Since the publication of our last Report, the keeper has received from the Court of Aldermen (for the first time) regulations for the government of the prison; but owing to the defective construction of the building, several of them cannot be enforced.

The tap stated in our former Reports to have been kept in the prison has been discontinued. The beer for debtors is admitted but once a-day, at one o'clock. Debtors are prohibited, by rule, from buying more than one pint daily; but there exists no check against their purchasing more, if they have the means of doing so. Visitors, instead of being admitted at all times in the day, from eight in the morning until seven in the evening, are now only allowed to enter the prison in winter from nine until eleven in the forenoon, from two until four in the afternoon; and on Sundays from eight until nine in the morning, and from one until four in the afternoon: from Lady-day until Michaelmas visitors are admitted from nine until eleven in the forenoon, from two until five in the afternoon; and on Sundays from eight until nine in the morning, and from one until four in the afternoon.

Excepting, however, the abolition of the tap, and the restriction placed on the hours of visiting, we see no improvement in the regulation of the debtors. As a debtors' prison, it is extremely defective. The more reputable of the debtors should be separated from the low and disorderly. More sleeping accommodation is required. There is no infirmary or apartment appropriated to the sick. There is no place set apart for the performance of divine worship.

To expose, year after year, the demoralizing effects of imprisonment in the Borough Compter has been to us no pleasing duty, and the transfer of the criminal prisoners in this district, from this gaol to the county prisons affords us great satisfaction. When we reflect upon what we have witnessed on the felons' side of this prison; the extent to which moral corruption and physical suffering have prevailed in it; the evils arising from the association of all classes, extending even to the commingling of the sexes, the apprentice boy charged with a petty act of delinquency, having been doomed to pass his days and nights with the confirmed burglar, and the servant girl committed on suspicion of a light offence, having been placed in close companionship with hardened felons and diseased prostitutes:—when we recal to mind the gambling, drinking, violence, and disorder for which this prison has been distinguished; the habitual profanation of the sabbath, and the neglect of those means by which the moral and religious improvement of its inmates might have been promoted:—we venture to hope that we may never be again called upon to encounter such scenes of vice and wretchedness as we have met with in the Borough Compter.

It is not unlikely that to many persons the descriptions which have been given in our Reports of the Borough Compter may have appeared over-charged. It may have been supposed that in a prison belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, and under the immediate superintendence of the Court of Aldermen, such an entire absence of proper regulation, and such direct encouragements to vice and disorder, would not have been permitted to exist. That the general character which we have given of this prison has not, however, been exaggerated, will appear from the following minute of two of the aldermen, which was inserted in the visitors' book shortly after the publication of our last Report.

23d Nov. 1839.—Visited the whole gaol, and minutely examined every part thereof. Found the debtors and felons quiet and orderly. We are decidedly of opinion that nothing but rebuilding the gaol will enable the Court of Aldermen to establish any proper system of government and classification. The felons' part of the gaol is as bad as bad can be, and the better part of the debtors' side does not sufficiently exhibit the character of a prison. No effectual separation can be kept between each side of the gaol, nor between the male and female wards. The new regulations can only be carried into effect partially. The keeper expressed his anxiety and wish to do everything in his power in reforming the present lax discipline. We assured him that he would receive the support of the magistrates. No night charges since the 13th September by the police.

MICHAEL GIBBS,
JOHN JOHNSON, } *Aldermen.*

The aldermen, in this minute, declare that "the felons' part of the gaol is as bad as bad can be." This is what we have always stated. The fact, indeed, has been, for many years, notorious to every one who has had but an ordinary acquaintance with the metropolitan prisons, and has been repeatedly brought under the attention of the Court of Aldermen. We can only express our unfeigned regret that the statement of the aldermen that "the felons' part of the gaol is as bad as bad can be," was not made at a time when it might have been productive of beneficial effects; and that this opinion should not have been expressed by them until the period had arrived when the commitment of felons to this prison was about to be abandoned, and when the declaration was not in fact calculated to answer any one object of practical utility. During the period that this prison has been occupied by felons, how many hundreds of our fellow creatures, of both sexes, have been depraved and ruined by its various abominations! Had the Borough Compter been reformed when, time after time, the necessity for such a measure was pointed out, how greatly would the interests of justice have benefited, and what a frightful amount of crime, misery, and degradation might have been prevented!

For statistical information respecting this prison as to the number of commitments, dietary, &c., we refer to the annexed Return.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.
Borough Compter.

RETURN from the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Southwark, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Yeer.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.		
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.				Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	4	10
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	28	6	95	52	123	58	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	3	12	3	135	61	196
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Total	..	..	..	..	29	6	105	57	134	63	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	4	12	4	146	67	213
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	3	1	14	3	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	21
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. ,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	50	73	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	3	77	53	130
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	26	4	3	1	29	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	34	5	39
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	18	2	20
Total	..	..	..	..	29	6	105	57	134	63	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	4	12	4	146	67	213
15. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	42	26	..	..	42	26	..	..	..	..	36	3	..	..	36	3	78	29	107

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	2	..	..	..	2	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	4	..	..	3	4	7
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
10. For Assaults	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
11. For want of Sureties	16	9	..	1	16	10	26
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	14	..	1	37	15	52
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	238	161	38	17	276	178	454

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	30	1	31
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	291	26	317
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	291	26	317

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	6	3	..	1	6	4	10
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	3	4	..	..	3	4	7
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	165	74	12	4	177	78	255
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	280	187	74	20	354	207	561
Charges	338	358	58	18	396	376	772
Total	795	627	144	43	939	670	1609
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	30	1	..	..	30	1	31
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	291	26	..	..	291	26	317
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1116	654	144	43	1260	697	1957
7. Criminal Lunatics	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in *custody of other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	24	1	..	..	24	1	25
Total of Debtors and Criminals	27	2	..	..	27	2	29
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	78	48	23	6	7	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	60
2. Ditto, after Trial	11	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	33	11	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	14

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
2. Ditto, after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	123	63	186
2. Ditto, after Trial	17	4	21
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	37	15	52
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	3	9	3	12
17 Years and under 21	50	12	..	..	50	12	62
21 Years and under 30	45	23	..	..	45	23	68
30 Years and upwards	33	25	..	..	33	25	58
Total	128	60	12	3	140	63	203

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
17 Years and under 21	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
21 Years and under 30	14	5	..	..	14	5	19
30 Years and upwards	16	6	..	..	16	6	22
Total	37	14	..	1	37	15	52

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	60	32	5	2	65	34	99
Can Read only	7	7	1	..	8	7	15
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	55	21	6	1	61	22	83
Can Read and Write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	128	60	12	3	140	63	203

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	10	7	..	1	10	8	18
Can Read only	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	24	5	..	..	24	5	29
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	37	14	..	1	37	15	52

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	138	14	22	4	160	18	178
Infirmary Cases	9	3	2	1	11	4	17
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	8	2	1	1	9	3	12
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	48	64	10	6	58	70	128
Twice	19	38	5	2	24	40	64
Thrice	3	24	3	1	6	25	31
Four times or more	10	68	1	..	11	68	79
Total	80	194	19	9	99	203	302

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	795	627	144	43	939	670	1,609
Total	795	627	144	43	939	670	1,609

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	7	3	10
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	7	3	10

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	38	19	57
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	17	7	24
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	30	1	31
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	20	2	22

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	..	..
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	3	3
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	..	..	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	As ordered by the Surgeon.	
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets		
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	198	12	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	17	8
,, Bedding	11	2	11
,, Straw	2	5	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	5	16	1
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	9	2
,, Fuel	32	6	0
,, Soap	2	16	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	10	0	6
,, Washing	0	15	6
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	11	12	3
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	70	1	5
,, Officers' Salaries	515	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	35	4	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	22	13	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	921	12	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	46	8	0
SEE NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	4	5	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	0	0½

NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price or actual Value of the Prison Diet for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
E. C. alias P.	29	24th May, 1839	Under the influence of inebriation and temporary insanity.	About four hours	Hung herself in the Female Charge Cell.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
J. B. alias B.	25	8th Dec., 1838	Insane	Insane	..	17th Dec., 1838	To his friends.
G. T.	18	28th Feb., 1839	Insane	Insane	..	2d March, 1839	,,
S. S.	19	10th June, 1839	Insane	Insane	..	11th June, 1839	To the parish.

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No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women									
Boys									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men	98	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	A private donation of soup; meat every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday throughout the Year.
Women									
Boys									

* Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Officers.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Under the superintendence of John Holmes, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark.							
Benjamin Law .	Keeper . .	33	13th Dec., 1836	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	A residence, fuel, and oil; 10*l.* per annum for reading prayers on week days; 10*l.* per annum for copies of causes and conduct fees, for insolvent debtors.
Thomas Waite .	Chaplain. .	46	22d Nov., 1836	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	. . .
Thomas Wadd .	Surgeon . .	56	March, 1830	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	Including medicines.
Margaret Hewitt .	Matron . .	67	10th July, 1819	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	A residence, fuel, and oil.
Samuel Ogar . .	Turnkey . .	45	17th Dec., 1836	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
Henry Lark Omer	,,	27	25th Mar., 1837	78 0 0	..	78 0 0	. . .
John Button . .	Chaplain's Clerk.	52	Michaelmas, 1814.	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	. . .
			Total . £	505 0 0	20 0 0	525 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	921 12 10
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	921 12 10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions. .	46 8 0
Grand Total . . .	968 0 10

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

1*s.* 2*d.* per Day.

KENT.

MAIDSTONE—County Prison.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

No alteration has been made in the construction of this prison since our last Report.

The general discipline is as described in former Reports; but the following alterations have been made in some of the arrangements, and in the mode in which the discipline is carried on:—

The prisoners in one of the adult convicted males' ward, and in the juvenile convicted males' ward, take their meals in their cells.

The services of prisoner-wardsmen have been discontinued since the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, came into operation at the commencement of the present year. Three additional turnkeys have been appointed, by whose assistance the discipline of the wards is now maintained.

Prisoners are employed in the service of the prison in the following manner:—

Prisoners are selected in turn for the purpose of cleaning the prison.

Three male prisoners are employed in cooking for the whole of the prisoners.

One in shoemaking.

One in tailoring, who has a pint of oatmeal gruel extra daily, as he is employed every morning in tolling the chapel bell.

Four male prisoners are employed in carrying corn from the store-room to the mill. They receive a pint of oatmeal gruel extra, morning and evening, daily.

One male and one female prisoner is employed as a nurse in the males' and females' infirmaries respectively. The male prisoner receives extra a pint of porter daily, and two pounds and a half of meat weekly; the female prisoner receives extra two pounds and a half of meat, one pound of sugar, and two ounces of tea, weekly. These extras for the infirmary nurses are by order of the surgeon.

A prisoner, not sentenced to hard labour, is employed in cleaning the reception cell, and he assists the turnkey in bathing the prisoners on their first admission into the prison. He receives extra a pint of oatmeal gruel, morning and evening, daily.

Prisoners are occasionally employed at their trades as carpenters, bricklayers, &c., in the repairs of the prison, for which they do not receive any extra allowance. Some of the prisoners are also occasionally employed in cultivating the prison garden; but they do not receive any extra diet.

About twelve prisoners are daily employed at the capstan in raising water for the supply of the prison, for which they receive a pint of oatmeal gruel, night and morning, when so employed.

A male prisoner for trial is occasionally employed in cleaning the committee room and the governor's office, for which he receives a quart of oatmeal gruel daily when so employed.

The prisoners for trial are appointed alternately to clean their own wards, for which they receive a quart of oatmeal gruel daily while so employed.

A debtor is employed to clean the debtors' wards, for which he receives a quart of oatmeal gruel daily, and eighteen pence per week.

About eight of the female prisoners are constantly employed in washing and mending the prison linen, but they do not receive any extra allowance. A few females are occasionally employed in making the prison shirts, &c., for which they receive a quart of oatmeal gruel daily whilst so employed.

It is stated that no prisoner is employed in the service of any officer of the prison.

There has been an increase in the number of prisoners committed to this prison.

The numbers committed in the course of the year 1838 were . . .	2,129
„ „ 1839 „ . . .	2,136
„ „ 1840 „ . . .	2,467
The greatest number at any one time in 1838 were	438
„ „ 1839 „	457
„ „ 1840 „	465
The average number in 1838 were	362
„ 1839 „	354
„ 1840 „	366

The number of punishments for offences within the prison have also increased.

The number of punishments in the year 1839 were . .	497
„ „ 1840 „ . .	680

The general state of health, considering the number of prisoners and their habits previous to committal, has been tolerably good.

No alterations have been made in the duties of the chaplain's department, or in his mode of performing them, or in the school arrangements for the instruction of the prisoners.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, terms of imprisonment, dietary, treadwheel labour, ages, state of instruction, punishments, clothing and bedding, and expenses, we refer to the annexed tables.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.
Maidstone County Prison.

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Maidstone, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	161	18	6	..	167	18

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.					
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	104	17	15	2	210	54	25	2	354	75	13	1	..	..	32	4	2	..	47	5	401	80	481
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course the Year .	3	..	4	..	7	3	12	2	26	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	27	6	33
Total	108	17	19	2	217	57	37	4	381	80	14	1	..	..	32	5	2	..	48	6	429	86	515
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	71	11	11	1	170	43	27	2	279	57	12	..	..	..	26	3	1	..	39	3	318	60	378
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	34	6	6	..	22	13	4	2	66	21	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	4	2	70	23	93
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	2	..	2	1	21	1	5	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	33	2	35
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Bailed in Court, but not rendered	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	108	17	19	2	217	57	37	4	381	80	14	1	..	..	32	5	2	..	48	6	429	86	515
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	11

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	58	14	11	2	69	16	85
1. By Courts Martial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	155	..	1	..	156	..	156
3. Under the Game Laws	72	2	6	..	78	2	80
4. Under the Revenue Laws	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act	212	129	55	8	267	137	404
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	104	34	14	4	118	38	156
8. Under the Larceny Act	78	6	23	1	101	7	108
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	11	5	..	..	11	5	16
10. For Assaults	138	31	5	..	143	31	174
11. For want of Sureties	19	3	..	..	19	3	22
12. As known or reputed Thieves	12	6	9	..	21	6	27
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	179	43	14	2	193	45	238
Total	998	260	127	15	1,125	275	1,400
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..		..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	33	..	33
1. On Mesne Process	7	..	7
2. In Execution	97	3	100
3. Forfeiture of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt	2	..	2
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the criminal side	..	..	..
Total	106	3	109

No. 4, (see Note.*)—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	161	18	6	..	167	18	185
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	58	14	11	2	69	16	85
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	1,378	340	175	21	1,553	361	1,914
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	61	23	17	1	78	24	102
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Total	1,669	395	210	24	1,879	419	2,298
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	33	..	..	..	33	..	33
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	106	3	..	..	106	3	109
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1,808	398	210	24	2,018	422	2,440
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in the custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	148	26	14	1	162	27	189
3. Summary Convictions	75	19	6	..	81	19	100
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	224	45	22	1	246	46	292
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	23	..	..	..	23	..	23
Total of Debtors and Criminals	247	45	22	1	269	46	315
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	108	20	62	13	99	20	67	19	17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	75
2. After Trial	9	6	8	11	24	8	14	4	72	14	43	5	35	4	5	2	..	..	210	54
3. Under Summary Conviction	163	20	252	65	332	133	132	31	102	8	14	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	998	260

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	19	..	26	2	7	..	9	1	8	..	69	3

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	14	1	6	..	10	1	14	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5
2. After Trial	8	1	2	..	4	2	2	..	8	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	39	3
3. Under Summary Conviction	11	2	33	3	51	10	17	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	15

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	399	80	479
2. After Trial	249	57	306
3. Under Summary Conviction	1,125	275	1,400
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	69	3	72

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
14 Years and under 17	..	..	38	4	38	4	42
17 Years and under 21	94	21	..	..	94	21	115
21 Years and under 30	155	29	..	..	155	29	184
30 Years and upwards	131	30	..	..	131	30	161
Total	380	80	48	6	428	86	514

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	14	..	14	..	14
12 Years and under 14	..	..	16	2	16	2	18
14 Years and under 17	..	..	97	13	97	13	110
17 Years and under 21	274	80	..	..	274	80	354
21 Years and under 30	406	94	..	..	406	94	500
30 Years and upwards	318	86	..	..	318	86	404
Total	998	260	127	15	1,125	275	1,400

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	140	37	24	4	164	41	205
Can Read only	65	24	8	..	73	24	97
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	173	19	15	2	188	21	209
Can Read and Write well	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	380	80	48	6	428	86	514

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	443	132	75	10	518	142	660
Can Read only	130	84	18	5	148	89	237
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	419	44	34	..	453	44	497
Can Read and Write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	998	260	127	15	1,125	275	1,400

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	439	81	35	5	474	86	560
Infirmary Cases	257	85	33	5	290	90	380
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	17	13	3	1	20	14	34
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

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No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	169	48	26	3	195	51	246
Twice	86	33	2	..	88	33	121
Thrice	51	8	3	..	54	8	62
Four times or more	79	24	3	..	82	24	106
Total	385	113	34	3	419	116	535

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	1,042	285	170	16	1,212	301	1,513
Employment, not being Hard Labour	258	73	24	4	282	77	359
Not employed	369	37	16	4	385	41	426
Total	1,669	395	210	24	1,879	419	2,298

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	9	3	4	..	13	3	16

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	7	..	14	..	21	..	21
Total	7	..	14	..	21	..	21

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Whipping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	331	9	9	2	118	..	1	1	459	12	471
Solitary Cells	10	5	..	1	5	..	1	1	16	7	23
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	342	14	10	3	123	..	3	2	478	19	497

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	350	72	422
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	284	51	335
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	34	1	35
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	19	..	19

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels, in each ward	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels, in each room	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,847	12	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	171	2	11
,, Bedding	57	0	3
,, Straw	9	0	0
,, Extra allowances, by order of the Surgeon	43	19	8
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	15	6	8
,, Fuel	308	1	2
,, Soap	45	15	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	22	14	2
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationary and Printing	10	17	3
,, Books	15	9	9
,, Furniture	44	0	7
,, Rates and Taxes	25	9	9
,, Officers' Salaries	1,787	1	2
Pensions to retired Officers	74	0	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	5	18	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
(The County refunded by Government £26. 13*s.* 6*d.*)			
Total Cost of Sundries not mentioned	320	17	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,804	7	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	170	18	8
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per head per Annum	5	10	0½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum, when purchased	1	13	4
(Clothing only given to such persons as have been convicted at Assizes and Sessions.)			

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual Value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

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No. 20.—Deaths in the Course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
S. H. . .	41	22d April, 1839 . .	An impaired constitution	From 16th June, 1837, to 22d April, 1839.	Apoplexy.
G. W. . .	22	18th May, 1839 . .	Health as about the general average.	From 26th Nov. 1838, to 18th May, 1839.	Disease of lungs.

No.. 21—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
P. K. .	40	15th July, 1839	Rogue and vagabond.	Yes.	. .	8th August, 1839	County Lunatic Asylum at Barning Heath.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	152	13	6	..	4	13	..	..	..
Women	152	13	6	..	4	13	..	..	..
Boys	136	13	6	..	4	13	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men	152	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Women	152	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Boys	152	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and Quantity of Meat per Quart.

The Soup from Ox Heads 25 lbs. for 40 Pints, thickened with Peas and Vegetables.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision,	Application of its Power.
January .	6¼	92	8 Inches.	48	Nearly one-fifth	12,000	9,000	A dial register is affixed to the tread-wheel, by a reference to which the rate of labour is ascertained, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose.	Grinding corn.
February .	7¼				Little more than one-fourth	13,920	10,440		
March . .	9				Little more than one-third	17,280	12,160		
April . .	9½				Little more than ,,	18,240	12,160		
May . .	9½				Little more than ,,	18,240	12,160		
June . .	9½				Little more than ,,	18,240	12,160		
July . .	9½				Little more than ,,	18,240	12,160		
August .	9½				Little more than ,,	18,240	12,160		
September.	9½				Little more than ,,	18,240	12,160		
October .	8¾				Little more than one-fourth	16,320	12,140		
November .	6¼				Little more than ,,	12,960	9,720		
December .	6¼				Little more than one-fifth	12,000	9,000		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Agar	Keeper	66	1821	500 0 0	..	..	House within the prison; firing and candles.
John Wenter	Chaplain	50	1821	250 0 0	..	..	House adjoining the prison.
James Whatman	Surgeon	50	1815	200 0 0	..	..	..
John Ellis	Chief turnkey	57	1817	74 10 8	..	..	Apartments in the prison; firing and candles.
Edward Miller	Turnkey	63	1819	54 12 0	..	..	,, ,,
William Chapman	,,	52	1827	54 12 0	..	..	,, ,,
John Brinkley	,,	44	1827	54 12 0	..	..	Resides out of the prison.
Thos. B. Sampson To replace Wm. Duprose, discharged 8th June	,,	30	8 July, 1839	14 11 0 (35 14 0)	..	..	Apartments in the prison; firing and candles.
Edward Bonner	,,	24	1837	54 12 0	..	..	,, ,,
Thomas Walters	Superintendent of general labour.	70	1819	52 0 0	..	..	Resides out of the prison.
Wm. Couchman	Superintendent of manufactory.	55	1824	54 12 0	..	..	,, ,,
James Mandy	Gatekeeper	54	1823	65 0 0	..	..	Apartments in the prison; firing and candles.
James Dartnell	Porter	68	1827	54 12 0	..	..	Resides out of the prison.
Edmund Sawyer	Miller	49	1824	54 12 0	..	..	Apartments in the prison; firing and candles.
Richard Martin	Schoolmaster	49	1836	39 0 0	..	..	Resides out of the prison.
George Buxton	Watchman	57	1828	26 0 0	..	..	,, ,,
John Gommery	,,	47	1828	26 0 0	..	..	,, ,,
John Scoones	Superintendent at tread-wheel.	56	23 July, 1839	8 17 6	..	..	,, ,,
Charles Bassett	,,	48	8 July, 1839	10 10 0	..	..	,, ,,
Martha Ellis	Matron	51	1821	40 0 0	..	..	Apartments in the prison; firing and candles.
Elizabeth Mills	Turnkey	51	1824	31 4 0	..	..	,, ,,
Esther Dartnell	Superintendent at tread-wheel.	34	1827	25 0 0	..	..	Apartments in the prison.
Henrietta Mandy	Searching females at entrance gate.	52	1827	6 10 0	..	..	Wife of gatekeeper.
			Total	1,787 1 2	..	..	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	356 9 10
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	56 1 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	407 17 5
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0 11 0
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	10 11 1
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	17 2 6
Total	848 13 4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,804 7 1
Total Receipts of ditto	848 13 4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,955 13 9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	170 18 8
Grand Total	4,126 12 5

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—7½*d.* and one-eighth of a Farthing.

I.
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St. Augustine's County House of Correction, Canterbury.

St. Augustine's County House of Correction, Canterbury.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

No alterations have been made in the construction of this prison since our last Report.

The following alterations have been made in the mode in which the discipline is carried on.

The services of prisoner-wardsmen, as regards discipline, have been discontinued since the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56 came into operation, and the duties previously performed by them are now executed by the turnkeys; but no additional officers have been employed.

Prisoners are employed in the service of the prison in the following manner:—Two convicted prisoners are selected to clean each of the wards for convicted prisoners. One prisoner is employed to cook for the prisoners. One prisoner assists the baker for about two hours, three days in the week. Convicted prisoners are also employed occasionally in carrying coals; pumping water; working in the prison garden, which is cultivated for the benefit of the prison; in mending the prison clothing, linen, bedding, &c.: no extra allowances are given to convicted prisoners for any of these services: when the above-mentioned duties are performed, the prisoners are immediately sent to their usual labour.

One unconvicted prisoner is employed in cleaning each of the trial wards, for which he receives an extra quart of soup three times a week. Prisoners before trial, who from their knowledge of any trade are found useful, are sometimes employed with their own consent; for which they receive the same allowance of diet as prisoners employed on the tread-wheel.

The number of prisoners in confinement in this prison at the date of a late Return were sixty-five, viz.:—

Males	60
Females	5

They were classed in the following manner:—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted of felony	10	1
„ misdemeanour	4	..
Summary convictions	15	1
For want of sureties	1	..
Soldiers under sentence of Courts Martial	10	..
Vagrants	2	1
Under the game laws	6	..
For re-examination	1	..
For trial at sessions (felonies)	11	2
Total	60	5

The number of prisoners committed to the prison in the course of the year 1839, were	379
1840	425
The greatest number in confinement at any one time in the year 1839, were	97
In 1840	92
The daily average number in 1839, were	66
„ „ 1840	60
The number of punishments for offences within the prison in the course of the year 1839, were	124
1840	183

The state of health in the prison has been remarkably good; there has been no infirmary case during the present year.

Mr. D. B. Major was, in October last, appointed surgeon of this prison, in the room of the late Mr. W. H. Renwick, deceased.

Mr. J. Bone, the late governor, having been appointed governor of the Maidstone County Prison, Mr. Vincent Fenn has been appointed his successor in this prison.

Prayers are now read in the prison chapel daily. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, prayers selected from the Liturgy are read; and on Wednesdays and Fridays the regular morning service. There is also an additional service on the Sunday. No other alterations have been made in the chaplain's duties.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, terms of confinement, ages, state of instruction, health, dietary, punishments, tread-wheel labour, clothing and bedding, and expenses, we refer to the annexed tables.

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St. Augustine's County House of Correction, Canterbury.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	28	2	4	..	32	2

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	2	..	..	..	81	10	9	1	92	11	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	12	2	104	13	117
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total . . .	2	..	..	..	82	11	10	1	94	12	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	12	2	106	14	120
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	61	9	5	1	66	10	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	9	2	75	12	87
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	20	1	21
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Entered into Recognizance in Court to keep the Peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Died before Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total . . .	2	..	..	..	82	11	10	1	94	12	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	12	2	106	14	120
16. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
1. By Courts-Martial	55	..	..	..	55	..	55
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
3. Under the Game Laws	22	..	..	..	22	..	22
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act	35	6	1	..	36	6	42
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	..	2	..	13	..	13
8. Under the Larceny Act	33	2	5	1	38	3	41
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	15	4	3	..	18	4	22
11. For want of Sureties	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	31	6	9	1	40	7	47
Total	213	18	20	2	233	20	253
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year 15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	None.						

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. See Note*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	28	2	4	..	32	2	34
Summary Convictions	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	307	30	32	4	339	34	373
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted Prisoners	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	52	36	36	4	388	40	428
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year 6. Admitted in the course of the Year	None.						
Total of Debtors and Criminals	352	36	36	4	388	40	428
7. Criminal Lunatics	None.						

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	28	3	1	..	29	3	32
3. Summary Convictions	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	43	3	1	..	44	3	47
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	None.						
Total of Debtors and Criminals	43	3	1	..	44	3	47
6. Criminal Lunatics	None.						

No. 6.

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Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		5 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	17	3	18	1	33	4	18	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	11
Ditto, after Trial . .	1	1	3	1	6	2	3	1	10	3	15	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	43	10
Ditto, under Summary Convictions .	24	..	49	8	81	8	33	..	23	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	18

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Yearr		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	4	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
Ditto, after Trial . .	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Ditto, under Summary Conviction .	..	..	14	2	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	103	13	116
2. Ditto, after Trial	51	11	62
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	233	20	253
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	24	1	25

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
17 Years and under 21	19	3	..	..	19	3	22
21 Years and under 30	32	2	..	..	32	2	34
30 Years and upwards	43	7	..	..	43	7	50
Total	94	12	12	2	106	14	120

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	13	1	13	1	14
17 Years and under 21	44	4	..	..	44	4	48
21 Years and under 30	89	7	..	..	89	7	96
30 Years and upwards	80	7	..	..	80	7	87
Total	213	18	20	2	233	20	253

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	34	3	4	1	38	4	42
Can Read only	19	1	2	1	21	2	23
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	40	8	6	..	46	8	54
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	94	12	12	2	106	14	120

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
Can neither Read nor Write	64	9	5	..	69	9	78
Can Read only	38	6	2	2	40	8	48
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	88	3	12	..	100	3	103
Can Read and Write well	23	..	1	..	24	..	24
Total	213	18	23	2	233	20	253

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	104	11	5	..	109	11	120
Infirmary Cases	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Births	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	65	5	4	..	69	5	74
Twice	20	2	1	..	21	2	23
Thrice	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Four times or more	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
Total	104	8	5	..	109	8	117

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	242	26	27	3	269	29	298
Employment, not being Hard Labour	30	8	2	..	32	8	40
Not employed	80	2	7	1	87	3	90
Total	352	36	36	4	398	40	428

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	6	..	..	..	6	..	6

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately Whipped	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	4	..	4	..	4

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	57	5	10	..	5	..	..	..	72	5	77
Solitary Cells	18	5	5	1	6	..	1	1	30	7	37
Stoppage of Diet	2	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	10
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77	15	17	1	12	..	1	1	107	17	124

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	87	10	97
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	60	6	66
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings, pairs	1	1	Towels*	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes, pairs	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Jackets	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	..			

* Towels are served to each ward, but not individually.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	331	10	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	61	17	4
,, Bedding	18	2	8
,, Straw	5	12	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	1	6
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	14	7
,, Fuel	113	5	3
,, Soap	24	3	6
,, Candles and Oil	20	0	7
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	11	18	5
,, Books	12	8	2
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	13	13	4
,, Officers' Salaries	639	6	2
Pensions to Retired Officers	7	16	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
Total Cost of the Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons			
Total Cost of the Removal of Transported Convics	26	4	2
Total Cost of Sundries not mentioned	92	4	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,381	19	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	49	17	1
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	4	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	1	4	1½

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
J. W.	56	5th February, 1839	Feeble from intemperance.	23 days	Extreme depression of mind, destroying tone of stomach, and thus inducing such exhaustion as to terminate fatally.
J. R.	45	11th February, 1839	Bad	129 days	Consumption.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	
Men	144	12	5½	..	6	21	..	..	..
Women	140	10½	5½	..	6	21	..	..	..
Boys	91	9	5½	..	3	10½	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men, Convicted	140	..	5½	..	6	21	..	..	..
Ditto, for Trial	140	..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..
Women, Convicted	140	..	5½	..	6	21	..	..	..
Ditto, for Trial	140	..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..
Boys, Convicted	91	..	5½	..	3	10½	..	..	..
Ditto, for Trial	91	..	7	..	..	10½	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup for Prisoners who work on Treading Wheels is made of Ox Head, in the proportion of half a pound (including bone) to each Quart. The Soup for Prisoners not employed on Treading Wheels is made from Liquor in which Meat was boiled the preceding day, thickened with Oatmeal and Potatoes.

No. 24—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	From	To	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Applications of its Power.
January	1st	10th	7	..	..	..	One-fifth	13,860	840	11,088	The Velocity of the Wheels is regulated by the Taskmaster.	Grinding and Dressing Corn, Crushing Malt, and Turning a Fly Repeller.
	11th	24th	7¼	..	..	..	,,	14,355	870	11,484		
	25th	31st	7¾	..	..	..	,,	15,345	930	12,276		
February	1st	7th	8	..	..	..	,,	15,840	960	12,672		
	8th	14th	8½	..	..	..	,,	15,830	1,020	13,464		
	15th	2nd March	9	..	..	..	One-fourth	17,820	1,080	13,365		
March	3rd	9th	9¼	..	..	..	,,	18,315	1,110	13,736.3		
	10th	16th	9½	..	..	..	,,	18,810	1,140	14,107.6		
	17th	31st	9¾	..	..	..	,,	19,305	1,170	14,478.9		
April May June July August	..	..	9¾	16	8¼ inches.	Two turns of the wheels or 48 steps.	,,	19,305	1,170	14,478.9		
September	1st	20th	9¾	..	..	..	,,	19,305	1,170	14,478.9		
	21st	27th	9½	..	..	..	,,	18,810	1,140	14,107.6		
	28th	4th Oct.	9¼	..	..	..	,,	18,315	1,110	13,736.3		
October	5th	9th	9	..	..	..	,,	17,820	1,080	13,365		
	10th	16th	8¾	..	..	..	,,	17,325	1,050	12,993.9		
	17th	25th	8½	..	..	..	,,	16,830	1,020	12,622.6		
	26th	8th Nov.	8¼	..	..	..	,,	16,335	990	12,251.3		
November	9th	13th	8	..	..	..	One-fifth	15,840	960	12,672		
	14th	1st Dec.	7¾	..	..	..	,,	14,850	900	11,880		
December	2nd	12th	7½	..	..	..	,,	14,355	870	11,484		
	13th	31st	7	..	..	..	,,	13,860	840	11,088		
					TWO	OTHER	WHEELS.					
January	1st	10th	7	..	..	..	One-fifth	13,160	840	10,528		
	11th	24th	7¼	..	..	..	,,	13,630	870	10,904		
	25th	31st	7¾	..	..	..	,,	14,570	930	11,656		
February	1st	7th	8	..	..	..	,,	15,040	960	12,032		
	8th	14th	8½	..	..	..	,,	15,980	1,020	12,784		
	15th	2d March	9	..	..	..	One-fourth	16,920	1,080	12,690		
March	3rd	9th	9¼	..	..	..	,,	17,390	1,110	13,042.6		
	10th	16th	9½	..	..	..	,,	17,860	1,140	13,395		
	17th	31st	9¾	..	..	..	,,	18,330	1,170	13,747.6		
April May June July August	..	..	9¾	16	A little exceeding 7¾ inches, the wheels being 15 ft. 8 in. in circumference.	Two turns of the wheels or 48 steps.	,,	18,330	1,170	13,747.6		
September	1st	20th	9¾	..	..	..	,,	18,330	1,170	13,747.6		
	21st	27th	9½	..	..	..	,,	17,860	1,140	13,395.		
	28th	4th Oct.	9¼	..	..	..	,,	17,890	1,110	13,042.6		
October	5th	9th	9	..	..	..	,,	16,920	1,080	12,690.		
	10th	16th	8¾	..	..	..	,,	16,450	1,050	12,337.6		
	17th	25th	8½	..	..	..	,,	15,980	1,020	11,985.		
	26th	8th Nov.	8¼	..	..	..	One-fifth	15,510	990	11,632.6		
November	9th	13th	8	..	..	..	,,	15,040	960	12,032		
	14th	1st Dec.	7½	..	..	..	,,	14,100	900	11,280		
December	2nd	12th	7¼	..	..	..	,,	13,630	870	10,904		
	13th	31st	7	..	..	..	,,	13,160	840	10,528		

NOTE.—The Convicted Prisoners who are not sentenced to Hard Labour, and those who from Debility or any other cause are, in the opinion of the Surgeon, incapable of performing Hard Labour, are employed at moderate Labour on the Tread-Wheels, in the proportion of one-third, during the Summer Months, and in the Winter Months, one-fourth off the Wheels, to the total number employed.
They work the same number of Hours per day, and on the same Wheels as described above.

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

The only Crank Mill used in these Prisons is a small one for grinding Bark; it has two handles, and will employ one prisoner at each; the Prisoners who are employed at this Mill are from Age or Infirmities unfit for the Tread-Wheel; they are under the superintendence of the Taskmaster, and their Labour is regulated according to their strength, &c., and they work the same number of Hours per day as the Prisoners on the Tread-Wheel.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Joseph Bone	Governor	42	October, 1822	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Residence in the Prison, with fuel, candles, washing, and garden.
Rev. John Metcalf	Chaplain	50	May, 1821	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
W. Hards Renwick	Surgeon	47	April, 1830	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Ann Cameron	Matron	31	December, 1834	30 0 0	2 19 7¾	32 19 7¾	A room in the Prison, 1¼ lb. bread daily, fuel, candles, and washing; the value of the bread only is included under the head of fees, emoluments, and allowances.
Thomas Taylor	Chief Turnkey to the 13th April, 1839.	41	January, 1832	25 0 0	1 8 8¾	26 8 8¼	Residence in the Prison, 1¼ lb. of bread each daily, fuel, candles, and soap; the value of the bread only is included under the head of fees, emoluments, and allowances.
Henry Petley	Turnkey to the 13th April, 1839.	42	May, 1834	22 10 0	2 19 7¾	52 19 7¾	
Ditto	Chief Turnkey from 10th April, 1839.	,,	April, 1839	27 0 0			
John Andley	Taskmaster	50	December, 1829	52 0 0	2 19 7¾	54 19 7¾	
John Adams	Turnkey	41	April, 1831	46 16 0	2 19 7¾	49 15 7¾	
Thomas Rogers	Ditto from 15th April, 1839.	43	April, 1839	24 6 0	1 10 10¼	25 16 10¼	
John Bourn	Watchman	51	January, 1822	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
			Total £	624 8 0	14 18 2	639 6 2	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	16 19 1
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	70 1 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	54 13 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	34 15 9
Total	176 9 4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,381 19 11
Total Receipts of Ditto	176 9 4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,205 10 7
Rspairs, Alterations, and Additions	49 17 1
Grand Total	1,255 7 8

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day. The cost of each Prisoner was one shilling and a farthing per day during the year.

DOVER TOWN GAOL.

Dover Town Gaol.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Second and subsequent Annual Reports.

No alterations have been made either in the construction or discipline since the publication of our last Report.

We inspected this prison by night, and found it clean and quiet, but some of the sleeping cells were close, and defective in ventilation.

There were thirty-four prisoners in confinement at the date of our last inspection. The several particulars relating to them will be seen by referring to Return A., annexed to this Report. The prisoners are associated together, during the day, in day rooms; and, during the night, three or more prisoners are placed together in several of the sleeping cells; no restraint is placed upon their communications; so that contamination to a great extent must be the inevitable consequence.

There is but one day ward for females; we found nine female prisoners confined in it; amongst them were prisoners under charge, prisoners convicted of felony, prisoners committed for want of sureties, prisoners under summary conviction,—in fact, every class, both of

untried and convicted prisoners. Amongst them was the wife of a mechanic, apparently a respectable woman, under a trivial charge; and another, a woman who had been nine times previously committed. There were two children, of only nine and twelve years of age, associated with old and experienced offenders. We have rarely seen a more wretched instance of gaol association. In addition to the evils arising from this unrestrained commixture of all degrees in crime,—young and old, convicted and untried, the repeatedly committed and the new offender,—there is also a very easy mode of communication with the male prisoners in the adjoining yard on the one side, and with two male prisoners, the cook and his mate, who are employed in the service of the prison, on the other side. There is also an association of male prisoners in all the wards; but not such a confounding of classes as in the females' wards.

All the wards of the prison admit of prohibited articles being thrown into them over the boundary wall, from the prisoners' friends and associates without.

Two prisoners are employed in the service of the prison, one as cook, the other in pumping water. We find that these prisoners are also employed in the service of the governor and turnkey, cleaning their knives and forks, boots and shoes, kitchen utensils, and candlesticks. This is expressly prohibited by the 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, s. 6. These prisoners are employed all day in a yard from which escape would be most easy; every facility being afforded for the prisoners getting away, if so disposed; but they appear so comfortable in their berths, and have so few restraints, and so little to do, that there is little inducement for them to run away.

The governor keeps no journal in which to record events of importance within the prison, or punishments for prison offences, inflicted by his authority, or that of the visiting justices, as required by the Gaol Acts. It is quite impossible to ascertain what kind of discipline is maintained, or how the prisoners are treated, for want of such a document. We however ascertained, by examination of the officers, that a prisoner before trial had recently been kept in a dark cell, on bread and water, for a week, and no entry of it was made in any prison record. We ourselves found a woman and a boy, sleeping each in a punishment cell; the woman had so slept for eleven nights, but she was allowed to pass the day in the females' ward; and no record of these punishments is kept.

We found two prisoners confined in two cells in the lower yard, which could be hardly considered better than mere out-houses; they are small, ill-ventilated, and miserable places, without bed or bedding of any kind, and having only straw for the prisoners to lie on, and were in a disgracefully dirty condition. They had each only an open pail for necessary purposes; and as this is emptied but once in the twenty-four hours, the cells were in a most offensive condition, from the effluvium arising from the contents of the open night buckets, as well as from the narrow dimensions of the cells, and the absence of proper ventilation. In these wretched places, hardly fit for the confinement of a prisoner under punishment even for a few hours, had these prisoners been kept for three days and nights, without quitting the cells for any purpose, not even for air or exercise, and on bread and water only. The male was a prisoner for trial; the female, a vagrant; they were under the surgeon's care for the itch; but we wonder that a medical man, or any of the prison authorities, should allow such places to be used for these purposes, and for the length of time for which we found them occupied. At our request, one of the visiting justices accompanied us to the cells, and he was as much surprised as ourselves. The male and female prisoner could communicate from cell to cell without effort; and being far removed from the occupied parts of the prison, they could converse together, without restraint, night and day.

The prison diet is supplied by the governor at 4½*d.* per head daily; this is expressly prohibited by the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, and by 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56.

There is no proper classification of prisoners, as required by these Acts.

There are no daily prayers, as required by these Acts.

There is no provision for the instruction of prisoners in reading, &c., as required by these Acts.

We had a long interview with the visiting justices of this prison, and brought under their notice the very many particulars in which the Gaol Acts were infringed, and the very discreditable condition in which we found the prison, with reference to some of the most important points of prison discipline. We found them well disposed to listen to our communication, and to remedy the evils of which we complained. But there is another departure from the Gaol Acts to which we must refer, and to which some of the existing irregularities may be ascribed. Two visiting justices are appointed for a month, for which time they serve, and are then superseded by other two justices. By the time, therefore, that a magistrate becomes acquainted with the condition of the prison, has discovered the existing evils, but before he can have applied a remedy, he goes out of office; another gentleman takes his place, and must go over the ground again; so that, in point of fact, little or nothing is, or can be done. By the Gaol Acts, visiting justices are to be appointed at each quarter sessions, and therefore must remain in office three months at least; and the universal practice is that they act for a year.

This is an important gaol, and therefore the greater necessity for a prompt and efficient remedy for the existing evils.

In 1838—204 prisoners were confined in it.
1839—274 ,,

and several of the prisoners for periods of from twelve to eighteen months.

The greatest number at any one time in 1838 was 45.
,, in 1839 was 45.
The daily average in 1838 was 31.
,, in 1839 was 28.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaos.

Kent.

Dover Town Gaol.

For statistical information as to the number of commitments, terms of imprisonment, ages, state of instruction, dietary, clothing and bedding, and expenses, we refer to the annexed Tables.

RETURN (A.)

PRISONERS in the Gaol of Dover, 26th November, 1840.

		Male.	Female.
Misdemeanors	Untried	..	..
	Convicted	5	..
Felons	Untried	8	1
	Convicted	5	4
Summary Convictions		2	3
Vagrants		..	2
Smugglers		1	..
Debtors		1	..
Deserters		2	..
	Total	24	10

Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Whether in Prison before, and how often.
T. R.	30	Assault	2 calendar months, hard labour	No.
J. L.	23	,,	3 calendar months, hard labour	Once before for the same offence
T. W.	26	,,	,, ,,	Transported seven years.
J. T.	20	,,	,, ,,	No.
W. I. L.	16	,,	3 calendar months	Once for deserting from the Union.
W. H.	42	Felony	12 calendar months, hard labour	No.
A. J. W.	24	,,	18 calendar months, hard labour	No.
N. M.	34	,,	3 calendar months, hard labour	No.
J. H.	18	,,	2 calendar months, hard labour	Once for felony.
W. F.	14	,,	6 calendar months, hard labour	No.
J. M.	34	,,	,, ,,	No.
D. J.	21	,,	,, ,,	Twice in the gaol at Sandwich.
T. H.	13	,,	,, ,,	No.
J. W.	11	,,	,, ,,	No.
J. H.	13	,,	,, ,,	Once vagrant, in the gaol, Dover
T. P.	38	,,	,, ,,	No.
H. W.	47	,,	,, ,,	Once assault, in the gaol, Dover
T. S.	35	,,	,, ,,	Twice, once in Dover and once Brixton.
T. R.	18	Misdemeanor	1 calendar month	Once in the gaol, Dover.
T. W.	23	,,	,,	No.
W. B.	37	Smuggler	4 calendar months	Once in the gaol, Dover.
J. H.	26	Debtor	20 days	Four times in the gaol, Dover.
M. D.	19	Deserter	,,	No.
E. W.	32	,,	,,	No.
M. M.	36	Assault	6 calendar months	No.
M. M.	38	,,	,,	No.
J. G.	32	Misdemeanor	3 calendar months	Nine times in the gaol, Dover.
H. N.	32	Vagrant	7 days hard labour	No.
A. H.	12	,,	2 calendar months, hard labour	Once assault in the gaol, Dover.
M. A. S.	21	Felony	12 calendar months, hard labour	No.
M. J.	20	,,	3 calendar months, hard labour	No.
A. R.	9	,,	3 calendar months	No.
P. D.	29	,,	3 calendar months, hard labour	No.

Return from the Town Gaol at Dover, Kent, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. I.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	35	8	16	1	51	9	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	59	10	69
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	40	10	23	1	63	11	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	11	1	74	12	86
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	30	6	6	..	36	6	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	10	1	46	7	53
6. „ Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	4	13
7. „ No Bills found	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. „ Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
9. „ Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. „ Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. „ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. „ Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. „ Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. „ Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	40	10	23	1	63	11	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	11	1	74	12	86
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	6	4	10

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	1	..	..	..	9	1

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Kent.
Dover
Town Gaol.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	38	10	4	..	42	10	52
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
8. Under the Larceny Act	4	..	3	..	7	..	7
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	17	5	5	1	22	6	28
11. For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12. As known or reputed thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	11	8	7	..	18	8	26
Total	93	24	19	1	112	25	137
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	14	..	14
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	14	..	14

No. 4. See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	151	33	30	2	181	35	216
3. Received from the Custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Received from the Custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	4	4	3	..	7	4	11
Total	183	42	33	2	216	44	260
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Total of Debtors and Criminals	197	42	33	2	230	44	274
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.*—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Dover Town Gaol,

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	1	2	2	16	3	19
3. Summary Convictions	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19	2	2	2	21	4	25
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	20	2	2	2	22	4	26
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	20	3	12	1	8	3	14	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	11
2. Ditto, after Trial	1	..	4	2	2	1	4	..	8	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	5
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	28	7	32	9	23	7	3	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	24

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
2. Ditto, after Trial	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	4	1	6	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	64	12	76
2. Ditto, after Trial	36	6	42
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	112	25	137
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	10	1	11

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	1	9	1	10
17 Years and under 21	17	3	..	..	17	3	20
21 Years and under 30	18	3	..	..	18	3	21
30 Years and upwards	23	3	..	..	23	3	26
Total	58	9	11	1	69	10	79

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
17 Years and under 21	20	9	..	..	20	9	29
21 Years and under 30	31	1	..	..	31	1	32
30 Years and upwards	42	14	..	..	42	14	56
Total	93	24	19	1	112	25	137

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	15	2	2	..	17	2	19
Can Read only	7	3	2	..	9	3	12
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	33	4	7	1	40	5	45
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	58	9	11	1	69	10	79

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	30	7	1	1	31	8	39
Infirmary Cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	1	1	1	5	2	7
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	20	3	1	..	21	3	24
Twice	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Thrice	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	29	6	1	..	30	6	36

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Dover Town Gaol.

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	110	26	8	..	118	26	144
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Employed	73	16	25	2	98	18	116
Total	183	42	33	2	216	44	260

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	..	..	5	..	5	..	5

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	12	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	18	..	18
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet (the same Prisoners as in the Dark Cells)	12	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	18	..	18
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	36	..	36

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	35	8	43
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	25	2	27
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..	2
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	1	..	1

No. 18. Clothing and Bedding.

Each Male and Female Prisoner is furnished with a bed, 2 blankets, a rug, and a pillow; the other articles are not at present furnished.

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Dover Town Gaol.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	205	10	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	10	8	0
,, Bedding	8	0	0
,, Straw	3	16	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	14	3
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	2	0
,, Fuel	30	5	3
,, Soap	5	18	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	13	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	1	4	0
,, Books	1	2	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	2	7	0
,, Officers' Salaries	235	10	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	83	6	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	40	9	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	11	12	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	647	17	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	6	4	0
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per head per annum	6	16	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per annum	0	1	4

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat uncooked	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	
Men Women Boys	140	9	7	..	..	14	None, except ordered by the surgeon.		Salt.
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men Women Boys	The	same	as	above.					

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart. The Meat allowed the Prisoners is made into Soup.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
William Molland	Governor	55	1826	95	0	0	Fees about 8	0	0	103	0	0	2*s.* on every indictment, and 4*d.* every recognizance; apartments, soap, fuel, and candles, estimated at £15.
Sarah Molland	Matron	49	1832	10	0	0	..			10	0	0	..
John Coulthard	Turnkey	27	1837	52	10	0	..			52	10	0	Apartments, fuel, and candles, estimated at £12.
Edw. George Boys	Chaplain	30	1838	40	0	0	..			40	0	0	..
John Standen	Surgeon	30	1838	30	0	0	..			30	0	0	No salary. The surgeon is paid according to his attendance and the medicines supplied.
Total	..	..	..	227	10	0	8	0	0	235	10	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	7	10	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	0	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	12	0	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	3	4	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	100	16	0
Other Receipts	60	9	0
Total	£184	19	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	647	17	0
Total Receipts of ditto	184	19	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	462	18	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6	4	0
Total	£469	2	0

Note.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day.
About 9*d*.

SURREY.

Surrey.
Horsemonger-lane County Gaol.

Horsemonger Lane Gaol.

The only alteration in the construction of the prison since the date of our last Report has been the erection of a vestry-room adjoining the chapel.

The discipline of the prison remains as described in our previous Reports, with such exceptions as the Act of 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, and the introduction of certain new rules in the prison regulations have rendered necessary.

Four officers (viz., three male and one female) have been appointed in consequence of the discontinuance of the services of prisoners in the discipline of the prison. One male officer has sole charge of the infirmary; another attends to the cleansing of the prisoners on their admission; and a third acts as turnkey and schoolmaster when there are any boys in the prison. A female officer attends the female infirmary.

An officer is not required to be constantly present with the prisoners in the day room, but he is directed to visit them occasionally. The seven classes on the male side are in this manner superintended by five officers, and the three classes of females by the matron and her assistant.

There are two night watchmen, but they do not go into the interior of the prison.

The numbers in confinement in the last year have admitted of each criminal prisoner having a separate sleeping cell on the male side, but on the female department of the prison three women have frequently been placed in one cell.

Such untried prisoners as maintain themselves are allowed to receive from their friends a pint of beer daily; but not one in ten avail themselves of the privilege.

Prisoners committed for indecent assaults are invariably kept apart by the governor immediately on their reception, and he obtains from a visiting justice authority to continue to confine them separate.

From the crowded state of the debtors' side of the prison (139 being in custody) the governor has been compelled, for want of room, to remove 27 debtors to sleep on the criminal side, and in the room under that occupied as the female infirmary. The disorder consequent upon the large assemblage of debtors, always confined in this prison (already described in our Reports) is materially increased by the numbers of friends who daily visit them. One of the officers lately counted not less than 300 visitors passing in and out of the gate in the course of one hour, and it is quite impracticable to prevent their bringing in prohibited articles. Great credit is due to the governor for the firmness and vigilance with which he manages to preserve any degree of order among them.

The late chaplain of this prison retired from his duties in May last. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Benson. This gentleman has no other professional duties. On Sundays there are two full services, and two sermons, morning and afternoon. On the Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday mornings, he reads a selection of prayers from the Liturgy and delivers a sermon, and on Tuesday and Thursday there is a full morning service. After service, the chaplain visits every part of the criminal prison, infirmaries, &c., and makes a point to see every prisoner. He has frequent communications in private with individual prisoners, and he distributes among the prisoners generally suitable books, and attends the school when there are any juvenile prisoners in confinement. The chaplain also frequently visits the debtors' side, and has caused every apartment to be furnished with Bibles and Prayer Books. A vestry room has been erected adjoining the chapel, for his accommodation in seeing prisoners in private.

For statistical information respecting this prison as to the number of commitments, dietary, health, terms of imprisonment, and expenses, we refer to the subjoined Return.

List of Prisoners employed in the Service of the Prison in Horsemonger Lane Gaol on the 30th of June, 1840.—None.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger-lane County Gaol.

APPROPRIATION of the Prisoners in Horsemonger Lane Gaol on the 30th June, 1840.

Ward.		Description of Offenders.	Numbers.
Females	1	Charged with felony	19
	2	„ misdemeanor	11
	3	Convicted of misdemeanor	1
Males	4	„ „	7
	5	„ „	16
	6	Charged with misdemeanors, and deserters	18
	7	„ felony	17
	8	„ „	17
	9	„ „ (for re-examination)	7
	10	Boys charged with felony	3
Male infirmary		Criminals	6
„		Debtor	1
Female infirmary		Criminal	1
Debtors' wards.	Male side.	Master debtors	34
		Common debtors	79
	Female side.	Female debtors	9
		Total	246

STATEMENT of the particulars of Punishment inflicted for Prison Offences in Horsemonger Lane Gaol, from the 1st January to the 30th of June, 1840.

Nature of the Offence.	Numbers.	Punishment.
Insolent behaviour to prison officers	11	Generally by confinement to cells upon bread and water only, for periods not exceeding three days, except in a few cases where the punishment has been by stoppage of diet only.
Defacing the walls and doors of cells	3	
Quarrelsome behaviour	27	
Climbing on class walls	6	
Assaulting fellow prisoners	5	
Noisy behaviour in day-rooms and sleeping cells.	29	
Bad language	5	
Stealing from fellow prisoner	2	
Wilfully damaging County property	4	
Gaming	2	
Misbehaviour on going to chapel	2	
Total	96	

November 7, 1840.

JOHN KEENE, *Governor.*

CATALOGUE of Books admitted into Horsemonger Lane Gaol for the use of the Prisoners, and distributed by the Chaplain.

Holy Bible.
New Testament.
Common Prayer Book.
Scripture Help.
National School Books.
Homilies.
Archbishop Leighton on the Lord's Prayer.
Fletcher's Address.
Cottage Sermons.
Condemned Cell.
Ostervald's Abridgment of the Bible.
Heywood's Closet Prayer.
Bowen's Companion.
Davy's Conversations.
Great Importance.
Horne's Psalms.
Welton's Lives.
Lyttelton's St. Paul.
Travel's Lectures.
Repository.
Bingley's Travellers.
Always Happy.
Beauties of History.
Sherlock's Trial.
Lollards.
Queen Mary.
Venn's Duty.
Elijah.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.
Richmond's Annals.
Lives of Reformers.
Oston on Eternity.
Come and Welcome.
Doddridge's Evidences.
Burder's Sermons.
Four Volumes of Tracts.
Abbott's Young Christian.
Werdon on Types.
Two Apprentices.

RETURN from the County Gaol at Horsemonger-lane, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	28	7	18	10	46	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	47	18	65
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	20	2	5	6	514	148	129	100	668	256	3	..	..	..	107	20	9	..	119	20	787	276	1,063
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	3	...	2	1	24	8	29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	38
Total . .	20	2	8	6	544	156	171	118	743	282	3	..	..	..	108	21	9	..	120	21	863	303	1,166
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	14	2	1	..	294	73	32	7	341	82	3	..	..	..	73	10	1	..	77	10	418	92	510
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	6	..	2	..	57	31	19	4	84	35	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	89	35	124
7. ,, No Bills found . .	..	..	..	1	36	10	3	..	39	11	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	7	2	46	13	59
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . .	..	..	5	5	2	..	96	89	103	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	105	94	199
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	1
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial . . .	..	..	..	..	131	30	9	4	140	34	..	..	..	..	24	9	1	..	25	9	165	43	208
13. ,, Bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	23	12	12	14	35	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	39	26	65
Total . .	20	2	8	6	544	156	171	118	743	282	3	..	..	..	108	21	9	..	120	21	863	303	1,166
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	24	686	259	945

—	Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	3	2	..	..	..	3	2

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	29	11	..	..	29	11	40
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	37	..	..	..	37	..	37
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. ,, Revenue Laws	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
5. ,, Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. ,, Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. ,, Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. ,, Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	226	1	12	..	238	1	239
11. For want of Sureties	104	34	..	..	104	34	138
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	370	36	12	..	382	36	418
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	4	1	2	..	6	1	7

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	141	10	151
1. On Mesne Process	6	..	6
2. In Execution { From Superior Courts	224	8	232
2. In Execution { From Courts of Requests	888	125	1,013
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	4	9	13
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side	3	..	3
5. For non-payment of Poors' Rates	9	..	9
Total	1,134	142	1,276

No. 4, See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the year { Prisoners for Trial	46	17	1	1	47	18	65
1. In custody at the commencement of the year { Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
1. In custody at the commencement of the year { Summary Convictions	29	11	..	..	29	11	40
1. In custody at the commencement of the year { For Re-examination	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	1,067	301	131	20	1,198	321	1,519
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns { Convicted Prisoners	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns { Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	519	236	173	24	692	260	952
Total	1,675	569	305	45	1,980	614	2,594
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	141	10	..	..	141	10	151
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	1,134	142	..	..	1,134	142	1,276
Total of Debtors and Criminals	2,950	721	305	45	3,255	756	4,021
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	35	23	4	..	39	26	65
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
3. Summary Convictions	24	4	2	..	26	4	30
4. Committed for Re-examination	2	3	1	2	3	5	8
Total	62	35	7	2	69	37	106
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	103	11	..	..	103	11	114
Total of Debtors and Females	165	46	7	2	172	48	220
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..		..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	307	107	241	95	124	45	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	679	247
2. Ditto after Trial	20	11	14	10	23	7	33	8	103	22	52	14	20	2	1	..	..	..	266	74
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	147	14	102	1	57	4	33	2	24	14	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	370	36

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	48	2	16	6	9	..	..	..	2	..	75	8

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	57	13	39	5	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	21
2. Ditto after Trial	15	2	12	2	6	..	3	..	17	5	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	60	10
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	795	268	1,063
2. Ditto after Trial	326	84	410
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	382	36	418
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	92	8	100

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	51	7	51	7	58
14 Years and under 17	..	..	63	12	63	12	76
17 Years and under 21	264	74	..	..	264	74	338
21 Years and under 30	278	98	..	..	278	98	376
30 Years and upwards	155	93	..	..	155	93	248
Total	697	265	119	20	816	285	1,101

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
17 Years and under 21	76	4	..	..	76	4	80
21 Years and under 30	189	7	..	..	189	7	196
30 Years and upwards	105	25	..	..	105	25	130
Total	370	36	12	..	382	36	418

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	253	85	38	8	291	93	384
Can Read only	77	62	29	4	106	66	172
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	283	95	45	7	328	102	430
Can Read and Write well	84	23	7	1	91	24	115
Total	697	265	119	20	816	285	1,101

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	135	10	7	..	142	10	152
Can Read only	22	7	1	..	23	7	30
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	196	15	4	..	200	15	215
Can Read and Write well	17	4	..	..	17	4	21
Total	370	36	12	..	382	36	418

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infirmary Cases	83	33	6	2	89	35	124
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	8	1	2	..	10	1	11
Deaths	2	2	..	..	2	2	4

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No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	136	30	34	2	170	32	202
Twice	55	11	10	..	65	11	76
Thrice	26	5	6	..	32	5	37
Four times or more	49	44	2	..	51	44	95
Total	266	90	52	2	318	92	410

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	319	12	29	..	348	12	360
Not Employed	1,356	557	276	45	1,632	602	2 234
Total	1,675	569	305	45	1,980	614	2,594

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	29	10	21	2	50	12	62

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	8	..	37	..	45	..	45
Total	8	..	37	..	45	..	45

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	10	1	..	..	4	..	14	1	15
Solitary Cells	17	..	106	20	6	..	125	2	254	22	276
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	..	121	21	6	..	129	2	273	23	296

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	148	27	175
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	84	24	108
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	140	14	154
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	95	8	103

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	Articles of clothing are distributed to distressed Prisoners only.		M.	F.
Night Caps		Shifts	..	..
Day Caps		Beds	1	1
Jackets		Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats		Rugs	1	1
Trowsers		Sheets	..	..
Shirts		Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings		Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs		Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes		,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs		,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns		,, Sheets	..	1
Petticoats		,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto		,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,023	5	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	108	9	10
,, Bedding	45	0	0
,, Straw	..		
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	23	4	7½
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	174	2	0
,, Soap	54	0	0
,, Candles, Oil and Gas	64	1	5
,, Washing	..		
,, Water Rent	20	0	0
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	10	2	7
,, Printing Calendars	64	4	0
,, Books	19	1	10
,, Furniture and Utensils	65	2	1
,, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	1,545	18	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
Total Cost of the Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	88	2	3
Total Cost of the Removal of Transported Convicts	98	7	4
Total Cost of Sundries not mentioned	106	16	8½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,509	18	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	1,096	15	11
*See Note.**—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	19	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	..		
Criminals' Bedding	1	5	10
Debtors' Bedding	0	15	2
Male Clothing (entire dress)	0	9	3
Female ditto (ditto)	0	11	10½

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

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No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
S. R., (debtor) . . .	43	2d December, 1838	Bad	50 days .	Disease of the womb.
E. S., (criminal) . .	29	13th March, 1839 .	,,	33 days .	Consumption.
T. T., (criminal) . .	40	6th April, ,,	,,	10 days .	Depression of the nervous system.
W. H., (debtor) . .	45	1st June, ,,	,,	63 days .	Diarrhœa.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women . . .									
Boys									
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	168	16	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
Women . . .									
Boys									

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made from the Liquor in which the Meat was boiled, and thickened with Scotch Barley and Vegetables from the Prison Garden.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank-Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Keene . .	Governor .	39	6th Jan. 1834	460 0 0	..	460 0 0	The Governor has a residence within the prison and is allowed coals, candles, bread, and washing; he receives fees for copies of causes and commitments from persons requiring the same, and for removing of Debtors per writs of Habeas Corpus or otherwise, and has been in receipt of emoluments from letting of bedding to Debtors. The Matron, Clerk, Turnkeys, and Watchmen are each allowed bread, the annual value of which to each officer is about £4 13s., and is included in the cost for Prison Diet. The Matron, Chief Turnkey, and Female Turnkey are allowed coals and candles, and have each a residence within the Gaol. The other Turnkeys and Day Watchmen lodge within the Gaol.
William Mann .	Chaplain .	80	Michaelmas Session, 1804.	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
Robert Malcolm .	Surgeon .	46	Easter Session, 1835.	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Richard James Cooner.	Secretary to the Visiting Magistrates	..	Midsummer Sessions, 1833	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Samuel Chester .	Governor's Clerk and Storekeeper	51	August, 1833	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
Jane Dodd . .	Matron . .	47	Michaelmas Session, 1833	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
Thomas Bennett .	Chief Turnkey	49	February, 1814	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Walter Moorton .	Lodge Turnkey	30	October, 1835	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
James Smith Baron (resigned).	Turnkey . .	30	Sept., 1836 .	1 2 0 for 48	per week, weeks.	52 16 0	
Charles Maynard .	Ditto . . .	32	March, 1837	52 8 0	..	52 8 0	
Charles Stephen Fryer.	Ditto . . .	27	January, 1838	47 4 0	..	47 4 0	
Isaac Rake (resigned).	Ditto . . .	26	7th Sept., 1839	0 18 0 for	per week, 2 weeks.	1 16 0	
George Hallett .	Ditto . . .	32	21st Sept. 1839	0 18 0 for	per week, 1 week.	0 18 0	
Henry Tavener .	Day Watchman.	40	Sept., 1836 .	44 4 0	..	44 4 0	
George Stevens .	Ditto . . .	26	Nov., 1835 .	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
John Driver . .	Night Watchman.	52	April, 1835 .	38 18 0	..	38 18 0	
Robert Cole . .	Ditto . . .	58	March, 1837 .	38 18 0	..	38 18 0	
Mary Morris . .	Female Turnkey.	52	Sept. 1837 .	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
	Occasional Watchmen.	..	..	..	..	8 8 0	
			Total . £	..	..	1545 18 0	

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No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	11	9	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	9	8	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	18	10	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the removal of Transports	98	7	4
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	10	18	6
Other Receipts		..	
Total	148	12	10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£	s.	d
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,509	18	4
Total Receipts of Ditto	148	12	10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,361	5	6
Repairs. Alterations, and Additions	1,096	15	11
Grand Total	4,458	1	5

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day. As a majority of the Sheriffs' Debtors, and many of the untried Prisoners support themselves, the cost of each Prisoner per day cannot be correctly ascertained.

House of Correction, Brixton.

House of Correction, Brixton.

Alterations.

The only alterations which have taken place in point of construction since our last Report have been the extension of the wall which divides the yards No. 7 and 8; by which means the women in No. 8 yard have no opportunity at any time of seeing any male prisoner in the adjoining yard. Boards have been placed over the entrance of the women's yards, to prevent persons coming into the prison with carts, on the business of the mill, seeing any of the female prisoners when on the wheel.

Prisoners employed in the garden.

Prisoners are occasionally employed as heretofore in the inner garden, three at a time, and also in the exterior garden. As many as eight or nine prisoners have worked at one time in the outer garden; an officer is always with the prisoners when so employed.

Arrangements to prevent male prisoners from seeing female prisoners.

Further arrangements have been made, with the view of preventing the male prisoners, and also the occasional visitors to the matron, seeing the female prisoners, as described in our last Report. The matron is no longer allowed a female prisoner to attend her; but has a paid servant. The tea and broth for the infirmary, formerly prepared in the matron's kitchen, are now made in the cook-house, and the matron's servant takes it from the cook. Male prisoners continue to carry the coals and food for the female prisoners to the door of the circular passage. The whitewashing in the female side is still performed by male prisoners, two or three times in the course of the year, as described in our last Report.

Prisoners as cleaners.

A prisoner is employed as a cleaner in the cook-house; he also keeps the chaplain's and turnkey's rooms in order, and lights the office fire, &c.

Another prisoner is employed from ten to one o'clock, and for about an hour in the afternoon, in cleaning the bath-room, receiving-room, hospital, &c.

There is also a prisoner employed as a cleaner in each yard.

These prisoners have no remuneration for their services.

Prisoners are no longer employed as nurses in the infirmary; one of the officers acts as a nurse in the male, and the matron's servant in the female infirmary.

Surgeon.

The surgeon sees every prisoner when in solitary confinement; but he does not visit those who may be in their cells under punishment.

The rule requiring that prisoners shall be called by numbers instead of by names is in operation here: each prisoner has a short canvas frock (made in the prison at a cost of 15*d.* each) on which the number is marked.

Appointment of Officers.

Six officers (five male and one female) have been appointed in consequence of the discontinuance of prisoners' services. The matron has been allowed a remuneration in lieu of the attendance of a female prisoner. The practice of female prisoners washing for the officers has been discontinued, and an allowance made to them instead.

Handcuffs.

The sixth rule of the sixth section of 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, which prohibits a prisoner being kept in irons for a longer period than twenty-four hours, without an order in writing from a visiting justice has been regarded, except in the case of placing handcuffs on a prisoner. Handcuffs have not at this House of Correction, and some other prisons, been considered as coming under the denomination of irons. This is quite a misapprehension. The literal and obvious meaning of the 4 Geo. IV, c. 64, s. 10, and 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, s. 10, rule 6, is to place a restriction on the power of the governor as to the use of every description of iron on the person of a prisoner, in order to avoid the abuse which might arise from his doing so. Now the handcuffing of the wrists behind (a punishment occasionally inflicted) is in most cases very painful to endure even for the space of twenty-four hours, and a much more severe punishment than placing fetters on the legs; it therefore requires the interposition of the law to prevent abuse; and on all occasions in which handcuffs are used in prisons it is incumbent on the governors to consider them as irons, and accordingly to limit the use of them to twenty-four hours, unless authorized to continue them by an order in writing of a visiting justice, the same being recorded in the journal of punishments.

New regulation.

An excellent regulation has originated in this prison, requiring the governor to communicate to the friends of juvenile prisoners the day on which they will be discharged, in order that

parties may have the opportunity of attending at the prison to receive them, and thus prevent their falling into improper company.

It is notorious at some prisons, especially in and near the metropolis, that the depraved connexions of a prisoner are in the habit, on the day of their discharge, of watching for them at the prison-gate; and the receivers of stolen goods and keepers of brothels have often been known to be in attendance, and to have at once hurried the liberated prisoner to his or her former haunts of vice and depredation. To diminish this evil the visiting justices resolved—

"That in order to prevent as far as possible the temptations to which prisoners are known to be exposed on their discharge from gaol by the corrupt influence of evil-disposed persons, the governor be requested to inform the relatives and friends of all prisoners under the age of 21 years, at what time such discharge will take place; in the hope that they will see the necessity of being in attendance to receive them, and of using their utmost endeavours to prevent their returning to their former vicious pursuits."

In order to give effect to this minute, the governor, on the arrival of prisoners under 21 years of age, endeavours to learn the residence of their parents or friends, and if he be satisfied that they are not of a disreputable character, he fills up and sends to them the following printed note, which is appended to the printed resolution of the magistrates:—

"In compliance with the above resolution, the governor, Lieutenant Sibley, informs the relatives and friends of that he will be discharged from the House of Correction, at Brixton, on the at o'clock in the noon."

This plan has been in operation about six months, since which about 500 letters have been sent. The effect has proved highly beneficial. Formerly, about one parent in six or seven would attend to receive young prisoners; now the proportion is at least about one in three or four. On the morning of our inspection five female prisoners had been discharged; the friends of four of whom, viz., J. R., aged 17; C. D., aged 18; E. M., 16; A. H., 18; were in attendance for them at the prison. One woman had travelled a distance of twenty-two miles, to bring her daughter home.

The letter is sent immediately on the commitment of a prisoner, an arrangement which the governor considers to be more advantageous than postponing the notice until the approach of the prisoner's discharge, especially in the case of such prisoners as may have absconded from their friends.

The general health of the prison has been good. The damp state of some of the lower cells was evident on our inspection: and the surgeon stated to us that he had represented the circumstance to the visiting justices. He is of opinion that serious injury might arise to a prisoner's health from this dampness, although he states that no case of the kind has actually occurred. Health.

A curious fact is mentioned in the governor's journal, showing the backwardness of prisoners when working in association, to perform a moderate day's work at picking oakum. H. C., a young able-bodied active man produced 3 lbs. 2 ozs. of oakum, whereas two other men, who it seems had endeavoured to excel each other, produced the one 14 lbs., and the other 13 lbs. 6 ozs. In general, it is considered at this prison that 5 lbs. is a good day's work for an able-bodied young person with fair yarns.

For statistical information respecting this prison as to the number of commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, terms of imprisonment, and expenses we refer to the annexed tables.

Return from the County House of Correction at Brixton, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	95	50	32	3	127	53	180
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	17	..	1	..	18	..	18
4. Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	370	109	67	16	437	125	562
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed thieves	148	45	77	9	225	54	279
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	486	555	197	37	683	592	1,275
Total	1,023	709	342	62	1,365	771	2,136
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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ЮME DISTRICT.

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4,* See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	55	20	15	2	70	22	92
Summary Convictions	95	50	32	3	127	53	180
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	1,023	709	342	62	1,365	771	2,136
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	283	63	69	11	352	74	426
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,456	842	458	78	1,914	920	2,834
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	1,456	842	458	78	1,914	920	2,834
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	87	30	13	..	100	30	130
3. Summary Convictions	68	21	22	4	90	25	115
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	155	51	35	4	190	55	245
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	155	51	35	4	190	55	245
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	3	1	12	4	26	6	24	6	132	26	74	15	12	5	..	..	..	..	283	63
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	224	111	353	273	286	235	93	49	66	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1023	709

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial .	9	..	17	4	4	..	4	1	21	6	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	69	11
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	93	15	93	29	86	16	51	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	62

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	352	74	426
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	1,365	771	2,136
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	51	11	51	11	62
12 Years and under 14	..	..	82	8	82	8	90
14 Years and under 17	..	..	209	43	209	43	252
17 Years and under 21	299	215	..	..	290	215	506
21 Years and under 30	370	279	..	..	370	279	649
30 Years and upwards	363	215	..	..	363	215	578
Total . . .	1,023	709	342	62	1,365	771	2,136

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	376	268	177	46	553	314	867
Can Read only	120	209	71	9	191	218	409
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . .	431	207	90	7	521	214	735
Can Read and Write well	96	25	4	..	100	25	125
Total . . .	1,023	709	342	62	1,355	771	2,136

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No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	221	136	38	6	259	142	401
Infirmary Cases	42	21	7	1	49	22	71
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	17	11	3	..	20	11	31
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	206	134	74	12	280	146	426
Twice	66	64	33	2	99	66	165
Thrice	23	35	15	..	38	35	73
Four times or more	21	120	18	..	39	120	159
Total	316	353	140	14	456	367	823

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	1432	835	437	74	1869	909	2778
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not employed { wholly	15	6	19	4	34	10	44
Not employed { partly	9	1	2	..	11	1	12
Total	1456	842	458	78	1914	920	2834

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year { wholly	15	6	19	4	34	10	44
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year { partly	9	1	2	..	11	1	12

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped in the Prison	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
Privately	5	..	38	..	43	..	43
Total	5	..	45	..	50	..	50

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No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	191	959
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4114
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	769	191	5074

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	266	85	351
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	193	72	265
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps, Day Caps, Jackets, Waistcoats, Trowsers, Shirts, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Shoes, Clogs, Gowns, Petticoats, Flannel ditto, Shifts, Beds, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Infirmary Beds, ,, Blankets, ,, Rugs, ,, Sheets, ,, Pillow Cases, ,, Towels	No regular clothing is allowed to the Males, except a weekly change of Shirts in Summer, and Shirts and Stockings in Winter.	The Females have a complete dress varying with the season.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1790	16	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	170	17	5
,, Bedding	26	17	0
,, Straw	11	14	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	4	8	4
,, Medicines	30	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	4	10
,, Fuel	209	2	10
,, Soap	24	5	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	34	18	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	23	8	10
,, Books			
,, Furniture	19	10	2
,, Rates and Taxes	4	15	3
,, Officers' Salaries	1940	7	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	298	7	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4590	13	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	..		
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum (Females)	7	3	0
(Males)	5	11	7
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	..		

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

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No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
A. T.	60	4th February, 1839	Very unwell .	11 days . . .	Debility.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	(See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	12	3	..	9	16½	..	..	16 ozs. of cooked beef, 5½ pints of gruel, and 3 pints of soup to 17 prisoners employed as monitors. 4 ozs. of cooked beef, with a similar quantity of soup and gruel to 12 prisoners as wardsmen.
Women . . .	112								
Boys	168								
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Women . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and Quantity of Meat per Quart.)

The Soup is made with half the Liquor of the previous boiling of Beef, with the addition of 2 ozs. of Split Peas for each Prisoner, and a few Vegetables from the Garden, and seasoned with Salt and Pepper.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . .	7½	126	7½ in.	48	Males, one-third. Females, equal.	13,500	M. 9,000 F. 6,750	Not recorded.	To grinding corn and pumping water, if necessary; also to working a fly-regulator occasionally.
February . .	8¾					15,750	M. 10,500 F. 7,875		
March . .	9¾					17,550	M. 11,700 F. 8,775		
April . . .	10					18,000	M. 12,000 F. 9,000		
May . . .									
June . . .									
July . . .									
August . .									
September .									
October . .	9¾					17,550	M. 11,700 F. 8,775		
November .	8¼					15,750	M. 10,500 F. 7,875		
December .	7½					13,500	M. 9,000 F. 6,750		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Sibly	Governor	42	Feb., 1832	275 0 0	66 15 10	341 15 10	The emoluments here stated arise from a percentage on the prisoners' earnings, and an allowance for travelling expenses. The Governor has also a residence, washing, coals, candles, bread, and vegetables from the garden.
George Allen	Chaplain	42	April, 1837	225 0 0	..	225 0 0	
William Gardner	Surgeon	58	June, 1819	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	Has £30 per annum for medicines, charged in Table, No. 19.
W. T. Hope	Secretary to Visitors.	58	July, 1820	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Jannet Freeman	Matron	42	April, 1837	80 0 0	7 16 0	87 16 0	3*s.* per week as Schoolmistress. The Matron has also residence, washing, candles, fuel, bread, and vegetables.
W. B. Stiles	Principal Turnkey.	46	October, 1834	87 17 6	..	87 17 6	2*s.* 6*d.* each for whipping boys.
J. T. Breeze	Lodge ditto	36	October, 1833	48 11 5	6 10 0	55 1 5	The Lodge Turnkey has also residence, fuel, candles, and bread.
Susannah Twoart	Women's ditto	42	April, 1835	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Elizabeth Marks	Ditto	47	Feb., 1837	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Mary Gooding	Ditto	48	August, 1838.	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Charles Martin	Men's ditto	41	July, 1823	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
John Mason	Ditto	69	Nov., 1825	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
George Twoart	Ditto	37	April, 1835	37 15 0	..	37 15 0	
John Langdon	Ditto	..	Dec., 1832	61 17 6	..	61 17 6	
Thomas Sharpels	Ditto	46	August, 1832.	61 17 6	..	61 17 6	
James Marks	Ditto	45	June, 1835	60 7 6	..	60 7 6	
Bartley Ellis	Ditto	37	June, 1835	60 7 6	..	60 7 6	
James Barker	Ditto	53	Feb., 1837	56 0 0	..	56 0 0	
Richard Taylor	Ditto	36	May, 1839	18 14 4	..	18 14 4	
T. R. Bowker	Ditto and Schoolmaster.	48	January, 1835	61 17 6	7 16 0	69 13 6	3*s.* per week as Schoolmaster.
William Cox	Cook	41	May, 1823	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
James Manning	Miller	51	October, 1821	62 8 0	..	62 8 0	
Samuel Marks	Assistant ditto	15	May, 1837	13 0 0	..	13 0 0	
Richard Chalcroft	Baker	34	May, 1822	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
Ann Beard	Turnkeys, pro tem.	..	..	..	..	0 8 7	
Elizabeth Perkins		..	..	..	..	1 2 11	
James Perkins		..	..	..	..	3 8 7	
						1,847 3 8	
All the above Officers, except Chaplain, Surgeon, and Secretary, are allowed 1½ lb. of Bread per day, which, at the estimated price, amounts to						93 3 4	
						1,940 7 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	288 3 0
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	0 6 0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	1 8 11
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	10 0 0
Total	299 17 11

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,590 13 1
Total Receipts of ditto	299 17 11
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,290 15 2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	..
Grand Total	4,290 15 2

Note.—Divide this Sum by the Aggregate Number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Divide by 96,655, will give 10¾*d.*

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GUILDFORD.

We refer to the supplement to our Second Report, page 418, for a full account of the construction and discipline of this prison.

There has been no late alteration in the buildings.

At our last inspection the following prisoners were in custody :—

Classification of Prisoners.

Males.		
Class No. 1. . . .	29	
„ 2. . . .	19	
„ 3. . . .	23	
„ 4. . . .	21	
„ 5. . . .	21	
Infirmary	2	
	——	115
Females.		
Class No. 6. . . .	16	
„ 7. . . .	19	
Infirmary	5	
	——	30
		145

Felons and misdemeanants work together during the day. Male prisoners under summary convictions are kept separate from felons and misdemeanants ; but there is no classification of this kind among the female prisoners in the day-time.

Among the male prisoners we found,

In No. 1 Class,	5	cells occupied at night each by	3	prisoners (all boys.)
2 „	2	„	3.	
3 „	4	„	3.	
3 „	1	„	4.	
4 „	2	„	3.	lads of 16 and 17 years of age.
5 „	2	„	3.	

Among the females,—

No. 6 Class,	6	„	2 prisoners.
6 „	1	„	3.
7 „	3	„	2.
7 „	1	„	3.

Communication of Prisoners.

It is obvious that whatever restraints may be imposed on the prisoners by the silent discipline during the day, there are no means of preventing intercourse between them when they are confined together at night. Indeed, the construction of the cells is such, that were each prisoner confined separately, there would be ample facilities for communication from cell to cell.

Appointment of Officers.

Three male officers have been appointed in consequence of the discontinuance of prisoners as wardsmen, &c. ; but there has been no additional female officer.

Grinding of Corn.

The application of the power of the tread-wheel to the grinding of corn for customers outside the prison is attended with many inconveniences to the discipline ; and the profit, after payment of expenses, is stated to be so trifling, that we think the question of the discontinuance of the practice well worthy the consideration of the magistrates. It gives rise to the employment of prisoners in the entrance-court in a very objectionable manner. In drawing the carts from the mill-house to the gate, the prisoners have necessarily the means of communicating with each other. They pass and repass the end of the airing yards attached to the male and female wards, and which are separated from the entrance court only by open iron railings. Nor is this the only opportunity which the men so employed have of seeing the women. Female prisoners before trial, and occasionally other women, are, for the want of room and the proper means of classification, placed in the infirmary ; but in these cases they take their dinners in the female prison dining room, in proceeding to and from which they have to traverse the entrance court. They have, therefore, not only the opportunity of seeing any of the men, should there happen to be any in the airing yards, but they must necessarily meet the male prisoners who are employed in the entrance court. The section of the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, which requires the sexes to be confined so completely apart that they shall not even see each other, is thus disregarded.

Employment of Prisoners.

Six of the tread-wheel labourers, when on the relay, are employed in the entrance court, besides a prisoner who is appointed to remove corn from the lodge to the mill, and who is altogether excused from tread-wheel labour. A prisoner is also employed as a cook, and another as his assistant. The impropriety of employing prisoners in this capacity may be seen by the following entry in the Governor's Journal :—" March 13. Removed J. C. from his situation as cook, to labour on the tread-wheel, for secreting a part of the meat which had been cooked for the prisoners ; also for taking a part of the oatmeal which had been weighed out for the gruel, and making a pudding of the same."

We find that a prisoner has been employed as a nurse in the infirmary. This is decidedly at variance with the 4th rule of section 6 of the 2d and 3d Vic., c. 56, by which it is enacted

that no prisoner shall be employed in the discipline of the prison, or in the service of any other prisoner.

Prisoners are still occasionally employed outside the walls, in the potatoe ground adjoining the prison.

There is no reception ward at the entrance of this prison; an apartment in the infirmary being used for the purpose. The situation of the infirmary (which, as we have shown, is not confined to the use of the sick) is very objectionable, the building being remote from inspection, and there being no officer stationed there by day. The front window of the female infirmary is but 3 feet 2 inches from that of the male infirmary. There is no obstruction to any conversation, however improper, which may take place among the prisoners confined in the same room; and it is obvious that the sexes may exchange communications by the windows. Infirmary.

The chaplain speaks with great satisfaction of the manner in which his services are received by the prisoners generally, and of the favourable effects produced on the younger prisoners by the school. We think that much more advantage would arise from his labours than at present, if a vestry-room were assigned to him for his exclusive use, in which he could hold private conferences with the prisoners for the purposes of admonition and instruction. At present, he has no accommodation of this kind. A vestry room has been lately built at Horsemonger Lane gaol, and there is also one at the Brixton House of Correction. Chaplain.

The governor thinks that much advantage has arisen from the new regulation of calling the prisoners by numbers instead of by names.

The portion of the earnings (20 per cent.) formerly allowed to the governor has been discontinued since the Act 2d and 3d Vic. c. 56, came into operation; and he has received a compensation on this account, as well as in lieu of the advantage which he has hitherto had from the prisoners washing for him.

Twenty only of the eighty-nine cells in this prison are glazed.

For statistical information respecting this house of correction, as to the number of commitments, dietary, tread-wheel labour, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, terms of imprisonment, and expenses, we refer to the annexed tables.

Number of Prison Offences in the House of Correction at Guildford, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1840.

Offences.	Numbers.
Refusing to work	190
Talking	330
Laughing	73
Bad language	4
Disorderly behaviour	39
Insolent behaviour	15
Disobeying orders	4
Quarrelling	4
Indecent behaviour	4
Absenting from chapel	1
Noisy in cell at night	12
Stealing food from other prisoners	5
„ articles of clothing	2
Exchanging food and clothing	14
Having tobacco in possession	3
Assaults	9
Whistling in cell	1
Marking and damaging books	1
Damaging prison bedding	5
Threatening to assault officers	1
Secreting prisoners' food (a cook)	1
Dirty in cell	1
Total	719

William Keene, *Governor.*

Appropriation of the Prison, 17th November, 1840.

Class.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Males.		Females.	
No. 1	29	No. 6	16
2	19	7	9
3	23	Infirmary	5
4	21		
5	21	Total	30
Infirmary	2		
Total	115		

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Number of cells glazed . . .	20
,, unglazed . . .	69
Total . .	89

LIST of Prisoners Employed in the Service of the Prison, 17th November, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Whether before in Prison.	Nature of the Employment.	How remunerated.
W. C. .	40	Felony. .	2 years .	..	Cleaner of 1st class	Excused from tread-wheel labour.
G. H. .	23	Misdemeanor	1 year .	..	,, 2nd class	
E. P. H.	20	Felony . .	,,	..	,, 3rd class	
W. T. .	23	,,	,,	Thrice	,, 4th class	
J. W. .	48	,,	2 years .	..	,, 5th class	
T. S. .	27	,,	1 year .	..	Cook . . .	
G. G. .	20	,,	,,	..	Mess room cleaner and lampman.	
A. B. .	29	,,	,,	Once .	Cleaner of chapel .	Ditto when so employed.
E. E. .	36	Incorrigible rogue.	,,	4 times	Cleaning infirmary and filling bedticks.	
H. B. .	20	Felony. .	,,	..	Shoemending . .	
D. F. .	32	,,	6 months	Twice	Removing corn from lodge to the mill.	Excused from tread-wheel labour.
M. A. T.	18	,,	,,	..	Cleaner of 6th and 7th classes.	
A. B. .	39	,,	1 year .	..	Washing	Ditto when so employed.
H. K. .	33	,,	6 months	Once .	,,	
A. R. .	28	,,	,,	..	,,	
M. W. .	46	,,	,,	..	,,	

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Return from the County House of Correction at Guildford, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	1	..	..	..	10	1	3	1	14	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	16	3	19
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	11	1	3	1	15	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	17	3	20
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	1	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	11	1	12
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	5
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
8. ,, Not Prosecuted. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	..	..	11	1	3	1	15	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	17	3	20
15. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
50	3	7	..	57	3	

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	26	11	6	2	32	13	45
1. By Courts-Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
3. Under the Game Laws	24	..	1	..	25	..	25
4. Under the Revenue Laws	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act	76	15	10	1	86	16	102
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	25	6	2	..	27	6	33
8. Under the Larceny Act	34	20	12	1	46	21	67
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	26	9	18	2	44	11	55
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	25	7	9	..	34	7	41
Total	229	57	52	4	281	61	342
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4, (See Note.*)—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Ditto received from other Keepers	46	3	7	..	53	3	56
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Summary Convictions	26	11	6	2	32	13	45
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year: For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	243	59	54	5	297	64	361
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted Prisoners	52	16	6	2	58	18	76
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns: Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Total	396	89	73	9	469	98	567
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	396	89	73	9	469	98	567
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	46	10	5	1	51	11	62
3. Summary Convictions	38	6	8	..	46	6	52
4. Committed for Re-examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	86	16	13	1	99	17	116
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	86	16	13	1	99	17	116
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	7	1	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
2. After Trial	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
3. Under Summary Conviction	3	8	38	11	68	11	35	11	83	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	57

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	4	..	9	..	4	..	11	1	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	4

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	16	3	19
2. After Trial	11	1	12
3. Under Summary Conviction	281	61	342
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
21 Years and under 30	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	14	2	2	1	16	3	19

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	14	3	14	3	17
14 Years and under 17	..	1	36	1	35	1	36
17 Years and under 21	76	..	..	..	76	14	90
21 Years and under 30	80	18	..	..	80	18	98
30 Years and upwards	73	25	..	..	73	25	98
Total	229	57	52	4	281	61	342

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	2	1	1	7	3	10
Can Read only	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	14	2	2	1	16	3	19

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	86	21	22	4	108	25	133
Can Read only	38	16	16	..	54	16	70
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	101	20	14	..	115	20	135
Can Read and Write well	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	229	57	52	4	281	61	342

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	24	14	4	1	28	15	43
Infirmary Cases	3	4	1	..	4	4	8
Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	25	10	4	..	29	10	39
Twice	18	2	..	..	18	2	20
Thrice	5	1	..	1	5	2	7
Four times or more	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Total	58	13	5	1	63	14	77

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	351	88	73	8	424	96	520
Employment not being Hard Labour	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Not Employed	42	1	..	1	42	2	44
Total	396	89	73	9	469	98	567

No. 14.

—	Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	5	..	1	..	6	..	6

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	123	38	..	..	88	4	..	..	211	42	253
Solitary Cells	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	3	9
Stoppage of Diet	164	42	..	..	242	15	..	..	406	57	463
Other Punishments	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	292	83	..	..	333	19	..	..	625	102	727

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	107	16	123
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	89	15	104
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing* and Bedding.

* Clothing is only supplied to Prisoners who stand in need of it; each Prisoner is supplied with a bed, two blankets, and a rug; except when the prison is very full, then a few of the males sleep three in one bed, and females two in one bed.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Surrey.
Guildford County House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	826	4	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	44	7	9½
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	1	4	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	9	0	10½
,, Medicines	20	0	0
,, Wine Beer, and Spirits	7	8	11½
,, Fuel	103	14	6
,, Soap	21	18	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	49	18	10½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	3	8	10
,, Books	3	14	9
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	9	7	9
,, Officers' Salaries	915	18	9½
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	14	10	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	64	17	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2095	14	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	64	10	3
* See NOTE.—Prison Diet per head per annum — Males convicted	8	1	5
Females convicted	6	3	6
Males untried	7	7	4
Females untried	5	9	5
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	8	9

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
H. W.	38	4th November, 1838.	Good	51 days	Inflammation of the Lungs.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Liberation, or Removal.	Where sent.
N. F.*	43	8th Dec. 1838.	Felony.	No.	..	Removed 22nd April, 18 39	Criminal Lunatic Asylum St. George's Fields.
T. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* This person was received back from the asylum on the 31st of August, 1839, being at that time of sound mind, and was discharged on the 3rd of September, 1839, having received a remission of sentence from the Secretary of State's office.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	
Men	168	12	5¼	..	9	12	..	..	Salt.
Women	112	12	5¼	..	9	12	..	..	Ditto.
Boys	168	12	5¼	..	9	12	..	..	Ditto.
Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men	168	12	..	..	6	1	..	..	Ditto.
Women	112	12	..	..	6	1	..	..	Ditto.
Boys	168	12	..	..	6	1	..	..	Ditto.

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made from the liquor in which the beef is previously boiled, to which is added two ounces of oatmeal and Scotch barley for each 1½ pint of soup, a few vegetables from the garden, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	8¼	Sixty-eight.	7½ inches.	About forty-eight.	Males one-fourth. Females one-half.	14,850	M. 11,137½ F. 7,425	By Williams and Filmers's Tell-tale.	To grinding of corn, and when a sufficient quantity of corn is not sent to be ground to working a fly-wheel.
February .	8¾					15,750	M. 11,812½ F. 7,875		
March . .	9½								
April . .	9½								
May . .	9½								
June . .	9½					17,100	M. 12,825 F. 8,550		
July . .	9½								
August .	9½								
September .	9½								
October .	9½								
November .	8¾					15,750	M. 11,812½ F. 7,875		
December .	8¼					14,850	M. 11,137½ F. 7,425		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Keene .	Governor . .	37	Easter Session, 1834.	150 0 0	43 10 8	193 10 8	20 per cent. of the earnings of Tread-Mill . . . . 22 19 5½ Allowed for attending Sessions . . 15 0 0 1½ lbs. bread daily . 5 11 2½ £43 10 8 Residence, fuel, washing, candles, and garden not calculated.
John Richards .	Chaplain . .	49	Michaelmas Session, 1822.	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..
John H. Taylor .	Surgeon . .	54	March, 1829.	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	..
James M. Dayken	Secretary to the visiting Justices.	70	Easter Session 1822.	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..
Elizabeth Keene .	Matron . .	66	Epiphany Session, 1824.	40 0 0	5 11 2½	45 11 2½	1½ lbs. of bread daily, 5*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* Residence, fuel, washing, and candles not calculated.
James Dallen . .	Miller. . .	63	May, 1822 .	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	..
Patrick Roberts .	Turnkey . .	40	October, 1837	52 0 0	5 11 2½	57 11 2½	1½ lbs. of bread daily, 5*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* residence, and fuel.
William Curvington.	Turnkey and schoolmaster.	38	July, 1838 .	52 0 0	5 11 2½	57 11 2½	Ditto.
George Tate . .	Turnkey . .	24	May, 1838 .	46 16 0	5 11 2½	52 7 2½	Ditto.
William Tate . .	Ditto . . .	37	October, 1838	46 16 0	5 11 2½	52 7 2½	Ditto.
John Clark . .	Ditto . . .	25	Nov., 1838 .	46 16 0	5 11 2½	52 7 2½	Ditto.
Robert Sparshott .	Porter . .	71	Sept., 1825 .	46 16 0	5 11 2½	52 7 2½	Ditto.
Susan Lambert .	Female Turnkey.	48	Sept., 1834 .	39 0 0	5 11 2½	44 11 2½	Ditto.
Charlotte Keene .	Ditto . . .	25	August, 1836	39 0 0	5 11 2½	44 11 2½	Ditto.
William Street .	Assistant . .	..	Occasionally .	3 4 0	0 7 3	3 11 3	Bread 24 days, 7*s.* 3*d.*
			Total . . £	822 0 0	93 18 9½	915 18 9½	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	114 17 5½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3 2 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	40 3 5
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County Rate	6 2 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0 5 0
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	12 18 0
Other Receipts	24 18 6
Total . .	202 6 10½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2095 14 11
Total Receipts of ditto.	202 6 10½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . .	1893 8 0½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions .	64 10 3
Grand Total . . .	1957 18 3½

Note.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year and insert the quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
Cost of each Prisoner per Day 1*s.* 0¼*d.*

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols. *Surrey.* Kingston House of Correction.

KINGSTON.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There has been no addition to this prison since our last Report. The former bakehouse has been converted into a cleansing room for prisoners on their admission, which was very much wanted.

We found the following numbers in custody :—

Males		15
Females		5
		20
Males.		
In the punishment wards		3
Mat-making		2
Unwell		1
Work-room		9
		15
Females.		
In the workhouse		5
		20

Two additional officers have been appointed. There is now always a male officer with the men, except at night. There being but one female officer, the women are left alone for an hour and a half during the day, when she takes her meals. Two prisoners are employed as cleaners; but they have no remuneration. A compensation has been made to the governor in lieu of the domestic services of a prisoner, which he was formerly allowed. The per centage on the prisoners' work formerly allowed has been abolished, and a compensation granted.

A selection of the rules is read over to each prisoner on his commitment—before he or she is passed into the ward, the reading of the rules is repeated.

The practice of calling the prisoners by numbers instead of by names has been adopted, and the governor speaks in the highest terms of its beneficial effect. The prisoners wear the number on a zinc badge round their necks.

Punishments for prison offences have increased since the discontinuance of employing prisoners as monitors. The governor is of opinion that but few offences now escape being reported, owing to the superior vigilance and honesty of paid servants. Nothing was more common for prisoners, when employed formerly as wardsmen, than to connive at the offences of their fellow prisoners.

The locks opening into the female wards are now different in construction from those entering the men's wards.

The bread for the prisoners is no longer baked in the prison, owing to the conversion of the bakehouse. The bread is now furnished by contract.

The men pick oakum, and the women coir. In winter the prescribed quantity is 2 lbs oakum and 1½ lb. coir. In summer, 4 lbs. oakum and 2 lbs. coir.

Nothing worthy of notice has transpired in the last year with reference to the health of the prisoners.

When the county quarter sessions are held at Kingston, the prisoners brought from the other gaols of the county for trial are kept in one of the sleeping-rooms of this prison. It has long been the practice, for the sake of security, to place fetters on these prisoners when they return in the evening to the prison from the County Hall. They are then placed in the sleeping-room chained to each other; their fetters run through a chain, which goes along the floor. The governor states that at some sessions as many as twenty-five prisoners have been so confined. The prisoners sleep in their clothes; and this has continued for as long as three nights. We need not point out the great impropriety of subjecting any description of prisoners, and especially of prisoners before trial, to such treatment; and it is satisfactory to find that the subject was brought under the attention of a late quarter sessions by one of the magistrates, when a strong and unanimous feeling of disapprobation was evinced. The practice is to be immediately discontinued.

We find that the service in the prison chapel is generally suspended when the sessions are held at Kingston. The governor does not appear to think that this is always necessary.

The governor complains much of the conduct of the boys, whom he always keeps individually separate when he can do so. The men frequently apply to have the boys removed: the younger they are, the worse they conduct themselves.

We consider that this prison is as well conducted as the defective nature of its construction will admit. Some decisive measures, however, ought to be taken with regard to it. It admits of no material improvement in point of construction; and if a gaol is to be continued in this part of the county, the present should be entirely rebuilt. A large increase of commitments has occurred in the last year. The commitments in the year ending Michaelmas 1839 were 295; in the same period for 1840 they amounted to 503. The extension of the Police Act may in some degree account for this. The average number in custody at one time has been 22 men and 7 women.

For statistics respecting this prison as to the number of commitments, dietary, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, terms of imprisonment, and expenses, we refer to the annexed Tables.

House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

The following outline of duties to be strictly observed by each subordinate officer at the within-named gaol, commencing 1st January, 1840:—

Chief Turnkey.—He shall on all occasions attend at the unlocking the male prisoners in the morning; examine and ascertain that no unnecessary slop has been caused near the night-tubs and other utensils in each ward, and report thereon; lock up at evening; call muster-roll in each ward; take active and leading part in the discipline of the gaol, and report to the governor all and every thing that may come to his knowledge likely to mislead or militate against his authority, or be pre judicial to the interest of the county, or the good order of the prison.

He shall take charge of and deliver out all articles composing the messes, and keep a slate account of each day's delivery for the governor's examination and entry.

During any occasional absence of the governor, to receive prisoners, and give receipts for the same, and carefully to avoid all errors in such receipts. Never to sign the same unless the governor is actually absent from the gaol.

He shall give a frequent and vigilant attention to the male classes, both during work and exercise, and superintend the delivery of each meal.

He shall take general charge of the front gate and key, receive and examine all stores or other articles delivered for the use of the prison, and parcels or apparel left for the use of the prisoners.

Copy prisoners' daily work from the slate into the work-book, and attend the return and weighing of the same daily.

Search all male prisoners on discharge, taking care that no article of apparel, or other thing belonging to the prison, be carried away by them.

Make out and keep a correct yard and ward list, with particulars of numbers and marks of bedding delivered to each individual; examine the same frequently and minutely, previously to the discharge of any such male prisoner, to prevent exchanges or tricks, as also to detect damage or injury thereto.

To be in attendance at the gate, without omission, to receive the prisoners on their return from chapel.

He shall take charge of, and lock up safely, all tools lent or issued out to prisoners after work.

He is to be careful to see that all punishments awarded for breaches of prison rules be inflicted without deviation, unless ordered to the contrary.

He shall report impartially to the governor any omission or repeated neglect of duty on the part of the under turnkeys.

He is to attend the governor on his morning inspection and visit to the male prison and prisoners, and receive such orders and instructions as may be given for the business of the day.

He is to keep a report-book, and record all complaints or circumstances connected with the male prisoners' conduct, or otherwise from day to day, and present the same to the governor for his inspection and instructions thereon.

Second Turnkey.—To commence duties as soon after six o'clock in the morning as daylight will permit during the winter months, and precisely at six o'clock at other seasons of the year; to assist at unlocking the male prisoners, and also at the locking up of the same.

He is to assist the head turnkey in general attendance on the classes and in the yards; to give out and receive in male and females' work, weigh and slate the same when required.

Examine all male prisoners on arrival, search and fumigate their apparel, and superintend their cleansing at the bath-room.

Attend the chaplain, and do duties as clerk at chapel; see that the fires there and in the lobby are attended to, and the same swept or cleaned daily.

Examine and see that the books are free from damage, that they are properly distributed, and that the seats, windows, and other parts of the chapel be kept clean and free from dust.

Take prisoners at times to the bench or elsewhere for re-examination.

Attend sick male prisonors when necessary.

To deliver out and keep check of coals and other firing delivered for the use of the male wards and chapel, and always accompany such prisoners as are occupied in the removal or conveying thereof.

To assist in the delivery out of the meals, both to the males and females.

Attend to errands, post-office letters, and delivery of goods sold at home or sent out.

To take charge of all male prisoners' apparel belonging to the gaol, keep a correct account of the same and of the issues thereof, and to report the condition, and to take care that it is always cleansed after use, and kept under lock and key.

He shall keep a report-book, and record all complaints for investigation; which report-book is to be delivered in for the governor's inspection every morning at breakfast bell.

He is required to aid and assist on all occasions, to the best of his ability, in the general discipline and order of the gaol.

Cook and Under Turnkey.—To commence duties at six o'clock in the morning daily.

Light kitchen and cook-house fires, clean out the same, clean boots and shoes, knives and forks, prepare and cook all prison food, prepare and clean all utensils used in his cookery, and to take care that every thing required and used therein be kept clean and in its proper place.

Carry coals, cinders, dust, wood, and water to the women's yard and laundry when required.

Assist in the weighing; also carry and convey both ways the females' work.

Take charge of the key and gate during locking up, and at such other times as may be found necessary, and sanctioned by the governor.

Sweep and clean outside of gateway front entrance every morning before breakfast bell.

He is required also to be ready to aid and assist in all other matters and things to maintain the discipline of the gaol, when so required.

To give timely notice to the governor when a fresh supply of any article may be required to prevent confusion and inconvenience.

To report to the governor all and every matter or thing that may come under his observation that may be improper and prejudicial to the interest of the county or the gaol.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Kingston House of Correction.

Certain Rules and Orders to be strictly observed by the Male Turnkeys and other Officers at Kingston House of Correction.

1. Unlock the prisoners as soon as daylight will permit from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at six o'clock in the morning during all other parts of the year; and, unless ordered by the governor to the contrary, on no account whatever to absent themselves from the class or yards at one and the same time.

2. To take care that each prisoner wash their hands and faces and comb their hair every morning, before any bread or other food be given out, and to promote and encourage cleanliness of habits by every possible means.

3. One prisoner only to be permitted at the pump to wash at a time, and strict attention to numbers on the list to be observed.

4. No prisoners of different classes to be permitted to communicate with each other in any manner or way.

5. No prisoner to be allowed to leave his or her seat, work, or class-room without asking permission to do so, in a respectful manner, of the superintending officer.

6. No prisoner to be allowed to work for, or assist, or be occupied in the service of, any other prisoner or officer.

7. Each prisoner is required to clean and wash his or her own porringer, and afterwards deliver the same to the superintending officer, who is to replace them, and always deliver out the same at each meal, carefully observing order and rotation; and they are to be strictly examined on each and every such occasion.

8. Conversation with the prisoners (excepting on matters strictly relating to the business or work of the gaol) on all occasions prohibited.

9. To abstain always from conversation between themselves on matters or things unconnected with business in the presence or hearing of any prisoner or prisoners.

10. No prisoner to be allowed to buy, sell, barter or exchange, borrow or lend any kind of food, apparel, or other thing.

11. Every prisoner, after corporal punishment, or on being restored to the class from confinement in the refractory cells, to be placed last on the call-list.

12. Strict attention to be paid to the privies that the water is not left running, and that they be washed as often as necessity requires; and no prisoner with itch or other contagious disease to use the same.

13. No article of apparel or other thing to be permitted to remain on the seats, nor upon or about the beds or bedsteads.

14. No prisoner to be allowed to stand before the fires, touch or disturb the same; neither put on coals or other firing without the positive directions of the superintending officer, and then only in his or her presence.

15. On all and every occasion to accompany such prisoner or prisoners as may be called from the class-room for the purpose of carrying coals, wood, or to do any other prison work, to prevent conversation and other irregularities.

16. Tin porringers to be strictly confined for use to the classes, and on no occasion whatever to be allowed either in the refractory cells or to prisoners with itch, or who are otherwise unclean. The common red earthen pans to be given in all such cases.

17. The gate at the men's yard to be on all occasions kept closed and under lock when but *one* officer is superintending the class, and business detains or requires attendance at the front gate or elsewhere; the key in such cases to be always in the possession of the officer so engaged, who is required never to leave it in the lock whilst so occupied.

18. Each and every prisoner is to return to his or her seat in the same order *from* as they go *to* chapel, and remain there till the reports or complaints of the day are inquired into, when they are to repair to such other parts of the gaol as their employment may require.

19. Prisoners of both sexes to be employed only on the work of the gaol or county, and on no account whatever in the service of any officer.

20. The prisoners on all occasions to keep strict silence.

21. All combs belonging to the gaol or county, given out for the general use of prisoners, to be kept clean, and always, when done with, deposited in the place appointed for such.

22. Every prisoner's hair, when found to require it on arrival, to be cut short.

23. Each male turnkey, as also the matron, are directed to visit occasionally the stairs and landings in their several departments during the evening till ten o'clock at night, (when the gates of the yards and prison are to be finally closed and locked, and the key of the front gate delivered into the custody of the governor for the night,) to preserve silence and order, and make special reports thereon.

24. To pay particuler attention to the manner in which the work is done, to prevent tricks therein, and to instruct such prisoners as may require it.

25. To report any prisoner who may be detected in wasting or mismanaging his work, or returning it in a careless slovenly manner.

26. To see that the prisoners severally in each of the sleeping wards, wash and carefully cleanse the tubs or other utensils used therein, every morning immediately on being unlocked; also fold up bed and bedding, and place the same in a neat and uniform manner, and in such way as is usual, and report each and every prisoner who may be negligent therein.

27. To keep a Report Book, and record therein all complaints and breaches of prison rules, or other special matters, and to present the same every morning at breakfast bell, for the inspection and inquiry of the governor.

28. To aid and assist the governor in every possible way to maintain the discipline of the gaol, and to acquaint him without loss of time, with any matter or circumstance known to them, calculated to injure or interrupt the same. And it is further required as necessary for the purpose of example, and of promoting good order, and establishing as much as possible an idea of respect and good behaviour, in the minds of the prisoners towards their superiors, that certain marks or acts of obedience and respectful demeanour be observed on meeting or passing throughout the gaol.

29. To report on all occasions any prisoners who may be guilty of marking, cutting, or defacing the walls, or any other parts of the gaol; spitting about or soiling the floors, yards, or other parts thereof; bruising, marking, or otherwise injuring porringers, knives, spoons, bedding, books, tools, or other things supplied by the county for their use.

30. Whenever Bibles or other books, or tools of any description be lent, or issued to be used in work, care is to be taken that the same be returned previously to locking up, to the officers in attendance, who are to examine the same, and the chief turnkey is directed to see that those orders are in all cases strictly attended to.

31. An accurate account of the marks or numbers of each rug and blanket issued to every prisoner to be kept, and corrected or altered as often as changes take place, to detect abuses or injuries thereto.

32. Timely notice always to be given to the governor of any deficiency in combs, soap, towels, or other necessaries required for the use of the classes, or in stores of any kind.

33. All articles of apparel taken from prisoners, as being unnecessary for their use during their imprisonment, to be kept carefully under lock and key, and on all occasions to be previously fumigated.

34. Every prisoner on arrival to be carefully cleansed, and his or her apparel fumigated, and on no account shall any prisoner, bearing suspicious marks of itch or other contagious disease, be placed with other prisoners, till properly examined by the surgeon.

35. All parcels or things delivered at the gaol for the use of prisoners, to be carefully examined by the head turnkey in the presence of the governor, or, in case of his necessary absence, to be duly reported, that nothing may be introduced likely to communicate infection or facilitate escape.

36. No male officer to visit the female prison or prisoners, unless accompanied by the matron or some other female officer.

37. The day-rooms, work-rooms, sleeping wards, and yards to be swept daily, and washed or otherwise cleansed once a week, or oftener if necessary.

38. No money under the name of garnish, or under any pretence whatever, shall be taken from any prisoner on his or her entrance into the prison; nor any fee, gratuity, or emolument received by any officer of the gaol.

39. Every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a separate bed, either in a single cell, or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners; one blanket and one rug each (male and female) during the summer, and two blankets and one rug during the winter months to be allowed for their use.

40. All officers acting in the prison, to refrain from violent and angry expressions, and by no means to use oaths or curses under any provocation whatsoever.

41. Each and every officer is required to provide himself with a wash-hand bason and jug, knife and fork, plate, and such other articles as may be required for his own individual use, shoe-brushes, blacking, &c.; and the operation of shaving, washing, cleaniug boots or shoes, &c., &c., to be strictly confined to the rooms in which he sleeps, or such other immediate part or parts of the gaol which he occupies at night, and no where else.

To appear at all times as clean and respectable as the nature of his duties will admit, and as he is required to board himself, he or she must take especial care to provide such necessaries as may be wanted, or make timely arrangements for the procuring supplies, so as to render it unnecessary to leave the prison during the day, which will not be permitted as a practice.

42. And as occasional relief and relaxation during the evening may be required, such indulgence will be granted, on convenient and seasonable opportunities, at the same time it is to be clearly understood, that one officer at least is always to be in attendance, and that such as have leave of absence are to be in again on or before 10 o'clock, at which hour the gates are to be closed and locked for the night, and the key delivered to the governor.

43. And it is further ordered, that no officer be permitted to leave the gaol at any time, during the occasional or necessary absence of the governor.

44. All written intercourse between the prisoners and their friends to be submitted to the inspection of the governor. Every prisoner to be numbered and not called by name.

45. The foregoing rules to be strictly observed, under the penalty of suspension or dismissal in case of neglect, and the same may be revised, altered, and additions made thereto, from time to time, by the governor, under the sanction and approval of the visiting justices, as may be found necessary.

The following Articles for the guidance of Prisoners to be carefully read and explained to each individual Prisoner on arrival, and also to the Classes assembled, once every Sunday, after Morning Prayers, by the head Turnkey to the Males, and by the Matron to the Females.

1. You must understand that you are not allowed, under any pretence whatever, to speak to another prisoner; if there be anything you do not understand, you must ask your officers.

2. You must not make any signs of any kind, nor laugh; neither make any unnecessary noise in any part of the prison.

3. You are not to look about, either to the right hand or left hand, but always look forward, particularly when you are in chapel; you must not sleep nor gape aloud there.

4. You must not injure or mark any books, bedding, porringers, spoons, or other article issued for your use, or in any way deface or mark the walls, cells, doors, windows, shutters, or any other part of the prison.

5. You must not spit, or make any dirt of any kind in your cells or wards, or yards, or in any other part of the prison.

6. You must have your bed and bedding made up neatly, as instructed, and be ready to come out of your ward or cell when unlocked in the morning, and never move your bedstead or mattress from the place you find them in, nor exchange your bedding.

7. You must never go into the water closet when another person is there, nor go without a signal ring which is provided for that purpose, but take it with you, and bring it back again, and hang it in its proper place, and never leave the water running.

8. If you cannot eat your food, you are not allowed to give it to another prisoner, but to your officer, nor receive anything from another prisoner; neither are you to buy, sell, or exchange with other prisoners, food, clothing, or any other thing.

9. If you wish at any time to see the magistrates, governor, surgeon, or chaplain, you must make it known to your officer at breakfast-time in the morning.

10. You must not beat your oakum or other work against the walls, bedsteads, or other parts of the ward.

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11. During exercise in the yards, you must keep your proper place in the line, and parade in the way directed by your officer.

12. You must receive your porringer for meals from your officer, and after each meal, wash and dry the same, and return it in a clean state to the officer; and on no occasion, either take it from or place it away yourself.

13. You must not stand before the fire, neither touch it or put on coals, unless desired by your officer, and then only in his or her presence.

14. You must return from chapel in the same order as you go, to your seat, and remain there till notice be given for your departure from the class, if employed elsewhere, and on all occasions on meeting or passing the governor or any stranger, show or make your obedience in a quiet and respectful manner.

15. You must wash your hands and face, and comb your hair every morning, as instructed by your officer, and be careful always to clean the comb and return it to its proper place.

16. If molested or insulted by another prisoner you must not resent it, neither on such, nor upon *any other* occasion, use improper language, but make immediate complaint thereof to your officer, for the governor's information and investigation.

17. You must always be careful of your work, and such parts thereof as you are unable to finish, to return in a tight and cleanly manner.

You are not allowed to do work for another prisoner.

18. If you have occasion, or wish to retire from the class room, you must request permission to do so in a respectful manner of the officer in attendance.

Any deviation from these rules will be punished by the stoppage of a portion of your food, or confinement on bread and water in the refractory cells.

SUNDRY Returns, directed to be made by the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District, from the House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

No. 1.—Appropriation of the Prisoners on the 30th June, 1840.

Ward or Class.	Description of Offenders, and how employed.		M.	F.	Total.
1st class or ward	Summary convictions, not ordered for hard labour	Cleaning wards and yards	1	..	1
		Carpentering (gaol repairs)	1	..	1
		Picking coir	16	4	20
		Under punishment for disorderly conduct.	..	1	1
		Making vent-pegs	1	..	1
		Needle-work (making prison shifts).	..	1	1
		Do. and cleaning wards	..	1	1
3d class or ward	Remanded on charge of embezzlement.	Unemployed	1	..	1
		Total in custody	20	7	27

No. 2.—List of Prisoners Employed in the Service of the Prison at Kingston, Surrey, on the 30th June, 1840.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	How long in Custody.	How Employed.	In what manner remunerated for his Labour.
J. M'P.	45	Smuggling	6 calendar months.	5 months	Sweeping wards, yards, &c.	No reward or advantage whatever.
J. L.	21	Unlawfully possessing.	1 calendar month.	28 days	Carpentering (repairs)	,,
C. G.	23	Assault	2 calendar months.	38 days	Making prison shifts.	,,
E. S.	21	..	,,	1 month	Ditto and cleaning wards, &c.	,,
Total	4					

No. 3.—Particulars of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences in Kingston House of Correction, from 1st January to 30th June, 1840.

Nature of Offences.	M.	F.	Total.
Soiling and wetting sleeping ward floors. Talking. Impertinence to turnkeys. Irreverent behaviour at chapel. Playing tricks in the yard. Exchanging blankets. Laughing and other unsteady behaviour. Idleness at work. Wetting beds. Inattention to orders. Idleness and looking about. Talking and making noise in sleeping ward. Playing tricks at supper. Beastly behaviour in class-room whilst at work. Talking and trifling at the pump. Marking cell-door. Leaving class without leave. Throwing cinders into the yard. Talking in sleeping-wards, with bad language (this is a frequent offence), and indulging in mirth in ditto. Indecent conduct in ditto. Not folding bedding properly. Not being up and ready to leave ward and cells at unlocking. Marking porringers. Marking walls and doors of cells. Bad language. Careless usage of porringers. Spitting about and telling falsehoods Spitting amongst the work. Filthy conduct (breaking wind) and laughing at it in work-room, the like in sleeping-wards. Exposing his person in sleeping-ward. Playing tricks with work. Getting into bed with trousers on. Quarrelling and bad language in work-room and sleeping-wards. Sleeping in chapel. Playing tricks with the water at privy. Putting a cap down ditto. Taking out a small window hook. Making signs to other prisoners. Attempting to exchange away bread. Wasting bread. Putting stones down privy. Putting flock and coir down ditto. Attempting to pick another prisoner's pocket. Shuffling with work. Disturbing bedding and making a litter with the work. Bartering away a cap. Injury to a towel.	245	28	273

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their trial at a subsequent tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
15. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	15	5	20

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	16	2	2	..	18	2	20
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Under the Game Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. Under the Revenue Laws	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	28	15	21	8	49	23	72
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	24	2	4	..	28	2	30
10. For Assaults	81	32	1	..	82	32	114
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	21	6	3	1	24	7	31
Total	174	55	29	9	203	64	267
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4. (See Note.*)—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Summary Convictions	16	2	2	..	18	2	20
— For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	182	55	29	9	211	64	275
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	14	3	1	2	15	5	20
Total	212	60	32	11	244	71	315
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	212	60	32	11	244	71	315
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have or have not been in custody of *other Keepers* for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	10	7	4	..	14	7	21
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	7	4	..	15	7	22
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	11	7	4	..	15	7	22
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
2. After Trial	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	17	13	49	23	54	7	45	10	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	55

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	7	2	6	2	6	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	..	7
2. Ditto, after Trial	6	..	6
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	203	64	267
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

No 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
30 Years and upwards	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	8	..	..	..	8	..	8

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	2	4	2	6
14 Years and under 17	..	1	20	6	20	7	27
17 Years and under 21	45	12	..	..	45	12	57
21 Years and under 30	66	14	..	..	66	14	80
30 Years and upwards	63	28	..	..	63	28	91
Total	174	55	29	9	203	64	267

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write or both imperfectly	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read and Write well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	..	..	..	8	..	8

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	58	17	11	5	69	22	91
Can Read only	24	12	5	2	29	14	43
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	79	25	12	2	91	27	118
Can Read and Write well	13	1	1	..	14	1	15
Total	174	55	29	9	203	64	267

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	34	14	8	2	42	16	58
Infirmary Cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	38	10	8	1	46	11	57
Twice	20	5	..	..	20	5	25
Thrice	5	1	..	1	5	2	7
Four times or more	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	68	17	8	2	76	19	95

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	189	59	30	8	219	67	286
Not Employed	23	1	2	3	25	4	29
Total	212	60	32	11	244	71	315

No. 14.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Dark Cells	14	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	19	3	22
Solitary Cells	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Stoppage of Diet	86	..	..	..	43	1	..	..	129	1	130
Other Punishments	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	108	2	..	..	54	2	..	..	162	4	166

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	31	5	36
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	20	5	25
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels, each class	2	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	1	1

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Surrey.
Kingston House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	169	19	6
,, Male and Female Clothing		..	
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw		..	
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	17	9
,, Medicines	10	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	9	12	0
,, Soap	7	13	3
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	13	9	6
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing, Books	10	9	0
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rates and Taxes	2	17	8
,, Officers' Salaries	281	12	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	50	0	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	69	5	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	626	16	0½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	77	0	11
See NOTE.*—Prison Diet, per head, per annum 5*d.* per head per day.	7	12	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum			

* NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
H. C.	22	28th Dec. 1838	Bad	58 days	Decline and fever.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	*Meat when uncooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	168	12	2¼	..	4½	12	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made of the Liquor in which the Meat is boiled; say quantity of Meat about 5 ounces to each 1¼ pints of Liquor, thickened with Scotch Barley, the quantity of the latter being 2 ounces for every 1¼ pints, and a small quantity of Onions added to the whole.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Kingston House of Correction.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
William Ritchie .	Governor .	45	Easter sessions, 1834.	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	Allowance of £15 per annum for attending at sessions, &c.; 25 per cent. on prisoners' earnings, amounting to about £10; 1½ lbs. bread daily; house, washing, coals & candles.
Thomas Wilson .	Chaplain . .	88	Easter sessions, 1815.	50 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Superannuated .	..	..	January, 1839				
John F. Stansbury	Chaplain . . On moiety of	35 late	January, 1839 Chaplain's salary	50 0 0			
William Roots .	Surgeon . .	63	May, 1810 .	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	£10 per annum for medicines.
Wm. B. Chapman	Turnkey . .	35	January, 1838 At 16*s.* per week	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	And an allowance of 1½ lbs. bread per day, lodging, coals and candles.
Wm. Stanton . .	Secretary to visitors.	..	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
Elizabeth Cook .	Matron and Baker.	63	March, 1824 . And for Baking	25 0 0 20 0 0	..	45 0 0	And an allowance of 1½ lbs. bread daily, house room, coals and candles.
				331 12 0	..	331 12 0	N.B.—The whole of the above emoluments included and returned in the various headings of Table No. 19.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	25 19 7
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1 0 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	4 11 6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	5 0 6
Other Receipts	..
Total . .	36 12 1

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	626 16 0½
Total Receipts of Ditto	36 12 1
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	590 3 11½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions .	77 0 11
Grand Total . . .	667 4 10½

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—1*s.* 7¾*d.*

SUSSEX.

HORSHAM.

Sussex.

Horsham County Gaol.

We refer to our previous Reports for a full account of the construction and discipline of this prison. Since the date of our last Report no alteration has taken place. No measures appear to be in contemplation for carrying into effect the plan which has been proposed of abolishing the prison, and of transferring the debtors to Lewes Gaol.

At a late inspection we found twenty debtors in custody, one of whom was a female. Of this number seven maintained themselves.

The arrangements made by the prisoners for their supply of provisions, cooking, &c., remain the same. The prisoner employed as cook, as stated in our last Report, (who had been twenty-three years in confinement, and who might at any time have quitted the prison,) is dead, and has been succeeded in his office by another prisoner. The turnkey, described in our last Report as being privy to the drinking and gambling of the prisoners, has been removed, and less disorder in these respects now prevails; although, from the nature of the buildings, and the remoteness of the debtors' apartments and common rooms from the inspection of the officers, the prisoners are necessarily left almost entirely to their own self-government.

The prisoners who maintain themselves are allowed to buy daily a quart of strong beer, and prisoners receiving the county allowance each a quart of small beer.

We re-affirm all that is stated in our last Report as to the great laxity of discipline throughout this prison.

The prisoner mentioned in our last Report as being allowed to perform Divine service to the other prisoners is no longer in custody. Since his discharge, the attendance at chapel has been somewhat improved; but it is at times very scanty, not more than three or four prisoners being occasionally present. The chaplain speaks in terms of great discouragement of the unconcern which prevails among the prisoners on religious subjects, and of the unfavourable effects, in a moral point of view, produced by the indiscriminate association of the prisoners in the common rooms.

The Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10, rule 2, which requires that the matron shall reside in the prison, continues to be disregarded; the matron only attending the prison at stated times, and as often as she is sent for, when any female prisoner is in custody. The yard for the exercise of the female debtors is immediately under the windows of the common rooms belonging to the lower and upper wards; and the male and female prisoners may not only see each other, but could carry on communications; while the residence of the governor is so cut off from the prisoners, that he has no means of preventing it. It is fortunate that but few females are usually at one time in custody.

RETURN from the County Gaol at Horsham, Sussex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.—Nil.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	16	2	18
1. On Mesne Process	1	..	1
2. In Execution	55	..	55
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	2	2	4
4. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	..	..
Total	58	2	60

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.
Horsham County Gaol.

No. 4. See Note.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year — For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	16	2	..	..	16	2	18
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	58	2	..	..	58	2	60
Total of Debtors and Criminals	78	4	..	..	78	4	82
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Total of Debtors and Criminals	14	1	..	..	14	1	15
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	4	..	4
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—Nil.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.—Nil.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Infirmary Cases	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners, except Debtors, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Horsham County Gaol.

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Not Employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	4	..	4
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	1	..	1
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	33	2	35
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	18	..	18

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	..
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	3	3
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	..	..
Trowsers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	..	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	..	..	Towels	..	..
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	2	2
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	4	4
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	,, Towels	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Horsham County Gaol.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	124	4	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	..		
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	2	2	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	3	1½
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	43	4	0
,, Soap	0	5	3½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	3	9
,, Washing	0	6	6
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	0	19	11
,, Books	1	2	2
,, Furniture	1	2	9
,, Rates and Taxes	5	3	9
,, Officers' Salaries	390	16	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	100	0	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	44	1	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	713	14	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	3	6	9
* Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	1	10	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	..		

* This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
J. D.	76	23d November, 1838.	Good.	Nine years and three hundred and twenty-seven days.	Gradual decay of nature.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	*See Note. Soup	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—Nil.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Horsham County Gaol.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Benjamin Doswell	Keeper . . .	52	1828	180 0 0	42 16 9	222 16 9	Dwelling-house and fuel, also my expenses for attending the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and for copies of warrants and taking Insolvent Debtors to Court.
Henry Allen. .	Chaplain . . .	..	1839	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..
Thomas Martin .	Surgeon . . .	44	1828	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..
John Charlwood	Turnkey . . .	63	1815	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	..
JohnSummerfield	Turnkey . . .	23	1838	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	..
Mary Tugwell .	Matron . . .	37	1823	20 16 0	..	20 16 0	..
			Total .	404 8 0	42 16 9	447 4 9	

No. 27.—Receipts.—Nil.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	713 14 9
Total Receipts of ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	713 14 9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions. .	3 6 9
Grand Total . .	717 1 6

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day. Cost per head, per day, 2*s*. 1*d*.

Lewes County House of Correction.

LEWES.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For an account of the construction, dimensions, and discipline of this prison, we refer to our Third and Fourth Annual Reports.

The following alterations have been made in the construction of the prison since our last Report:—

Six turnkeys' rooms have been fitted up for additional officers.

A store-room has been fitted up for prisoners' clothing.

A new bath-room has been made in the females' prison; and the males' bath has been removed to another room; the former bath-room being converted into a surgery and turnkey's room. Four of the rooms in the manufactory have been thrown into two, by removing the partition walls; and the room for the untried has been fitted with separate boxes for the prisoners to work in, so as to prevent communication between them.

Several iron gates, which divided the passages of the prison, and which prevented the officers from freely traversing the wards (being not only perfectly useless but inconvenient), have been removed; by which means the inspection of the prison has been improved.

The ventilation of the tread-wheel houses, and of the lower and upper wards of the old prison, has been improved.

The following alterations have been made in the discipline of the prison:—

Prisoners are no longer employed as wardsmen, monitors, &c.; paid officers have been substituted. Five additional officers have been appointed; they are employed in the following manner:—

Two have been appointed to the tread-wheel houses; so that there is an officer constantly superintending each tread-wheel. One is stationed at the pump, another in the manufactory, and one constantly superintends the prisoners who are employed in cleaning the prison.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour work one hour less per day than formerly; during which hour, when the weather permits, they exercise in the airing yards. This alteration has been made upon the recommendation of the surgeon, as necessary for health.

Prisoners are still employed in the service of the prison; but there are no additional allowances for the duties they are required to perform. About four male prisoners are employed daily in cleaning the prison, always under the superintendence of an officer: the prisoners are selected in turn.

Almost all the female prisoners are employed in the service of the prison; namely, in cooking the prisoners' food, in making, mending, and washing the prisoners' linen, stockings, bedding, &c., and in cleaning the females' prison.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Lewes County House of Correction.

The number of prisoners in confinement at the period of our last inspection was 132, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at session on charges of felony	19	..	19
" " misdemeanor	3	..	3
For trial at assizes on charge of felony	1	..	1
Convicted of felony	35	10	45
Convicted of misdemeanor	6	1	7
Under game laws	12	..	12
Under revenue laws	6	..	6
Soldiers	1	..	1
Deserters	2	..	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	9	1	10
For assaults	3	..	3
For want of sureties	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	11	3	14
Other summary convictions	4	1	5
For re-examination	1	..	1
	116	16	132
Children with their mothers	2	..	..
	118	16	134

The daily average number of prisoners in 1838, were . . 161
" " 1839 143
The greatest number in confinement at any one time in 1838, were 210
" " 1839 213
The number committed to the prison in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, were 910
" " " 1840 993

There has been a diminution in the number of punishments for offences committed in the prison. This amounted in the six months ending Michaelmas, 1839, to 443.
" " " 1840 to 235.

The following is a summary of the offences during the latter period :—

For talking, or attempting to hold communication	125
Refusing to work	6
Damaging prison property, marking cells, &c.	43
Disobedience of orders, and insubordination	4
Bartering, and other misconduct	57
	235

The following is a summary of the punishments :—

Confined in the refractory cell on bread and water	6
Confined to their own cells on bread and water	96
Stoppage of diet with labour	88
Admonished, &c.	45
	235

The discipline is well and strictly enforced; this diminution, therefore, of offences and punishments is creditable to the officers, and speaks well for the arrangements made for carrying on the system of discipline in force in the prison. The additional officers have been of great benefit. We were much struck with the general appearance of the prisoners. There was a quiet and calm in their demeanour, very favourably contrasting with the daring, unsubdued manner of the inmates of an ill-regulated prison. There is manifestly a great improvement in this prison since we first inspected it, and in the mental condition of the prisoners. This we believe to be the result of the salutary means adopted for the correction and reform of the prisoners, and not from fear, or the mere strictness of discipline. This favourable change has taken place since the appointment of the present governor and chaplain,—Mr. John Sanders, and the Rev. Richard Burnet. They are valuable officers, and there exists between them an entire conformity of opinion, and the most cordial co-operation.

The health of the prison is generally good; and the infirmaries have been vacant nearly the whole year.

There has been one suicide—that of a boy: he was in the prison under a tenth commitment; and it is believed that he destroyed himself from the fear of being transported.

We cannot bear stronger testimony to the merits of the chaplain than by publishing his report to the justices assembled at the Michaelmas quarter sessions, 1840. This document will show how much time and labour this gentleman bestows upon the important duties of his office. He has accumulated much valuable matter on the subject of crime generally, and presented it in a very perspicuous manner in a series of tables, alike curious and interesting; each table accompanied by observations and explanations. If the chaplains of all our prisons kept similar records, and reported annually on the various topics and particulars contained in this report, what a valuable body of prison statistics should we possess; how many important facts should we ascertain; what sure conclusions should we arrive at as to the causes of crime; and what assistance should we receive towards ascertaining the best preventives and remedies! We annex Mr. Burnet's report, not only with a view to give wider circulation to the highly useful information it contains, but in the hope that the chaplains of other prisons may be induced to follow his example.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Lewes County House of Correction.

Chaplain's Report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1840.

To the Justices of the Peace assembled at the Michaelmas Quarter Session at Lewes, 19th Oct. 1840.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I proceed to lay before you the report of another year's labours and observations in the Lewes House of Correction;—a duty, you will believe me, that cannot be discharged by a minister of religion without very mingled feelings of pain and satisfaction.

Most painful it is to dwell upon the dark catalogue of crime, its punishment, and all its distressing circumstances, as it was to converse daily with the unhappy criminals themselves.

The privilege, however, of being set to make known the wholesome, saving, and comforting truths of the gospel, where they are so suitable and so greatly needed, more than counterbalances the pain in the one case. And, in performing the present duty, I am encouraged to be minute and full in my details, beyond what is usual, from the hope that my doing so will not only interest, but afford some humble assistance to those whose station and philanthropy lead them to arrest the course of crime and misery amongst us.

The number of commitments to the Lewes House of Correction, from October, 1839, to the present date, has been 993, 83 above the number of the last year, but still 58 less than that of the last but one.

Of those 993 commitments, 160, *i. e.* about a sixth part, were those of females. This proportion is larger than that of the preceding year; and, I am sorry to learn, from calculations made at the Home Office, that the proportion of female criminals, in general, has been on the increase for several years.

The number of *individuals* committed, as will hereafter be shown, is 943. Of these, 521 only belong to the county. The rest, namely, 422 persons, were strangers,—either travelling thieves, hawkers, and vagrants, or tradesmen, labourers, and others in search of employment, or working at the railway.

The various Quarters from which these Commitments proceeded will be seen in the following Table:—

TABLE OF COMMITMENTS.

From Lewes Rape for Offences at		*From Pevensey Rape for Offences at*		*From Hastings Rape for Offences at*	
Brighton and Hove	324	East Grinstead	21	Battle	23
Lewes	78	Buxted	14	Burwash	10
Cuckfield	46	Ringmer	*12	Beckley	7
Balcombe	43	East Bourne	11	Heathfield	7
Worth	24	Lindfield	11	Wadhurst	7
Patcham	16	Mayfield	11	Salehurst	7
Preston	11	Hellingly	8	20 other places under 6 each	51
Barcombe	11	Uckfield	8		
Ardingly	9	Withyham	7	Hastings Rape	112
Keymer	9	Rotherfield	7	Pevensey Rape	182
Clayton	8	Maresfield	7	Lewes Rape	646
Piecombe	8	Hartfield	6	Soldiers	31
Newick	7	Hailsham	6	From Hastings Sessions	6
Hurstperpoint	6	Frant	6	West Sussex prisoners for trial at Assizes	16
20 other places under 6 each	46	Fletching	6		
		22 other places under 6 each	41		
	646		182	Total	993

* 11 of these for Felony.

SYNOPSIS of the Calendars

CRIMES.	Number of Offenders. M.	Number of Offenders. F.	Number of Offences.	TRANSPORTED. Life.	17 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	10 Years.	7 Years.
Arson	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bestiality	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	11	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Highway robberies	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Assaults	22	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..
Robbery with arms	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stealing from the person	6	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Throwing vitriol	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	5	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
House breaking	12	1	12	1	..	1	..	4	3
Horse stealing	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sheep stealing	10	..	5	..	..	1	..	3	..
Maliciously killing cattle	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Forgery	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Uttering forged notes	5	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
——— coin	4	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shoplifting	9	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	2
Robbery, &c., by servants	17	3	23	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stealing corn, fowl, fagots, &c.	64	2	92	..	..	..	1	..	5
Stealing various	139	29	153	..	1	..	1	2	10
Receiving stolen goods	9	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Office Offence	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	345	46	386	8	1	7	3	10	23
	391			52					

NOTES TO TABLE 3.

1. Of the persons under the column, "No bill, acquitted, &c.," six were bound to appear and receive judgment when called upon. The real number acquitted is, consequently, 126. One for horse stealing was acquitted as insane.

Of those acquitted, 48 out of 103; i. e., nearly half, were at the assizes.

" 78 " 288; i. e., better than quarter, were at the sessions.

The proportion convicted at the former tribunal was nearly double that at the latter. This is partly owing to the

The increase of commitments, it thus appears, has been almost wholly in the Lewes Rape. The increase in the Pevensey Rape is but eight; while in that of Hastings there has been a decrease of 42 commitments.

The great increase in the Lewes Rape will be noticed as chiefly at those places that stand along the line of the London and Brighton Railway works.

From the town of Brighton there is a further decrease of 36 commitments. *Vide* Table 9.

But from the town of Lewes, for offences committed there and at South Malling, the commitments exceed those of last year by 16. These are chiefly for vagrancy, which offence, through the enlarged police, is now more strictly prosecuted than before.

I have next to state, with regret, that the number of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors, for trial, not only exceeds that of the last year, but also that of the year preceding. The numbers brought before the grand jury at the several assizes and sessions are as follows:—

TABLE 2.

	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.		Felonies.	Misdemeanors.
At the Spring Assizes	72	East . 59 West . 13	At the Easter Session.	237	22
,, Summer do. .	31	East . 27 West . 4	,, Do. Adjourned.	14	..
,, Michaelm. Sess.	25	9	,, Midsr. Session.	47	1
,, Do. Adjourned.	39	4	,, Do. Adjourned	33	2
,, Epiphany Sess.	30	7		34	6
,, Do. Adjourned	40	2		365	31
				31	
	237	22		396	
			Deduct traversers .	5	
				391	Total.

I now beg to present the following:—

he Year 1839—40.—Table 3.

IMPRISONED.					No Bill, acquitted Evidence.	AGES.				
s to rs.	12 Months to 9 Months	8 Months to 4 Months.	3 Months to 1 Month.	Under 1 Month.		Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and upwards.
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
	..	4	..	..	5	..	3	4	1	3
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
	2	3	7	..	8	..	..	6	13	3
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	..	2	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	5	4
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	3	6
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	5
	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	3	1
	..	2	4	..	2	..	2	1	5	2
	2	2	8	3	3	1	2	7	5	5
	2	5	19	16	17	..	..	11	21	35
	5	23	66	14	45	2	20	42	53	50
	1	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	5
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	1
	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	5
	13	46	107	35	132	3	30	84	142	132
		207						391		

many, comparatively, trifling cases now brought before the assizes, since the practice of committing over them to the ensuing sessions has been discontinued.

2. In the instance, "Robbery with arms," and in one of those under the head of "Highway Robbery," two toll-houses were attacked by parties of four men each, armed with bats. In the latter case the attempt was made at night. The robbers were masked, and attacked the gate-keeper outside of his door; but they ran away upon alarm being made, leaving him on the ground with his head muffled up.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County House of Correction.

Comparing the foregoing synopsis with that of the preceding year's calendar, it appears that—

1. Although numerically the amount of crime in the present case is greater, yet, if it be judged by the amount of punishment awarded, it is less; the number of persons transported being but 52, instead of 64, *i. e.* about one-eighth, instead of one-fifth, of the whole. The heavier sentences of imprisonment are much the same in both years. The numerical increase has been mainly under the head "Stealing various," and consists chiefly of petty larcenies, most of them from the railway works, as will be shown. *Vide* Table 8.

2. It is a very gratifying circumstance in the history of the last year's crime, that it does not present a single case of murder, or even manslaughter.

3. A great decrease is also observable under the heads of "Burglary" and "Sheep-stealing." In the former case we find but 5 criminals instead of 22. For the latter crime the persons brought to trial have been but 10 instead of 15. This decrease, however, is, I fear, to be lamented rather than rejoiced at, as the real amount of these crimes, especially the latter, is very alarmingly increased. *Vide* Table 11.

4. We have to deplore a melancholy increase in the second and third lines of the table. The number of persons charged with those grave offences being more than thrice that in the year 1838-9.

5. A new and striking feature of the present calendars, as compared with those of last year, is the number of persons charged with forgery, and the passing of counterfeit notes and coin. The two individuals convicted of forgery were very indifferent writers, and quite deficient in education. The five persons charged with uttering forged Bank of England 5*l.* notes were one party, the convicted one being the instigator of the rest. Another party is now in the county, and has passed similar notes in several places.

6. Among the convictions of the past year must also be noticed that of two large gangs, who had for several years infested their respective neighbourhoods. In each case the principal accomplice was admitted evidence for the Crown, and unfolded to the court a startling catalogue of their depredations. I trust that the spectacle then exhibited will serve to convince such offenders by what slender ties men are bound together in crime, and how ready they are to sacrifice one another for their own selfish ends. *Vide* p. 11.

7. A further circumstance is now to be noticed with pleasure, namely, that the number of juvenile offenders charged with felony is very much diminished. This will appear more plainly from the following table, if compared with that in my last report:—

TABLE 4.

Criminals under 12 years of age	·76 per cent.	
Criminals of 12 and under 16	7·67 per cent.	
,, 16 ,, 21	21·48 per cent.	57·80 per cent.
,, 21 ,, 30	36·32 per cent.	
,, 30 and upwards	33·77 per cent.	

Crime still preponderates between the ages of 16 and 30. It is computed that "considerably more than half the number of offenders in England, of every age, is included in these periods, although less than one-third of the whole population is comprised between these ages."

Having conversed with 52 more subjects of transportation, besides the children and relatives of others that had been sent away in previous years, I have noticed—

1. A growing dread of the sentence, arising from a belief that it is in its consequences different from what it used to be. This, however, is not the case with old practised offenders, whom it most behoves to have such dread. These still declare, and clearly show, that a few years of strict, silent, and separate penitentiary discipline, is a more formidable punishment in their eyes. Such persons seldom have those ties of kindred and affection which bind better men to their native land;* and all have a degree of cleverness which they think they can turn to better account abroad. Their career, besides, is a series of chances throughout;—to which transportation, with its several removals, long voyage, and new scenes (at least as they conceive) considerably adds.

2. It is, however, a lamentable fact, which I have daily to deplore, that the criminal population themselves are not aware of the privations and severities which await them in the penal settlements. Their ideas are solely formed upon the accounts sent home by such transports as, under the old system of assignment, were fortunate enough to obtain good masters, or clever enough, by other means, to realize a comfortable livelihood. Of the dark picture, equally real, which might be drawn of the situation of many others, in but one instance did I find them at all aware. That instance was a sad one, where the wretched son of a transport, remanded for examination upon a charge which would involve his transportation, and which, he foresaw, would be proved against him, hung himself in prison, in consequence of a letter which he had received from his father, detailing the hardships and miseries of his situation.†

Were the punishment of transportation rendered uniform and certain, and were the facts of the case made generally known, many that now disregard the sentence, and even seek it in their blindness, would be effectually deterred from the heavier crimes, and the repetition of the smaller ones. I know nothing which the welfare of the country, and the cause of humanity, more loudly call for.

The number of cases in which solitary confinement has been awarded during the past year is as follows:—

---

* Of the 52 persons sentenced to transportation,
32 were unmarried.
5 „ married, without family.
15 „ married, leaving 40 children behind.
The ages of these persons are shown in table 10.

† This I afterwards learned from an old accomplice of the unfortunate youth, to whom he had communicated his intentions previous to his committal.

TABLE 5.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County House of Correction,

	Sessions.	Assizes.	Courts Martial.
Periods of a month at once, alternated with hard labour	24	..	7
Periods of a month alone	4	..	..
Periods of three weeks alone	3	..	..
Periods of a fortnight, alternated with hard labour	80	..	..
Periods of a fortnight alone	17	..	..
Periods of 20 days alone	..	..	6
Periods of a week alternated with hard labour.	4	..	..
	132	..	13, in all 145 cases.

This table presents a much larger amount of solitary confinement, than that of the last year. The number of cases, in which it has been adopted is much greater; the periods in each case, not shown in the table, have been also longer and more frequent. It will be observed that it has also been adopted in the sentences of military offenders.

I have thus had a fuller opportunity of testing its effects. The result confirms me in the favourable opinion which I ventured to urge in my last Report. I have to regret, however, that, in consequence of the diminution in the diet allotted to such confinement, the period of a month at once, although continued by courts martial, is no longer found advisable at the sessions. I must add, also, that too low a diet is fatal to that mental exertion and improvement, which gives to solitude its real value.*

It is a matter of much satisfaction, that the model prison, in the metropolis, which is to test the system of "modified separate confinement," in this country, now rises rapidly from its foundations;—the first stone of which was laid, in so Christian a manner, with prayer to Almighty God; as upon a place designed to bring sinners to repentance.

Having given some thought to the question, I may now, perhaps, be allowed to state my views concerning it:—

I. Total non-intercourse between prisoners is admitted as indispensable, by the advocates of both the silent and separate systems. To this end, each prisoner must not only have a cell to himself; but that cell must be proof against all attempts at communication.

II. It strikes me daily with more force, that it is as necessary to prevent prisoners seeing one another in a body, as it is to stop communication between them. It is a great evil to bring a criminal among other criminals at all. We should wish to place him as far away as possible from that society which has been his bane. The only remedy is to isolate him in his imprisonment. All acquaintance with fellow criminals should be made to cease. Not to mention other reasons, why he should not even see them—at least in any number—that sympathy which is so powerful—and, in a good cause, so valuable—is equally powerful here to strengthen the hands of those that suffer for their evil deeds. If the prisoner be made to feel himself alone in his bad cause, the bands of iniquity may be more easily broken.

III. This being admitted—there remains only a question of details. These, I apprehend, will vary, according as the prison is a penitentiary, intended for those committed for long periods; or a house of correction, where the sentences are for the most part very short—too short oftentimes, I should say, to answer any valuable purpose.

1. As to long sentences. Tread-wheel labour in this case is inapplicable. Two years—indeed one—being the utmost length to which it can be carried out in its full strictness. Prisoners with such sentences must, therefore, work in their cells:—unless a manufactory be so constructed as that no one prisoner shall see the other. The cells, consequently, must not only be proof against communication, but of sufficient dimensions for the necessary purposes of an active life. The employment, too, should be such as to afford relief to the mind, that it may create a taste and value for honest industry. The proposed system of separate confinement seems to me the only one adapted to long sentences.

2. As to short sentences;—or, in other words, as to prisons such as this at Lewes, where few prisoners remain more than six months, and most of them not so long. The learning and practice of a trade is here out of the question. Some other, and some more irksome and subduing mode of labour must be had. The tread-wheel cannot, I fear, be relinquished:—especially, as in agricultural, and other districts remote from large towns, other suitable employment, if such there be, is only to be obtained to a small extent. I cannot see why the principle of separation may not be carried out upon the tread-wheel by effectual partitions, as well as in the cell; or, why the marchings to and fro—which may be made very short by a convenient location of the wheels—may not be conducted without sight or communication, as well as with the separate airing yards of the new model prison. Thus the cells need not be so large, and much of the expense in the new system may be spared. I would, also, here suggest, from experience of its value, in a moral respect—as well as for other reasons connected with convenience, and the nature of the labour—that such periods of hard labour should be alternated equally with periods of solitude, under a lower diet, and without any employment, but that of books, and the prisoner's own reflections, aided by the visits of the chaplain and the schoolmaster. For longer sentences a sufficient number of suitable cells must also be had. These will be advantageously placed above; while those for wheel-labour are below, and open outwards to the wheel house, situated in the angle of the wings;—the radiating form of construction being supposed. Vide Inspectors Third and Fourth Reports.†

* I am thankful to find that a modification of this rule is now in a course of progress, and only waits the sanction of the Secretary of State.

† Having neglected to notice the case of *untried* prisoners, I may here observe, strict separation is necessary and desirable, chiefly for two reasons;

1. To protect the *law* from the artifices which will be concocted for eluding justice, as long as the untried are suffered to communicate together.

2. To protect the *prisoner*, who is unpractised in crime, and innocent (at least in the eye of the law), from the abuse and contamination of old offenders.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Lewes County House of Correction.

3. There is no doubt, in my humble judgment, that for female prisoners, any other system than that of entire seclusion, will ever be unavailing. Wheel labour is abhorrent to all notions of delicacy and humanity, in their case. And female officers have not firmness, or sense of discipline enough, to carry out the system of silence; even were they numerous enough to superintend the various other employments, to which the prisoners under their charge are put, as in the Lewes House of Correction.

4. Of course, the principle of total separation must be carried into the chapel. This I grant with some reluctance; as, in the absence of experience, I know not how far it may destroy the effect of common prayer and public worship; a taste for which is the most important which we have to establish. Perhaps, no prison chapel presents a more devout and interesting spectacle than that of Lewes. Yet, independent of what has been said on the general necessity for isolation, I constantly feel that, the watching of new faces, the entrance of old acquaintances and companions in debauchery and crime, besides the demonstration made to the prisoners, by such an assembly, that their physical force as a body is so great, and that there are so many as bad or worse than themselves, all conspire to occasion distraction of mind, and secret trains of thought most adverse to those which a chaplain wishes to produce.

5. But, after all, I must take occasion to notice an evil, unavoidable, perhaps, under any system, upon which, among all that has been said of separation, I find nothing written. I allude to the fact, that, frequently in the Lewes prison, and every day in larger ones, several prisoners are discharged together. Thus they who, during their confinement, were so anxiously kept apart, are, at the most critical period of all, thrown into each other's society, with the strongest feelings of curiosity and sympathy towards each other alive. This is especially the case with accomplices, who are usually convicted together, and receive the same sentences.

The offenders classified according to their several trades and occupations, real or professed, form the subject of the following table. They are also classified according as they belong to the population of Sussex or not, a distinction of importance to the inquirer into the moral condition of the county, as well as to criminal statistics in general.

TABLE 6.

MALES.	Dwellers in Sussex.	Strangers.	Foreigners.
Shoe-makers	6	3	..
Bricklayers	1	7*	..
Butchers	7	..	..
Fishermen	5	..	..
Carpenters	3	3	..
Tailors	2	..	..
Sawyers	2	..	..
Bakers	1	1	..
Stone-cutter	1	..	..
Harness-makers	1	1	..
Hair-dresser	..	1	..
Potter	1	..	..
Painters	2	1	..
Blacksmith	1	..	..
Sweeps	2	..	..
Sailor	..	1	..
Surgeon	..	1	..
French Teacher	..	..	1
Cabinet-makers	..	3	..
Letter-carrier	1	..	..
Carriers	2	..	..
Artist	..	..	1
Newsvenders	3	..	..
Dealer in Marine Stores	1	..	..
Hucksters	2	..	..
Higglers	2	..	..
Apprentices	2	1	..
Stablemen	1	4	..
Porters	4	..	..
Domestic Servants	1	1	..
Uncertain	..	3	1
Errand Boys	3	..	..
Railway Inspectors	..	5	..
Labourers	179	70	..
	236	106	3
FEMALES.			
Married women	8	8	..
Domestic servants	8	..	..
Char-women	2	..	..
Dealer in marine stores	1	..	..
Prostitutes	6	3	..
Other single women	7	3	..
	268	120	3

* From the railway chiefly.

In no case does separation appear to me so imperatively necessary, so just, and, I may add, so merciful. Every prisoner that possesses any respectability of character and goodness of feeling must approve and welcome it. Such is my experience, at least.

The separation, in this instance, being simply *protective*, not punitive, will of course be softened by many alleviations and indulgences, denied after conviction.

The following Table presents the Summary Convictions of the year, and also of each month, together with the number committed in each month for trial.

Table 7.

	For Trial.	Soldiers and Deserters.	Revenue.	Poaching.	Garden Robbing.	Neglecting Service.	Mi-conduct in Work-house and neglect of Family.	Vagrancy.		Br. of Peace. Assault.	Malicious Damage.	Unlawfully Pawning.	Sundries.	Hastings Sessions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
								Simple.	Aggravated.								
October .	31	4	..	4	4	2	9	14	4	9	2	..	2	1	79	7	86
November .	40	2	..	17	..	3	8	16	9	2	5	1	3	..	89	17	106
December .	36	5	..	13	1	..	4	12	8	4	3	..	2	..	79	9	88
January .	25	2	3	14	..	..	19	17	9	3	3	..	2	3	83	17	100
February .	26	..	..	6	..	1	5	10	12	3	5	..	2	..	57	13	70
March . .	36	3	1	6	6	1	6	24	10	1	..	1	..	..	73	22	95
April . .	34	1	1	..	4	1	6	11	13	6	1	..	2	1	66	15	81
May . .	30	2	2	2	3	..	2	9	12	2	11	..	..	..	56	19	75
June . .	28	1	..	1	2	..	5	10	4	4	3	..	..	..	47	11	58
July . .	22	1	2	1	7	1	5	12	2	8	..	..	4	1	58	8	66
August . .	27	7	..	9	10	2	2	12	7	9	2	..	..	..	76	11	87
September .	32	3	..	1	4	..	3	13	12	9	4	..	..	..	70	11	81
	367	31	9	74	41	11	74	160*	102	60	39	2	17	6	833	160	993

The sum total committed, up to the beginning of March, was eight less than at the same date of the preceding year.

From the above table it is seen that the commitments for offences against the game laws were principally in the months of November, December, and January. The offence of poaching is, certainly, not one of an aggravated nature, in itself: indeed, I find it exceedingly hard to convince those that commit it, that it is, properly speaking, criminal at all. Its tendency and consequences, however, are, confessedly, of a most serious nature. Very many of those transported trace the beginnings of their ruin to this source; and, it is proverbial among them, that "no poacher will go home without something." Whatever, therefore, leads to an increase of this offence, tends also to swell our calendars of crime. I cannot, then, but add here, that of the 44 poachers in the above three winter months, 27 were unmarried young men; all of whom pleaded, severally, to me—some of them with much manifest distress—that they were *driven* to it, in consequence of having no work, and being refused relief from their different parishes. The same may be said of felony itself, in not a few instances. For the truth of such statements I cannot, of course, vouch; but I doubt it not upon the whole. This, however, is certain that agricultural labourers, in the winter season, are often driven to great extremities, and have recourse to crime solely for support.

Among the commitments under the head "Misconduct in the Workhouse," 18 were of boys under 12 and 13 years of age. I cannot but think that masters of workhouses might, by management, contrive to save magistrates the painful duty of sending mere children to a common gaol, and branding them with a stigma which will not leave them even to old age: not to speak of the injury which is done their minds, by placing them among the collected felons of the county, and the contamination which they must thereby incur notwithstanding all the care which the chaplain and the prison officers may take to counteract it.

I have before noticed that a large addition has been made to the year's catalogue of crime by the Brighton and London Railway works. I now subjoin a table of particulars, from which it will appear, that among the crimes committed there, some of the gravest in the calendars are to be found. I also specify the portion of the crime which may be considered as accidental to the county, and temporary in its duration; the perpetrators of it being strangers drawn hither by the works, who, when the railway is finished, will betake themselves to some other similar field of operation.

Note to Table 7.

* The data, according to which I have drawn the distinction in vagrancy, are:—the length of the sentence and the nature of the commitment; the police reports; and the condition of the prisoners themselves, as they were aged persons above 60; children under 10 years; cripples; women with families; or persons in manifest ill-health and destitution; and, as they were not known to have been committed before.

Seventy-six of these persons, on their discharge, received passes to various parts of the kingdom; several having committed the special act of vagrancy in order to obtain them.

To not a few of them, moreover, the imprisonment itself, as the governor of Petworth House of Correction stated at the late West Sussex sessions, was an additional "boon;" "since they were cleansed from their filth, and received clothes to cover their nakedness. They frequently came in such a diseased state, afflicted with the itch, or ulcers and sores, that they could not be put to hard labour." How it would be best to dispose of such persons, as a general rule, is very difficult to say; distress, idle habits. and imposture are so mingled together. But. I humbly conceive, it is plain that in many of these cases, the painful onus, laid upon the magistrate, ought rather to be borne by the parish authorities, or the active benevolence of a Christian public; so that a prison, built as a "terror to evil-doers," need not be converted into an hospital and a desirable refuge for the aged, sick, destitute wanderers, and their children.

Leaving considerations of charity and public economy aside, I am persuaded, that the present mode of dealing with vagrants not only increases the evil which it means to repress, but contributes much to strengthen the connexion between poverty and crime, which, unfortunately, exists so much in reality, as well as in opinion.

The evil result is still more serious here, where, from scantiness of prison accommodation, the committal of every vagrant in the winter, adds to that association of the felons, which is so fatal in its consequences.

At the same time, a previous table (No. 6), shows how much need there is for constabulary vigilance in prosecuting the sturdy and able-bodied vagrant who cannot "give a good account of himself." The same will appear from the list of recommitments within the year.

I. Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County House of Correction.

Table 8.

In the Calendars.	Dwellers in Sussex.	Strangers.	Summary Convictions.	Dwellers in Sussex.	Strangers.
Arson	..	1	Assaults	6	7
Bestiality	1	..	Poaching and garden robbing	2	7
Rape	2	2	Malicious damage†	4	5
Highway Robbery	2	1	Various	5	8
Stealing from the person	1	3		17	7
Burglary	..	1		24	56
House-breaking	..	1			
Horse stealing	1	..		41	83
Poisoning cattle	..	1			
Uttering base coin	..	2			
Assault and riot	..	7			
Fowl stealing, &c.	6	4			
Stealing various	11	30*			
Embezzlement	..	3			
	24	56			

* Five of these were females. † Principally for injuring straw by taking it to sleep upon.

These stupendous works, here and elsewhere, have raised up, and daily accumulate in the country, a very extraordinary body of men; to which, in my humble opinion, too much attention cannot be directed, whether by the moralist, or the political economist.

Drawn together from all parts by thousands, most of them men of prodigious strength, violent passions, and ignorant to a fearful and an almost incredible degree, separated from the kindly influence of family and friends, and from the usages of civilized life, having no home but the public-house by day, and a barn or shed, or temporary hut, in which several are packed together, by night, having no other pastime, after their hard toil, than drunkenness and fighting, for which their large earnings furnish them but too abundant stimulus, enjoying little or nothing of a Sabbath, either in body or soul; as appears from most with whom I have conversed: and all this carried on for five, six, and more years, with a large proportion of the number; they are, literally, an increasing mass of heathens, in the bosom of a Christian land. What the end of it may be, it would be well to consider.

At the same time I must add, that no class of men, within the prison walls, has so much interested me, by their behaviour, docility, and thankfulness for instruction, as that of the genuine navigators. In not a few instances, a word of serious kindness has drawn tears from the eyes of these sturdy sons of toil; they have trembled to think of the heathen state in which they had been living; and have sat down at school, like children, to learn their letters, and applied themselves to the task with as much earnestness as they would dig through a tunnel.

There is, I am sure, much encouragement, as well as need, to continue and increase the means of Christian instruction and admonition, which have already been afforded, in some places, along this line of works.

I have already noticed that the number of commitments to the House of Correction, for offences at the town of Brighton, and, as far as I can learn, crime itself, has been on the decrease for the last three years. They have been as follows, viz:—

Commitments	1837-8	1838-9	1839-40
	434	360	324

The following table presents the particulars of crime at Brighton, during the last two years, as exhibited in the commitments to the Lewes House of Correction:—

Table 9.

For Trial.	1838, 1839. M.	1838, 1839. F.	1839, 1840. M.	1839, 1840. F.
Murder	1	..	..	..
Rape	2	..	3	..
Burglary	6	..	3	..
House-breaking	3	..	..	..
Horse stealing	2	..	..	..
Stealing from person	4	4	..	1
Stealing from shops	12	2	19	5
Stealing from stables	9	..	2	..
Stealing from public houses	5	..	..	..
Stealing by domestic servants	6	3	1	3
Stealing by errand boys	7	..	..	..
Receiving stolen goods	3	2	1	1
Embezzlement	1	..	3	..
Uttering forged money	..	..	5	4
Uttering forged cheques	..	..	1	..
Other robberies	19	6	18	5
Sundries	..	2	6	..
	80	19	62	19
	99		81	

Table 9—*continued.*

SUMMARY.	1838, 1839. M.	1838, 1839. F.	1839, 1840. M.	1839, 1840. F.
Revenue	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous, workhouse, and neglect of family	11	3	20	2
Vagrancy, simple	110	15	73	30
Vagrancy, aggravated	41	..	47	13
Prostitutes	..	17	..	18
Assault, &c.	30	4	24	..
Flymen, &c.	16	..	4	..
Malicious damage	4	..	1	1
Unlawful pawning	1	3	..	2
Garden robbing	2	..	..	3
Sundries	3	..	5	..
	219	42	174	69
*** There were other commitments from the Brighton bench for offences in the adjacent country.	261 99		243 81	
	360		324	

Recommitments.

Of those committed to the House of Correction, as before enumerated, 46 individuals returned again during the year; and two more were committed a third time during the same period. The real number of prisoners, therefore, is but 943.

The particulars of those recommittals are as follows:

4 cases of repeated felony; 2 being after acquittals.
5 „ felony after vagrancy.
4 „ „ other misdemeanors.
3 „ vagrancy after felony.
3 „ assaults repeated.
3 „ Misconduct in workhouse repeated.
14 „ vagrancy repeated.
2 „ neglect of family repeated.
1 „ desertion after felony.
2 „ recommitments for offences previous to the last conviction.

The remainder for sundry misdemeanors alternated.

Again—5 cases occurred after a previous sentence of 2 months;
1 „ „ 3 months;

The remainder after sentences of 6 weeks and under.

Upon a careful review of all these cases, I find but five where the recommitment was directly owing to want of employment. In the other instances, drunken, disorderly, idle, and dishonest habits were the cause.

From some knowledge, however, of the history of the persons in the following more general table, many instances might be added, where returns to prison would not have occurred, had some means of honest livelihood presented themselves. Together with the means used within the prison walls for his correction and amendment, there must be a more active and generous sympathy, without, towards the discharged prisoner, before the amount of recommitments can be effectually reduced. In time, we trust, this will be the case. The more perfect the former becomes, the more safe, as well as necessary, will be the latter.*

The number of recommittals within the year is less than I had to state last year. The general recommittals are, however, much the same in number; but, proportionally to the whole number of prisoners, they are but 23 per cent., instead of 26 per cent. It will also appear in the following table that the number of old offenders removed by transportation has been much less than in the year 1838-9.

TABLE 10 classifies the 943 prisoners, according to their ages, sexes, and the number of times committed to this prison, during their lives. How many of them have been inmates of other prisons, and how often, I cannot state with any certainty.

As in my last report, the Roman numerals added, in several of the divisions, indicate those that have been transported during the year.

* In a recent article on "Thieves and Prisons," in the *Times* newspaper, there are some very striking and important observations on this point, and on others connected with the general subject. But it is rather amusing to see how the writer, in his prejudiced and bitter zeal against the system of prison discipline proposed by the Inspectors, so far forgets himself as to make idleness "the chief ingredient in a thief's nature," and then represents "the great evil and insurmountable difficulty as to his reformation" to be the forlorn condition in which he finds himself at the expiration of his sentence;" when "no one will employ him." It certainly is a serious difficulty, but the great one, I should think, is first to make the idle rogue industrious. This gives to prison discipline and education paramount importance.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Lewes County House of Correction.

Persons Committed.	For the First time.		For the Second time.		For the Third time.		For the Fourth time.		For the Fifth time.		For the Sixth Time and upwards.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
Under 12 Years .	*II														
	10	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	15
12 and under 16 .			1*												
	39	5	9	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	58	5	63
16 and under 21 .	III		III		I										
	122	44	20	7	5	3	1	1	1	..	6	..	155	55	210
21 and under 30 .	XII	II	II		II		I		I						
	211	30	29	4	15	..	15	..	2	..	4	1	276	35	311
30 and upwards .	XIII		III	I	II		†I				II				
	210	48	48	2	17	1	10	..	2	..	6	..	293	51	344
	592	130	108	13	43	4	28	1	6	..	17	1	794	149	943
			121		47		29		6		18		221 persons recommitted.		

Real State of Crime in the Eastern Division of Sussex.

The foregoing Tables present the *detected* crime of the past year, as brought before the several tribunals.

The amount is great; although, from an elaborate paper of R. W. Rawson, Esq., on the statistics of crime in England and Wales, it appears that Sussex, with all its facilities for the prosecution of offenders, stands superior to her neighbouring counties, and to the average of England.

The rate of crime in Sussex, (taking in both divisions of the county), according to that calculation, based upon criminal returns from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, is ·97, the average of the whole kingdom being taken as unity. Whereas in Kent, during the same period, it was 1·19, in Hants 1·16, and in Surrey 1·23.

The amount of crime *actually committed*, however, is a very different thing. What it may be in other counties I know not. In this county, at least, so far as the eastern division is concerned, the amount certainly calls for some improved and enlarged system of police.

It is plainly impossible to give the full state of the case. Some approximation, however, may be made to it, from the accounts published in the weekly local prints, which I have taken the trouble to note, and which, however they may be deficient of the whole truth, certainly do not exceed it.

The following Table presents a digest of those accounts, together with some additions made by inquiry from other sources that lay within my reach:—

TABLE 11.

In the Calendars.	Not in the Calendars.	
5	52	Robberies of 135 sheep.
5	29	Burglaries—all of a serious description.
12	31	Houses, mills, &c., broken.
4	8	Cases of horse-stealing.
..	2	Cases of ass-stealing.
..	6	Cases of pig-stealing.
..	1	Church plunder (Horsted Keynes).

I find also 30 published robberies of about 400 fowl, not in the calendars.

These, however, are not a tithe of those stolen. Every notice almost was accompanied with the observations, "This neighbourhood, in common with other parts of the county, is weekly the scene of some daring act"—"Sheep-stealing and other robberies are become of nightly occurrence"—"Such daring robberies are nightly being committed"—"These premises, so repeatedly robbed, have not been able to sell a fowl all the winter, yet none detected"—"Depredations of a similar nature are constantly taking place."

The principal scene of fowl-stealing was the northern end of Pevensey rape; and the southern extremity was the great scene of sheep-stealing. Fifty of the above 135 sheep were said to be stolen in and about the neighbourhood of Hailsham.‡ Fourteen rewards, averaging 15*l.* each, were offered to no purpose.

I am enabled further to elucidate this dark state of things from statements freely made to me by criminals themselves. Those of three, whose circuits of depredation lay, one about mid-way in the division, another at the eastern extremity, and the other along the borders of West Sussex, will suffice to be mentioned.

NOTES TO TABLE 10.

* Those three boys were sent to the Parkhurst Juvenile Reformatory. Two of them were but nine years of age, and afforded a most remarkable and sad instance of criminal precocity. One of them, by his own account, seems to have been in nearly every prison between Lancashire and Lewes!

† This man is an equally remarkable instance of crime in old age. He was transported for seven years at the age of 72, on his third conviction of felony. His first conviction was in his 62nd year!

‡ This is the number which I find advertised. I have reason to believe that twice the number would be nearer to the truth. It would seem also that, in many instances, the sheep were carried off to sea.

The two first of these persons were admitted evidence for the Crown; a great part of their statements were, consequently, made in open Court also, and corroborated by other witnesses.

The former of these two acknowledged, that during the last three years, but principally 1838-9, in and about the parish of Barcombe, (from which it will be seen in my last Report there was not a single commitment that year,) there were stolen by him and his accomplices,—

32 sheep, at thirteen different times.
4 bushels of wheat.
11 geese.
8 turkeys.
32 fowls.

Besides one burglary, and petty robberies not enumerated; nor, perhaps, to be enumerated.

From the more full confession of the other, which I wrote down at his desire, I make the following extracts:—

"I am now 27 years of age. I have never before been brought to trial. Since I came here, 26 robberies, all committed in this county and on the borders of Kent, have come to my thoughts. I always worked in the summer, and carried on my bad ways in the winter. For poaching I have been twice or thrice committed. I used to lay about every night. There is always a ready disposal at the game-shops. Tradespeople sometimes take them to send to their friends. I always shunned my bad companions by day, and told them to meet me such an hour of the night. I had many affrays with smuggling along the coast. Once at Pevensey Marsh we had 25 men armed to keep watch, and 150 tub-men. When we committed the burglary at ——— we took a loaded pistol with us. We sold all the silver to a man with a dog-cart; he said he would soon run it down. When we broke into ——— we brought a loaded gun; and ——— loaded another which we got there, and held it ready; he said, 'Mind, if any body comes, my life is as sweet as theirs.'* About the time the new police was talked of, he said to me, '*If these police come, we shall be done; for, if we steal anything, we can't carry it home.*' I've heard him say, too, that he got 36 sheep in his day. After we attacked the ——— toll-gate with bats, and masked; ———, who was taken, and afterwards transported for it, sent us word that, unless we did something for him, he would split and betray us; so that we had to break into a mill. All the flour we took we sold for four guineas, *which went to get him a counsellor.* This solitary confinement makes a man think, whether he will or not. There is not one of them, if they tell truth, that would not rather be transported than have two years of this solitary confinement." (He was kept alone always, as a witness for the Crown.)

The third man, mentioned above, who is now under sentence of transportation for horse-stealing, (his first conviction of felony, except one for which he has now been imprisoned to hard labour some months,) confesses, and allows me to mention,—

18 robberies of granaries.
4 horses stolen.
5 horses disposed of for others.
4 carts stolen.

Besides a career of 11 years in illicit stilling and smuggling, for which he has been twice imprisoned.

These robberies took place principally along the road from Brighton northward. He says, "I never had any one to meddle with me"—"All the grain we took went to Brighton; we sold it mostly to beer-shops;† generally on Sunday they used to settle the business; these beer-shops had it ground into flour. I used to take the flour of them again, and sell it to a baker under price. We took the stolen goods into Brighton, when the police went off duty, after six. *If there had been police on the road, we couldn't have done it.* Horse-stealers could make a horse any colour, so that you would never know it. They exchange horses, too, north and south. We always carried changes of clothes, so as not to pass through two gates in the same dress. The gate-keepers never refused us."

Whatever mode of constabulary force be adopted, it surely will not be uncalled for, or too soon. It is clear that a great deal of crime has been committed which might have been prevented. In fact, except in one or two quarters, little or no interruption seems to have been given to its progress. Men have been left to follow their own ways, until they have out-grown all caution, and thrown themselves, as it were, into conviction. The morals, if not the property, of the community call for some greater protection than they have had. Such at least is the impression which is made on my mind from all that I have been enabled to observe.

Education, &c.

Having pursued the same method of simple catechetical investigation stated in my last Report, the result, out of an increased number of cases, is somewhat in favour of the present year. Years, of course, will vary; still this advantage may, unconsciously, be swelled by me in some measure, from over-anxiety not to understate the truth. The amount of ignorance, however, which it is again my melancholy duty to report, is such as to call for the most earnest attention of those who would check the fearful progress of crime.

Table 12.

M.	F.	Both.	
300	42	342	were of the class 0, and knew literally nothing of Christianity.
310	69	409	,, 1, and knew little more than our Saviour's name.
127	35	162	,, 2, and could tell the simple outlines of his history.
27	3	30	,, 3, having that knowledge of simple Christian doctrine, which is level to the capacities of the poor and unlettered.
794	149	943	

* This use of fire-arms was corroborated by the other accomplices.

† This is but one out of many instance where I find the beer-shop to be the great resort of thieves, and the receptacle of stolen goods. It would be hard to over-state the extent to which the beer-shop is connected and mixed up with the crime of the country.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Sussex.
Lewes House of Correction.

* The mental darkness of the 741 persons classed 1 and 0, especially the latter, is truly deplorable. None but those who search it out can fancy it, or believe it possible in a Christian country. It may afford some idea when I add that to the simple question, "Who is our Saviour?" or the equivalent one, "Who died for sinners?" I have received the following answers: "Job;" "Pontius Pilate;" "Adam;" "Jacob;" "the Virgin Mary," (not given by a Romanist;) "Solomon;" and "Jesus Christ's brother!" While all the remaining individuals, entitled 0, were unable to give any answer at all, and showed, upon further investigation, that, although living in a Christian land, they really were heathens, as to any knowledge of Christianity.

TABLE 13.

Of the same persons, however—

M.	F.	Both.	
139	37	176	Could repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments.
384	87	471	Could repeat the Lord's Prayer and Creed only. } Generally miscalling
228	20	248	Could repeat the Lord's Prayer only. } the words.
43	5	48	Could not say any of the three.
794	149	943	

They were taught to repeat these formularies, in childhood, as lessons or prayers. How little instruction they ever received, as to their meaning, is evident from the preceding table.†

The secular information of the same persons, as indicated by the ability to read and write, was as follows:—

TABLE 14.

M.	F.	Both.	
36	..	36	Could read and write well.
271	53	324	Could read well and write a little; including 24 that could read well, but not write at all.
252	47	299	Were imperfect in reading, or in both.
235	49	284	Could not do either.
794	149	943	

The writing, in the first line of the table, includes correct spelling, and is generally accompanied with some little knowledge of arithmetic. The second line includes only that kind of writing, where the prisoner can barely sign his name, or express his ideas in barbarous spelling, of which the letters of prisoners and their friends present very extraordinary, and, often, very puzzling specimens. Both the reading and writing of the third line are unavailable to any useful purpose.

Only seven of the above persons possessed education superior to what has been mentioned in the first line, two of whom were felons.

I will now combine into one, as in my last Report, the first and third of the foregoing tables, from which the moral and intellectual condition of the same persons will more exactly appear.

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* It may be interesting to compare the result of a similar investigation in the manufacturing districts.

The Rev. J. Clay, who for several years has pursued inquiries of this nature with well-known ability in the House of Correction at Preston, Lancashire, writes in his reports:—

"In defining the religious state of the criminal I have taken a lower standard of intelligence than I have done heretofore. If the prisoner could repeat the Lord's Prayer, I asked him if he knew *who* was meant by "Our Father," &c.; and if, by patient inquiry, and after putting the question in other terms, I found him incapable of answering it, I classed him as 'quite ignorant.' If he could answer it satisfactorily, my inquiries went further, and he would be classed as 'ill-instructed' or 'well-instructed,' according to circumstances.'

Of 1,465 persons committed to that prison during the last year,
596 were quite ignorant of the Saviour's *name*, and unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer.
857 were "able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and in some cases the Creed; but in the whole more or less ill-instructed."
12 were "well-instructed in the *doctrines* of religion."

1,465

Of the same persons 917 were unable to read.
517 could read only, or read and write ill.
29 could read and write well.
2 were of superior education.

1,465

† Since writing the above, the following passage from the report of the Rev. Mr. England, chaplain of the Parkhurst Juvenile Reformatory, Isle of Wight, to the Secretary of State, has fallen into my hands. Having pursued a similar investigation with regard to the 157 inmates of that institution, he writes:—"I remarked that the amount of acquirement in the mechanical elements of instruction (the art of reading and repetition from memory) formed *quite a contrast* to the degree of actual knowledge possessed, either of moral duty or of religious principle; the table showing, that only *half* the number of readers, and a *third* of repeaters, of the Church Catechism, could give even a little account of the meaning of the words read, or sounds in use. And of these it appeared to be very often the strength of the intellect exercised at the moment, that, by dint of guessing, led to the meaning of terms, and not the result of prior teaching and reflection. With our present list the proportions stand thus: 85 can in some degree read; 120 repeat some or all of the Church Catechism; but only 58 can give *even a little* account of sounds used; and of this intelligent class several have had so little instruction as to be included neither among the readers nor repeaters." Of these 157 boys, it appears further, 32 attended private schools for several years; 63, national and other free schools for periods varying from one year to eight; and 4 from eight years to twelve; besides 15 that had, for a considerable time, been at schools of other descriptions.

TABLE 15.

	3.		2.		1.		0.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
Read and write well	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	36	..	36
Read well and write a little	15	3	97	25	140	21	19	4	271	53	324
Imperfect	..	..	16	10	145	32	91	5	252	47	299
Neither	..	..	2	..	43	16	190	33	235	49	284
	27	3	127	35	340	69	300	42	794	149	943
	30		162		409		342				

I now proceed to divide the foregoing general table into three particular ones. I do so for the following reasons:—

1. To answer an interesting inquiry sometimes made: "Are the felons, as a body, more or less ignorant than other prisoners?"
2. To obviate a very just objection which may be made against using such a general return, as a criterion of the educational state of the poor throughout the district. Neither the condition of felons, nor of vagrants who are mostly strangers, certainly, can be so used. But the condition of the intermediate class, which consists of labourers, committed for occasional light offences and misdemeanors, with a few soldiers, and others intermingled, may, perhaps, without any just offence, be taken to represent that of a large portion of the body to which they belong, or out of which they have sprung.

TABLE 16.

FELONS.

	3.	2.	1.	0.	Total.	
Read and write well	5	4	8	..	17	
Read well and write a little	6	36	62	7	111	
Imperfect	..	8	63	52	123	
Neither	..	1	13	98	112	
	11	49	146	157	363	363

VAGRANTS.

	3.	2.	1.	0.	Total.	
Read and write well	2	5	3	6	10	
Read well and write a little	10	42	40	6	98	
Imperfect	..	12	38	9	59	
Neither	..	..	27	51	78	
	12	59	108	66	245	245

MISDEMEANANTS.

	3.	2.	1.	0.	Total.	
Read and write well	5	3	1	..	9	
Read well and write a little	2	44	59	10	115	
Imperfect	..	6	83	28	117	
Neither	..	1	12	81	94	
	7	54	155	119	335	943—Total.

Some of these unhappy individuals had never been in a place of worship, except perhaps to attend a funeral. Most of them had neglected the house of God for years, if not all their lives. A large majority of those that did at all frequent it understood not, and so disregarded what they heard. Indeed, through their ignorance of language and of the first elements of Christian knowledge, I found preaching, however simple, but, humanly speaking, a hopeless task, without individual conversation and much private catechising. The same difficulty met me also in the choice of books and tracts for their reading;—the style and language of such—even when written expressly for the poor—being commonly beyond the capacity of these persons. At the same time it has given me no small pleasure to find how entirely the Holy Scriptures, by their homely simplicity of language and their fulness of narrative, commend themselves to these poor sinners. No book is so eagerly coveted and so much read by my unhappy charge. The Bible is emphatically the prisoner's book.

Were this a fitting place I should bewail the infrequency, in modern times, of that public catechising, whereby our simple-mannered but more wise forefathers gave out and received the words of wisdom, as the weak minds and memories of the poor could bear it. This mode of instruction is, I presume, the more needful, even for young men; as in this agricultural, no less than in the manufacturing districts, the children of the poor are taken away to labour at such an early age, as almost precludes the possibility of acquiring at school more than the art of reading and writing—the bare

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means of education. The peasant, consequently, too often grows up a man in years, but a child in understanding—wise to do evil, from the impulse of his own depraved nature; but not rightly knowing how, or why, he should do that which is good;—ignorant of his duty to himself, to his family, to society, as well as of his duty to God.

Here lies the root of the evil. Police and other penal institutions but reach its superficial luxuriance. Increase of knowledge, too, in after life, laid upon such an unsound and empty moral basis, is apt to prove but increase of evil. We must look rather to the moral training of the young in schools, (among which Sunday and infant schools must, for a reason before given, hold a conspicuous place,) where a solid foundation shall be laid in the principles of Divine truth—catechetically explained and practically enforced:—where they shall learn the meaning as well as the sound of words;—and where they shall acquire both the habit of attending the house of God, and the capability of profiting by such attendance.

Much, in the mean time, may be done for adults, who, in their early days, had no such advantage, by the encouragement of evening schools for their instruction. Might not such schools be connected with those for the young, or with some of those admirable societies which already exist for the encouragement of honourable industry?—I cannot but think that some young men and fathers of families might be found in every village and town who would gladly embrace such opportunities; when prisoners, after being worn down on tread-wheels all the day, are thankful to labour an hour longer at their books in the evening, and even wish to prolong the time.*

Two more tables remain to be added. They will present the results of some further investigations which I have pursued as illustrative of the condition of the same persons.

The former of these shows the amount and description of *schooling*, which the prisoners received in their early days. In the latter is given their early condition, as to the important consideration of *parentage*.

TABLE 17.

	From 1 to 3 Years.	From 4 to 7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	Total.
Dame and other private schools	78	100	34	212
National, British, and other free schools	93	73	7	173
Sunday schools	17	9	3	29
Night schools	7	..	..	7
Workhouse, Army, &c. schools	6	8	..	14
	201	190	44	435

943 — 435, *i. e.* 508 prisoners never attended any school; or, at most, irregularly for a few months.

When I entered upon the inquiry in the following Table, I expected a different result from that which I have to present. The great mass of prisoners, I thought, would prove to be base-born or the offspring of criminals. I should observe, that here, as well as in some other of the Tables, my information is principally derived from the prisoners themselves. This being so, the numbers under the two first heads may be somewhat less than the truth. But I do not apprehend that the deficiency is considerable; as criminals, in general, to one that shows an interest in their welfare, are communicative of those facts which do not bear directly upon the charge in question. Let the deficiency, however, be as it may, it does not affect the large numbers in the remaining columns.

TABLE 18.

		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Children of criminals, *i. e.* of persons who have been in prison, (including five sons and one daughter of transports) . .		..	..	45	12	57	The number of children belonging to last year's prisoners was 918, *i. e.* legitimate children.
Illegitimate		..	..	20	8	28	
Orphans at 9 years and under,	Having lost Mother	79	23				
	Having lost Father	76	15	185	47	232	
	Having lost Both .	30	9				
Orphans between 9 and 16,	Having lost Mother	39	4				
	Having lost Father	55	12	111	22	133	
	Having lost Both .	17	6				
Deserted at 16 and under,	By Mother	5	..				
	By Father	18	1	24	3	27	
	By Both .	1	2				
				385	92	477	

Thus it appears that one-fourth of these unhappy individuals were orphans from childhood; and considerably more than one-third, either orphans or deserted under the age of 16. Of the females, very nearly half were such. How many of the rest were the victims of parental neglect, or trained to vice by those who ought to have guarded them from it, it is impossible to say.

The foregoing statement, surely, calls for much compassion towards those, who are also the just objects of judicial visitation. Not that their sentences should be rendered more light, which would neither be for their advantage, nor safe to the community; but that every possible means of moral advantage should be combined with the strictness of penitentiary inflictions; and that the utmost

* I am happy to notice an adult school of this sort, which is held in this town by some benevolent individuals, the success of which fully justifies my observations. The only want felt in it is the want of teachers.

assistance, which discretion will permit, should be afforded them on their discharge from prison, where a disposition is shown to exchange the ways of crime for those of honest industry.

Out of the many reflections which this view excites, one, above others, was deeply impressed upon my mind; namely, the great importance of *workhouse schools*, where so many of these friendless and parentless children of the poor are gathered together. If I be not much mistaken, nowhere can a blow be more effectually aimed at the root of crime. Let these schools be made more numerous, and let them be placed in the hands of enlightened teachers, who, with judgment and kindness, will open the understandings and engage the *affections* of their pupils on the side of virtue; then magistrates and prison-officers will have less onerous and hopeless duties to discharge.

To the more immediate history of the Lewes House of Correction, during the past year, it is now time that I should apply myself.

The abolition of convict wardsmen, and the entire substitution of officers in their stead, which took effect in January last, is an improvement well deserving the first mention. This is so; not only because of the much greater efficiency with which discipline is now maintained, and the serious check which is given to communication throughout the prison; but, not to mention other reasons, chiefly because little or no room is now left for that leaven of hypocrisy, which worked through the whole mass of prisoners, so long as these situations of authority and ease were to be had as the rewards of orderly behaviour. We can now place some confidence in the tokens of amendment which we witness.

I have next to acknowledge, with thankfulness, the appointment of a schoolmaster, whose whole time is devoted to the prison, and divided between the duties of the school and the governor's office. The work of instruction is, consequently, carried out to a much larger and more efficient extent than before.

The classes that attend the daily schools are now four in number;—one of *untried* prisoners every morning after prayers;—one of *convicted* prisoners every evening, after the day's work is ended; and two more classes of convicted prisoners, at a different hour, on alternate mornings, *i. e.* the *simply-imprisoned* four days in the week, and those sentenced to hard labour on the remaining two. Since July, a *Sunday-school* has also been held in the chapel, before the morning service. The size of these several classes varies according to the numbers in the prison. That in the evening has always about twenty prisoners, the utmost number which the school-room accommodates in its separate compartments. On the Sunday, the adult pupils of all the classes attend together (the untried in their large pew by themselves), when three officers freely assist in teaching, as well as in preserving discipline. At this last school, some portion of the subsequent services of the day—generally, the collect and second lesson—form the subject of instruction. Every ray of instruction, on all occasions, but on this especially, being made to converge towards the sanctuary.

The following is an outline of the mode of instruction pursued at the weekly schools:—

1. The prisoner, where necessary, is taught to read. This, to most, is a work of difficulty at first. But, as soon as the learner can put a syllable or two together, so as to make out the Sunday's text in the Testament, the interest which he feels carries him along speedily.

2. When he can thus read a little, he is set to learn a simple catechetical explanation of the Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer. This being mastered, he is given the Church Catechism, Trimmer's Lessons of Scripture History; and then, a summary of "Faith and Duty," in a selection of passages from Holy Scripture. A little book of Hymns is added, with one or two more, which I need not specify.

3. Where good attention is paid in the foregoing stage, instruction in writing and arithmetic is afforded. A little geography, so far as a lecture upon a map of the world,* together with a few simple outlines of astronomy, is added, solely with a view to the moral effect, which such enlargement of their ideas respecting God's power and goodness displayed in creation may have.† For, alas! in more respects than one, this class of men make God like unto themselves.

4. The more advanced are lectured in portions of Holy Scripture, which they prepare in their cells; they write, also, from memory, the substance of the sermons and expositions heard in chapel, some portion of the liturgy, or a lesson dictated to them. This answers as an exercise on language and spelling; besides ensuring more close attention to the services in chapel, and bringing their minds into exercise upon serious subjects.

This course of instruction, with more or less variation according to circumstances, is daily pursued, the school being always opened and closed with prayers, written for the purpose.‡ The present schoolmaster enters into the whole of my views, with a zeal that does him credit, and that cannot fail, altogether, in its object. The prisoners, too, with few exceptions, give encouragement to those who wish to do them good, by their orderly behaviour, respect, and attention; and frequently by their

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* The school-room is now furnished with a large map of the world, published by the Irish Board of Education, besides other smaller ones. For one of England, of the same large series, as well as for several specimens of books likely to advance my purpose, and many valuable hints on the subject, I am indebted to the zealous kindness of William Seymour, Esq., of Brighton.

† Thus far I deem it salutary to go. But I cannot conceal my apprehensions as to the result of the present prevailing anxiety to diffuse philosophical knowledge among the middling and lowest classes of society, where, as is, alas! too commonly the case, religious education has been neglected. The little science which such persons acquire from popular books and lectures, may perhaps tend to their improvement in arts and manufactures. It may even serve to raise their taste and habits from the low sensuality in which they grovel. No small advantage, certainly. But there is a higher interest, which I fear must suffer, where science goes not hand in hand with a bold, constant, and uncompromising inculcation of that most important and most rational, but most humbling truth, that "by faith ye are saved," and that "without faith," in things revealed, not demonstrated, "it is impossible to please God." "Most sure it is, and a true conclusion of experience," said the great Lord Bacon, "that a little natural philosophy inclineth the mind to atheism, but a further proceeding bringeth the mind back to religion." An illustration of the truth of this saying presented itself in one of the year's felons,—a young tradesman, of a little wit but much greater pride, who had acquired at a mechanics' institute some scattered notions of philosophy. It was most painful to witness, especially in one under his circumstances, the contemptuous smile with which he regarded his Bible; because, forsooth, as he said, "its chemistry was false;" and because it made the heart, which is but a lump of flesh, to be "deceitful and desperately wicked." He read his Bible, however, of which he knew little, and some other wholesome books, in his solitary confinement; and his altered manner showed that he read them not without some good effect. I might add one or two other similar instances. Metropolitan prisons could supply many more.

‡ It is impossible to present, in a tabular form, the amount of the instruction which has been given. 200 prisoners, during the year, attended the schools more or less. Of these, 120, on their admittance, could not read at all, or only very imperfectly.

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warm expressions of gratitude, at parting, when no motive but thankfulness remained, as well as in their letters occasionally received after the lapse of some time.

As a general rule, the privilege of attending school is confined to those, whose sentences are not less than two months;—the selection being farther made with reference to their hopefulness of disposition and their conduct in prison, as well as their want of instruction. So that, in summer at least, the means of instruction reach to every case, where there is a reasonable prospect of good. I speak only of the *males'* prison. In that of the females, I have not had it in my power to maintain such a systematic course, as I trust to pursue, if a schoolmistress—as the visiting justices kindly gave me reason to expect—shall be appointed.*

During the year the prison library has received some valuable additions; especially the series of 79 small volumes, on general subjects, published by the Kildare-street Society, Dublin, and some more costly works, suitable for the officers, and such prisoners of better education, as may be granted the indulgence. The prisoners read a great deal. At every spare moment the book is in their hands—whether in the cell, or at the place of labour. Much of this, I admit, is merely to dispel the ennui of a prison life on the silent system; or, as they say, to "pass their time." Still, here and there, some are always found, whose minds are really interested in what they read. In one or two instances, I found men even committing their books to memory, lest they should never meet the like again. Most of these are persons that never in their lives before, perhaps, sat down to an hour's quiet reading. Where the art of reading has been acquired in prison, the exercise of it has all the pleasure of a new discovery.

The services of the Church have been regularly performed by me, on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday—morning and afternoon. At each of these I have preached. After service, on Sunday afternoons, I have catechised the younger prisoners, *with especial reference to the sermons* heard. A selection of prayers from the liturgy has been read every morning, in chapel; the evening prayers being read in the several wards by the turnkeys. And, after prayers, on two mornings, I have expounded the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel of the ensuing Sunday. Those in solitary and sick confinement have been daily visited by me. I have conversed with every prisoner, separately, at his entrance into prison, and on his discharge; and in his cell from time to time—for which the quiet hour of dinner, which finds them alone in their cells, affords special opportunity. The Lord's Supper has thrice been administered by me, during the year; at which solemn ordinance, together with the household, a select few of the prisoners attended—such as, I have reason to trust, were, after all, not unwelcome to the merciful Master of the feast. In the discharge of these several ministrations, and at the schools, with no exception deserving of mention, I have found the conduct of the prisoners, if not encouraging, yet always respectful.† Nor are instances of reformation wanting. Besides one lad bound to the sea service—two sent to the Refuge for the Destitute, directly from prison, and others from Brighton—two females admitted to the Manor Hall Asylum;—all of whom had been convicted of felony, and have since, more or less, realized the good hopes which I had of them,—I have seen, nearer home, one or two cases of abandonment of criminal courses; and, in not a very few instances, I have been cheered by the intelligence, casually received, that persons, who had always neglected or shunned the house of God, have appeared there regularly after their discharge from prison. And I cannot but believe that such is the case, in other instances of which I have not heard. I wish, at least, to walk by faith, in this matter. Man, it is true, is—"a creature of habits." But the habits of all prisoners are not so inveterately bad, as to exclude hope of reformation. Some, at least, are surprised into transgression. And, be they ever so bad, there is nothing impossible with God, who is pleased, at times, to show the freeness and power of His grace, by the conversion of the greatest offenders. At all events, it were hard to show that it is not our duty to do the utmost that we can, as "workers-together" with Him who "came to seek and to save that which was lost."

With this happier view of the last year's history of the Lewes House of Correction, I would gladly conclude this report; the materials of which have accumulated upon me in such a way that I could not contract them into a smaller space, consistently with a sense of duty and the importance of the subject. But the approach of another winter reminds me of the last, when much of my labour and many of my fairest hopes were blasted, by the want of accommodation in the prison, and the fatal necessity thereby entailed, of placing three prisoners in the same cell. In such crowded cells there is no place for salutary reflection, serious reading, or devotion. Nay, it is hard to say, whether the moral or the physical atmosphere of such cells be the more noisome and contagious. The governor's statement, in his report to the Epiphany Sessions, was not too strong, when he said—"by this means the instructions of the Chaplain were rendered nugatory, and the benefit of discipline was lost." Upon the single point of individual separation, it mainly depends whether a prison be a nursery of crime, or a means of repressing it. In this case I cannot but fear that, some who might have done well, have gone out from prison three-fold more the children of Satan than they entered it. The transfer of certain prisoners to the House of Correction at Petworth, so far as it went, was a mitigation of the evil—though attended with many painful circumstances. But the relief gained was, after all, but inconsi-

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On their discharge,

44	of them were still imperfect in reading.
50	had learnt to read and answer in their elementary books, and Testaments.
16	had advanced further to writing and arithmetic.
10	had passed through the whole course of instruction, with geography, &c.
120	

Of the 80 that could read on entrance,

41	received further instruction in Scripture, writing, arithmetic, and geography.
39	had not advanced beyond their catechisms.
80	

This is exclusive of instruction given in the females' prison; and much more given, in their cells, to males who did not attend school, besides the more general instruction of the chapel.

* A schoolmistress, the wife of the present schoolmaster, has been since appointed.

† It is my duty and happiness to acknowledge that, for much of the good and serious tone of feeling which pervades the prison, I am indebted to the cordial co-operation of the governor, and of the subordinate officers in general, and to the spirit in which the discipline is administered and upheld.

derable; as, through the winter, not only the vagrants, but a number of the felons, and sometimes nearly the whole of them, had to be trebled in their cells.* It is most painful to dwell upon this point—believing as I do, that the evil, with many other most serious defects of construction, is incurable with the present building.†

With a prison sufficiently large, and properly constructed, that, which I now can only venture to pronounce in special cases, would then be a general rule:—namely, that a prisoner should come out a better, at least not a worse, man than he went in,—better acquainted with his duty, and better disposed to perform it.

We shall be able confidently and earnestly to urge masters to be more ready, on the one hand, to prosecute their offending servants; and, on the other hand, to receive them back into their employment. Criminals would not then so often be encouraged to a second offence by impunity, nor be driven to it by a cruel necessity.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient faithful servant,

Lewes House of Correction,
1st October, 1840.

RICHARD BURNET,
Chaplain.

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* During the months December, January, and February, the average daily number of prisoners was 155. Eight times in the last of those months it was from 170 to 176. To accommodate these there are but 120 cells, exclusive of 7 receiving, 5 solitary, and 4 refractory cells.

† Since this was written a county constabulary force has been adopted. The effect will be to reduce the *real* amount of crime; but for a while the apparent amount, *i. e.*, the number of *committals* to prisons will most probably be much increased. In the Preston House of Correction, before alluded to, better than 400, *i. e.* 37 per cent., were added to the commitments of the year from a similar cause.

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Return from the County House of Correction at Lewes, Sussex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	9	2	11
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	69	7	5	..	149	19	25	1	248	27	5	1	..	..	29	9	..	..	34	10	282	37	319
3. Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	1	1	..	..	4	..	5	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	2	12
Total . . .	71	8	5	..	157	20	30	2	263	30	6	1	..	..	32	9	..	1	38	11	301	41	342
How disposed of.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	54	5	5	..	94	14	12	1	165	20	3	1	..	..	24	6	..	1	27	8	192	28	220
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	15	2	..	..	36	4	4	..	55	6	2	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	3	61	9	70
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	1	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	19	..	19
8. ,, Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	1	1	..	..	12	1	5	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	19	2	21
Total . . .	71	8	5	..	157	20	30	2	263	30	6	1	..	..	32	9	..	1	38	11	301	41	342
15. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	30	3	33

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
47	15		3	2	50	17

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	29	3	18	..	47	3	50
1. By Courts Martial	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
3. Under the Game Laws	57	..	3	..	60	..	60
4. Under the Revenue Laws	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	168	42	57	7	225	49	274
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	20	2	6	1	26	3	29
8. Under the Larceny Act	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
10. For Assaults	37	4	4	1	41	5	46
11. For want of Sureties	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
12. As known or reputed thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	74	21	17	3	91	24	115
Total	396	70	89	12	485	82	567
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4, See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	5	2	4	..	9	2	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	47	15	3	2	50	17	67
Summary Convictions	29	3	18	..	47	3	50
For re-examination	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	654	98	123	23	777	121	898
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners from Hastings	7	4	..	1	7	5	12
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	22	2	8	1	30	3	33
Tota	766	124	156	127	922	151	1073
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	766	124	156	127	922	151	1073
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

* For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	17	2	1	..	18	2	20
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	7	2	2	35	9	44
3. Summary Convictions	29	4	4	..	33	4	37
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	79	13	7	2	86	15	101
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	79	13	7	2	86	15	101
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	97	11	70	11	44	3	9	..	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	27
2. Ditto after Trial .	6	2	8	1	21	5	11	1	32	3	19	4	11	..	3	1	..	..	111	17
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	25	2	131	38	122	15	58	8	54	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	70

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	15	2	13	..	5	1	14	..	7	..	54	3

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	8	8	20	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	10
2. Ditto after Trial .	3	..	6	1	5	2	1	1	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	6
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	4	1	42	9	18	1	12	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	12

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	2

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	272	37	309
2. Ditto after Trial	132	23	155
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	485	82	567
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	60	5	65

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
14 Years and under 17	..	..	23	10	23	10	33
17 Years and under 21	62	14	..	..	62	14	76
21 Years and under 30	119	3	..	..	119	3	22
30 Years and upwards	77	11	..	..	77	11	88
Total . . .	258	28	34	11	292	39	331

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	9	2	9	2	11
12 Years and under 14	..	..	19	3	19	3	22
14 Years and under 17	..	..	61	7	61	7	68
17 Years and under 21	114	24	..	..	114	24	138
21 Years and under 30	139	21	..	..	139	21	160
30 Years and upwards	143	25	..	..	143	25	168
Total	396	70	89	12	485	82	567

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	94	3	19	1	113	4	117
Can Read only	32	3	5	..	37	2	39
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	112	19	10	10	122	30	152
Can Read and Write well	20	3	..	..	20	3	23
Total	258	28	34	11	292	39	331

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 2,

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	139	28	34	4	173	32	205
Can Read only	51	5	10	1	61	6	67
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	176	37	45	7	221	44	265
Can Read and Write well	30	..	..	..	30	..	30
Total	396	70	89	12	485	82	567

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	212	34	31	8	243	42	285
Infirmary Cases	12	3	1	..	13	3	16
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	21	5	3	1	24	6	30
Deaths	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	119	16	20	4	139	20	159
Twice	41	6	6	..	47	6	53
Thrice	15	5	7	..	22	5	27
Four times or more	30	8	6	..	36	8	44
Total	205	35	39	4	244	39	283

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year, have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	533	101	111	17	644	118	762
Employment, not being Hard Labour	182	17	29	5	211	22	233
Not employed	51	6	16	5	67	11	78
Total	766	124	156	27	922	151	1,073

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	46	8	16	5	62	13	75

N.B. Four Males and one Female sentenced to Solitary Confinement only. The others had intervals of Solitary Confinement with Hard Labour.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	5	..	6	..	6
Total	1	..	5	..	6	..	6

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	21	2	..	..	7	4	..	..	28	6	34
Solitary Cells	189	3	98	..	90	2	9	..	386	5	391
Stoppage of Diet	46	1	23	..	17	1	6	..	92	2	94
Other Punishments	28	..	8	..	11	..	1	..	48	..	48
Total	285	6	129	..	125	7	16	..	555	13	568

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No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	186	33	219
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	121	22	143
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

N.B. 186 Males and 33 Females were not in the Prison on the same day. These were the highest numbers of Male and Female Prisoners at any one time during the Year, taken at two different dates. The highest number actually in the Prison on any one day during the Year was 213 Male and Female together.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	2	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	1	1
Clogs	..	*1
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Shifts	..	2
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	1	1
,, Blankets	3	3
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Sheets	1	1
,, Pillow Cases	1	1
,, Towels	1	1

* For Women employed in the Wash-house.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	951	13	8½
,, Male and Female Clothing	82	8	3¾
,, Bedding	29	9	1¾
,, Straw	13	15	5
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	37	13	10¾
,, Medicines and Attendance	150	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	119	15	0
,, Soap	27	0	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	46	9	2
,, Washing		..	
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	63	13	5
,, Books	10	15	5½
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rates and Taxes	3	18	6
,, Officers' Salaries	938	18	0½
Pensions to Retired Officers	146	17	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	5	2	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	*132	10	2½
,, Sundries not mentioned	107	11	2¾
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2867	10	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	340	3	3½
† See NOTE.—Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	0	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head, per Annum	2	4	0

* The whole of the sum for the removal of Transported Convicts, is repaid by the Treasury to the Treasurer of the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, and applied to the County Stock.

† NOTE.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
J. A.	30	2nd October, 1838	Good	12 Days	Rupture of a Blood-vessel.
W. D.	36	28th Nov., 1838	Good	530 Days	Rupture of Abscess in the Chest.
W. J.	62	31st May, 1839	Not good, suffering from Asthma.	229 Days	Dropsy of the Chest from disease of the Heart.
J. A.	42	19th June, 1839	Good	698 Days	Disease of Chest—broken Constitution.

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No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed—Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
W. B.. . .	27	8th March, 1839, Convicted at Lewes Assizes March 18, 1839	Felony, stealing 2lbs. of Bread.	Did not appear to be quite right in his mind when admitted, but gradually grew worse.	..	Discharged 17 June, 1839, at the expiration of his sentence of 3 Calendar Months.	Delivered into the hands of Mr. Thorncroft, Assistant Overseer of Brighton, and died about three weeks afterwards.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	..	7 After the first 3 Months.	..	7 After the first 14 Days.	14	..	..	The Prisoners, who have a former Conviction to Hard Labour against them, are not allowed either Soup or Potatoes until ordered by the Surgeon.
Women . . .	168	..	7	..	..	14	..	..	
Boys	168	..	7	..	..	14	..	..	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men	168	..	..	..	7 After the first 14 Days.	7	..	..	Prisoners for Trial have the same diet as those sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour; Prisoners sentenced by a Court of Justice to Solitary Confinement, have 2lbs. of bread per day only; and Refractory Prisoners 1½lb. of bread per day only.
Women . . .	168	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	
Boys	168	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	

† NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart. Six Ounces of Meat without Bone to every Quart of Soup.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	33	7½	58	¼	15,225	11,418¾	Mance's Ergometer.	Grinding Corn.
February .	7			58	¼	15,225	11,418¾		
March . .	8¾			58	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
April . .	10			50¾	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
May . . .	10			50¾	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
June . .	10			50¾	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
July . .	10			50¾	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
August . .	10			50¾	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
September .	10			50¾	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
October .	8¾			58	¼	19,031¼	11,418¾		
November .	7			58	¼	15,225	11,418¾		
December .	7			58	¼	14,225	11,418¾		

N.B. According to the Ergometer, there are 1,015 revolutions per day performed on the wheels in Spring, Summer, and Autumn, and 812 revolutions per day in the four Winter months—30 steps to each revolution. It will be seen by the above calculations that the same daily amount of labour is performed by each prisoner throughout the year.

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No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	6	30	One-third rest to two-thirds labour; or, 10 minutes rest to 20 minutes labour.	No means of recording.	Pumping Water for the supply of the Prison and cleansing the Drains.
February . . .	7					
March	8¾					
April	10					
May	10					
June	10					
July	10					
August	10					
September . . .	10					
October	8¾					
November . . .	7					
December . . .	7					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
*Thomas Ancell .	Keeper . . .	70	July, 1825. Salary from Oct., 1838, to 14th Feb., 1839.	73 1 6½	..	..	The Keeper is allowed by the County Apartments in the Prison, with Washing, Fuel, and Candles. No other fees or emoluments of any kind.
John Sanders .	Ditto . . .	41	31st Dec., 1838. Salary from 14th Feb. to 1st Oct., 1839.	126 18 5½	..	200 0 0	
Rev. Rd. Burnet	Chaplain . .	33	2nd July, 1839 . .	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Richard Turner .	Surgeon. . .	40	April, 1824 . . .	..†	..	..	
Hannah Jones .	Matron . . .	64	October, 1814 . .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	The Matron has Apartments also in the Prison, with Washing, Fuel, and Candles.
Samuel Beckett .	Turnkey and Superintendent at the Tread-wheel	57	April, 1830 . . .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
William Shephard	Taskmaster . .	41	November, 1831 . .	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	
Isaac Burrell .	Turnkey. . .	58	January 1832 . .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	All the Officers, except the Chaplain, Surgeon, and Schoolmaster, sleep in the Prison every other night; and consequently, when in the Prison, have the benefits of Fire and Candles, the separate expense of which cannot be correctly calculated.
Frederick Ancell	Ditto . . .	34	July, 1832 . . .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Charles Lewis .	Ditto . . .	48	September, 1835 . .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
*James Moore. .	Porter & Watchman . . .	62	June, 1835. Salary from 1st Oct., 1838, to 20th April, 1839.	21 13 0	..	39 0 0	
*Henry Breeds .	Ditto . . .	34	July, 1835. Salary from 1st Oct., 1838, to 14th May, 1839.	24 4 6	..	39 0 0	
*Esther Breeds .	Female Turnkey	32	January, 1836. Salary from 1st Oct., 1838, to 15th June, 1839.	22 3 0	..	31 4 0	The Female Officers have also the privilege of washing their own clothes in the Prison.
Harriet Pelling .	Ditto . . .	32	December, 1836 . .	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	
Edwin Osmant .	Schoolmaster .	39	April, 1837 . . .	32 0 0	..	32 0 0	
*George Wilson .	Turnkey . .	..	November, 1838. Salary from 7th Nov., 1838, to 14th May, 1839.	24 8 8	..	46 16 0	
*Abraham Burrell	Porter & Watchman . . .	19	April, 1839. Salary from 21st April to 24th Aug., 1839.	13 10 0	..	39 0 0	
William Cook .	Turnkey . .	37	April, 1839. Salary from 24th April to 1st Oct., 1839.	20 11 1½	..	46 16 0	
Francis Townsend	Ditto . . .	32	May, 1839. Salary from 16th May to 1st Oct., 1839.	17 14 7	..	46 16 0	
George Cox . .	Porter & Watchman . . .	31	May, 1839. Salary from 16th May to 1st Oct., 1839.	14 13 6	..	39 0 0	
Mary Stevens .	Female Turnkey	29	June, 1839. Salary from 15th June to 1st Oct., 1839.	9 1 0	..	31 4 0	
Charles Ransom.	Porter & Watchman . . .	26	August, 1839. Salary from 28th Aug., to 1st Oct., 1839.	3 10 8	..	39 0 0	
			Total . . £	938 18 0½	..	1,165 4 0	

N.B. The Officers whose names are marked thus * have left the Prison during the Year.
† See Table 37, under the head of "Medicine."

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No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	96	15	2¼
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	20	11	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	179	12	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	15	13	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	17	19	7½
Other Receipts	0	18	6
Total £	331	9	9¾

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,867	10	6
Total Receipts of ditto	331	9	9¾
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,536	0	8¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	340	3	3½
Grand Total £	2,876	3	11¾

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—Cost of each Prisoner per day 1¼*d*.

PETWORTH.

Petworth House of Correction.

We refer to the Supplement to our Third and to our Fourth Annual Report for an account of the construction and discipline of this prison.

There has been no recent alteration either in the buildings or the discipline. The ventilation of the cells in the old part of the prison has been improved by means of a communication with the roof. Increased accommodation has been provided in the chapel by removing the twenty-five pews formerly on the ground floor, and erecting forty-four separate pews, with separate seats, in the aisles, under the inspection of the officers. Ventilation has been provided from the ceiling of the chapel. The wooden casements of the old cells have been removed, and the glass fixed in the iron framing of the windows, with small sliding ventilators, instead of the open casements, and the open casements of the new cells are undergoing similar alteration.

In the early part of the year some inconvenience was felt in procuring an adequate supply of water, to remedy which a new force-pump has been erected and attached to the crank machine, and an additional cistern in the roof of the male building; by these means a sufficiency of water has been obtained.

The discipline of this prison, which has been so fully described, and justly commended in our previous Reports, continues to be extremely well enforced. The union of individual separation, labour, and moral and religious instruction, is productive of excellent effects.

On a late inspection we found forty-eight prisoners in confinement, viz.,—

Males.

Felons	20	Sentenced to hard labour.	
Game law offenders	3		
Other misdemeanants	6		
Vagrants	1		
Other misdemeanants	3		
For trial	9		
	—	42	

Females.

Felons	4		
For trial	2		
	—	6	
		—	48

Of this number were employed—

At crank labour	17
Making linen and woollen articles	16
Shoemaking	1
Blacksmith	1
Cleaning the prison	2
Cooking	1
Stoker	1
In solitary confinement	5
In the factory by order of the surgeon	3

The number of prisoners has of late been so much reduced as not to admit of the continuance of the tread-wheel labour.

The regulation of calling the prisoners by numbers, instead of by name, has been advantageously carried into effect.

Two important events have taken place in this prison during the last twelve months, viz., the occurrence of two suicides.

On each of these melancholy occasions the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the prisoner was not of sound mind; and they unanimously expressed their opinion that the

acts were not committed through any neglect of, and that no blame was attributable to, the officers of the prison.

In this opinion the visiting justices concurred. One of the prisoners had been committed but two and the other four days.

The following scale of increased salaries for the turnkeys, as recommended by the visiting justices, has been adopted, and commenced at Michaelmas, 1839:—

Male Turnkeys.

	Per Week. £.	*s.*	*d.*
First two years	1	0	0
Above two years and under five years	1	2	0
Above five years and under ten years	1	4	0
Above ten years and under fifteen years	1	6	0
Above fifteen years	1	8	0

Porters and Watchmen.

First two years	0	16	0
Above two years and under five years	0	18	0
Above five years and under ten years	1	0	0
Above ten years	1	2	0

Female Turnkeys.

First two years	0	12	0
Above two years and under five years	0	13	6
Above five years and under ten years	0	15	0
Above ten years	0	16	0

One head turnkey, to commence with a salary of 24*s.* per week, rising by the same scale as the other male turnkeys, until it reaches 30*s.* per week.

For statistical information respecting this prison, as to the number of commitments, dietary, health, clothing and bedding, punishments, terms of imprisonment, and expenses, we refer to the annexed tables.

Return No. 1.

Return of the Number of Prisoners committed to the Prison, from the 1st January to the 1st of September, in the years 1839 and 1840.

Years.	Number.	Remarks.
To the 1st of September, 1839	216	. .
To the 1st of September, 1840	222	14 of this number being Eastern prisoners from Lewes Prison, the number of Western prisoners is only 208.

Return No. 2.

The Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison on the following days.

Date.	Numbers, 1838. M.	F.	Total.	Numbers, 1839. M.	F.	Total.
January 30th .	45	5	50	43	6	49
February 28th .	39	3	42	47	9	56
March 31st . .	63	5	68	55	5	60
April 30th . .	55	7	62	56	3	59
May 31st . .	55	6	61	51	5	56
June 30th . .	57	6	63	41	6	47
July 31st . .	42	3	45	31	5	36
August 31st. .	53	4	57	32	5	37
September 30th.	56	3	59	38	4	42
October 31st .	54	6	60	40	6	46
November 30th.	54	7	61	66	8	74
December 31st .	59	5	64	92	11	103

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RETURN No. 3.

RETURN of Offences committed in the Petworth House of Correction from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1840.

Number.	Prisoners' Names.	Date.	Offences.	Punishments.		
				Whipped.	Refractory Cells.	Stoppage of food.
		1840		..	..	1
1	L. J..	Jan. 4	Speaking to each other	..	..	1
2	J. S.	,, 4		..	1	..
3	J. C.	,, 6	Idle and negligent at labour	..	1	..
4	J. H.	,, 6	Ditto	..	..	1
5	C. G.	,, 7	Making signs with intent to converse with a fellow prisoner.	..	..	1
6	J. L.	,, 8	Swearing	..	..	1
7	J. H.	,, 9	Insolent to a Turnkey	..	..	1
8	J. D.	,, ,,	Speaking with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
9	P. D.	,, 13	Ditto	..	..	1
10	J. S..	,, ,,	Ditto	..	..	1
11	P. P.	,, ,,	Making signs with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
12	J. L.	,, ,,	Swearing	..	..	1
13	J. S..	,, 17	Speaking with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
14	J. C..	,, 18	Making signs with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
15	R. J.	,, 21	Singing, and whistling in his cell	..	..	1
16	P. D.	,, 23	Making signs with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
17	J. L.	,, ,,	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
18	H. R.	,, 24	Making signs, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
19	J. S..	,, 25	Singing in his cell	..	..	1
20	R. J.	,, 27	Swearing, and refractory conduct	..	1	..
21	J. H.	,, 28	Idle and negligent at labour	..	..	1
22	F. M.	,, 29	Attempting to give a fellow prisoner part of his food.	..	..	1
23	T. W.	Feb. 5	Singing in the treadwheel house	..	..	1
24	M. M.	,, 11	Making signs with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
25	R. J.	,, 12	Singing in his cell	..	..	1
26	W. E.	,, 15	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
27	W. G.	,, ,,	Wilfully damaging a Testament	..	..	1
28	W. B.	,, 17	Defacing a Testament	..	..	1
29	T. B.	,, 19	Idle and negligent at labour	..	..	1
30	J. H.	,, ,,	Ditto	..	..	1
31	R. K.	,, ,,	Ditto	..	..	1
32	W. B.	,, 21	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
33	J. D.	,, ,,	Misconduct at School	..	..	1
34	E. R.	,, ,,	Ditto	..	..	1
35	R. G.	,, 22	Whistling in his cell	..	..	1
36	J. W.	,, 29	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
37	F. D.	,, ,,	Making signs with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
38	F. D.	March 4	Refusing to labour	..	1	..
39	T. S.	,, 16	Speaking to each other	..	..	1
40	F. D.	,, ,,		..	..	1
41	H. B.	,, 22	Defacing a breakfast tin, &c.	..	..	1
42	J. Y.	,, ,,	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
43	T. S.	,, ,,	Defacing a county Testament	..	..	1
44	J. H.	,, 24	Refusing to labour	..	1	..
45	R. J.	,, 25	Singing in his cell, &c.	..	..	1
46	G. L.	,, 26	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
47	H. L.	,, ,,	Speaking to each other	..	..	1
48	H. P.	,, ,,		..	..	1
49	G. S.	,, 27	Refusing to labour	..	1	..
50	T. H.	,, ,,	Damaging one of the county books	..	..	1
51	F. D.	April 1	Idle, and negligent at labour.	..	..	1
52	S. H.	,, ,,	Making signs, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
53	H. B.	,, 6	Misconduct at school	..	..	1
54	W. M.	,, ,,	Speaking, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
55	F. D.	,, 14	Misconduct at school, (swearing.)	..	..	1
56	J. P.	,, ,,	Defacing a breakfast tin	..	..	1
57	J. H.	,, ,,	Idle, and negligent at labour	..	..	1
58	A. W.	,, 18	Insolent to a turnkey, &c.	..	..	1
59	J. D.	,, 20	Defacing his cell walls	..	..	1
60	G. B.	,, 21	Speaking to each other	..	..	1
61	J. C.	,, ,,		..	..	1

RETURN of Offences committed in the Petworth House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

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Number.	Prisoners' Names.	Date.	Offences.	Punishments.		
				Whipped.	Refractory Cells.	Stoppage of Food.
62	A. W.	April 21	Idle, and negligent at labour	..	..	1
63	R. J..	,, 22	Refusing to labour	..	1	..
64	R. K.	,, 23	Defacing his cell walls	..	..	1
65	A. W.	,, ,,	Idle, and insolent at treadwheel labour	..	1	..
66	T. W.	,, ,,	Refusing to labour	..	1	..
67	G. L.	,, 29	Making signs, with intent to converse, &c.	..	..	1
68	R. J.	May 2	Refusing to labour, and assaulting the Porter.	1	..	..
69	W. G.	,, 7	Speaking to each other	..	..	1
70	J. H.	,, ,,		..	..	1
71	T. S.	,, 15	Damaging a county blanket	..	1	..
72	T. S. S.	,, ,,	Singing in his cell	..	..	1
73	T. S.	,, 17	Ditto	..	..	1
74	W. P.	June 15	Disobedience of orders, and disorderly bedding.	..	..	1
					..	1
75	T. R.	,, 18	Making signs with intent to converse	..	..	1
76	J. T..	,, 19	Defacing the walls in the privy	..	..	1
			Total	1	9	66

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RETURN from the County House of Correction at Petworth, Sussex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	1	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	18	2	20
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	66	7	3	3	69	10	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	12	1	81	11	92
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	11	2	13
Total	1	..	..	..	83	11	7	3	91	14	..	..	..	..	18	1	1	..	19	1	110	15	125
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	60	5	6	2	66	7	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	80	7	87
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	1	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	11	4	15
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	2	10
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12. ,, Deaths before Trial. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	2	11
Total	1	..	..	..	83	11	7	3	91	14	..	..	..	..	18	1	1	..	19	1	110	15	125
16. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places.	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7

Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	..	..	..	..	10	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	19	2	1	..	20	2	22
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws	43	..	4	..	47	..	47
4. Under the Revenue Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	50	13	6	2	56	15	71
7. Under The Malicious Trespass Act	10	..	1	2	11	2	13
8. Under the Larceny Act	13	3	5	2	18	5	23
9. Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	17	2	1	..	18	2	20
11. For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12. A known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	12	3	3	..	15	3	18
Total	152	21	20	6	172	27	199
14. Prisoners for Re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 4.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	14	2	4	..	18	2	20
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Summary Convictions	19	2	1	..	20	2	22
For Re-examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	229	33	35	7	264	40	304
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted Prisoners	12	3	..	..	12	3	15
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Total	290	42	40	7	330	49	379
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	290	42	40	7	330	49	379
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE *—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of other Keepers, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	8	2	1	..	9	2	11
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
3. Summary Convictions	17	2	..	1	17	3	20
4. Committed for Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	36	6	1	1	37	7	44
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	36	6	1	1	37	7	44
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	13	1	18	..	22	7	19	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	10
2. Ditto, after Trial	4	2	9	..	12	1	6	2	11	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	7
3. Ditto, under Summery Conviction	21	..	34	11	51	4	15	2	37	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	21

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	3	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	20	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	..	5	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
2. Ditto, after Trial	5	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
3. Ditto, under Summary Convictions	1	..	9	3	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	6

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	90	11	101
2. Ditto, after Trial	60	7	67
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	172	27	199
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	20	..	20

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	1	10	1	11
17 Years and under 21	17	4	..	..	17	4	21
21 Years and under 30	18	4	..	..	18	4	22
30 Years and upwards	42	4	..	..	42	4	46
Total	77	12	15	1	92	15	105

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	14	5	14	5	19
17 Years and under 21	27	4	..	..	27	4	31
21 Years and under 30	61	11	..	..	61	11	72
30 Years and upwards	64	6	..	..	64	6	70
Total	152	21	20	6	172	27	199

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	27	5	8	..	35	5	40
Can read only	14	4	5	1	19	5	24
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	30	3	2	..	32	3	35
Can read and write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	77	12	15	1	92	13	105

No. 10.—State of Instrucion of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult aud Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	43	7	7	1	50	8	58
Can read only	45	12	3	4	48	16	64
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	54	2	9	1	63	3	66
Can read and write well	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Total	152	21	20	6	172	27	199

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	33	4	1	1	34	5	39
Infirmary Cases	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Greatest number of sick at any one time	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Deaths	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	61	4	8	..	69	4	73
Twice	15	..	1	..	16	..	16
Thrice	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Four times or more	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total	99	4	9	..	108	4	112

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No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	179	29	29	5	208	34	242
Employment, not being Hard Labour	93	9	7	2	100	11	111
Not Employed	18	4	4	..	22	4	26
Total	290	42	40	7	330	49	379

No. 14.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	15	3	11	..	26	3	29

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Total	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	11
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	50	9	22	1	9	4	4	..	85	14	99
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	59	9	22	1	11	4	4	..	96	14	110

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	65	10	70*
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	$47\frac{271}{365}$	$5\frac{136}{365}$	$53\frac{46}{365}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	..	..
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Although there has been 65 males at one time, and 10 females at another time, there has never been more than 70 males and females in the prison at one time in the course of the Year.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night-caps	..	1
Day-caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Stockings	2	2
Handkerchiefs	..	1
Shoes	2	2
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	1
Petticoats	..	1
Flannel ditto	..	1
Stocks	1	..
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	2	2
,, Rugs	1	1
,, Sheets	2	2
,, Pillow Cases	1	1
,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	333	7	1¾
,, Male and Female Clothing	77	9	10½
,, Bedding	8	0	0
,, Straw	1	10	0
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	41	4	0¼
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	139	14	4½
,, Soap	8	4	5
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	18	3	4
,, Washing	0	17	5¾
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	12	19	0
,, Books	6	5	0
,, Furniture	1	14	0
,, Rates and Taxes	6	6	0
,, Officers' Salaries	727	4	0
Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	59	14	8
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	20	15	11
,, Sundries not mentioned	26	7	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1489	16	7¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	111	13	7
* See Note.—Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	5	18	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	4	5

* Note.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
C. M.	22	18th Dec., 1838.	Broken Constitution produced by a long standing venereal disease, and consumptive habits.	104 Days.	Epileptic Fits, &c.
C. B.	22	5th July, 1839.	Good	73 Days.	Suicide by hanging himself in Horsham Gaol the morning after being transported for life.
G. S.	25	11th Sept., 1839.	Good	46 Days.	Suicide by hanging himself 46 hours after his admission.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

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County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Petworth County House of Correction.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potetoes.	Cheese.	* (See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men Women Boys	168	..	..	..	..	14 Made with 56 ozs. of Flour.	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men Women Boys	168	..	..	..	..	14 Made with 56 ozs. of Flour.	..	..	..

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables and quantity of Meat per Quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January February	7	16	9 Inches.	48	One-fourth	15,120	11,340		
March	8¾	16	9 inches.	48	Two-fifths	18,900	11,340		
April May June July August	10	16	9 inches.	42	Two-fifths.	18,900	11,340	Mance's Ergometer.	Fly Regulators.
September October	8¾	16	9 inches.	48	Two-fifths.	18,900	11,340		
November December	7	16	9 inches.	48	One-fourth.	15,120	11,340		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January February	7	36	32	13,440		
March	8¾	,,	24	,,		
April May June July August September	10	,,	22	,,	Mance's Ergometer.	Working a fly Regulator and two Non-productive Labour Pumps, and also a productive Pump which supplies the Prison with water.
October	8¾	,,	24	,,		
November December	7	,,	32	,,		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Mance	Keeper	47	April, 1824	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	House and Fuel.
Rev. William Fry	Chaplain	57	June, 1838	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	,, ,,
Roger Turner	Surgeon	34	July, 1839	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	.. ..
George Jackson	Schoolmaster	72	October, 1833.	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	.. ..
Thomas Hull	PrincipalTurnkey	28	October, 1835.	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	Apartments and Fuel.
Thomas Biggs	Turnkey	59	April, 1828	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	,, ,,
James Peacock	Turnkey	33	May, 1836	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	,, ,,
George Pannell	Porter and Watchman.	37	May, 1836	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	.. ..
William Boulding	Ditto	38	May, 1836	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	.. ..
Daniel Grant	Turnkey	32	Occasionally	13 12 0	..	13 12 0	Apartments and Fuel.
James Bradburn	Master Manufacturer.	70	October, 1831.	45 14 0	..	45 14 0	This officer is not paid out of the County Rate, but from the profits of productive labour.
Sarah Mance	Matron	51	April, 1824	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	Apartments and Fuel.
				769 18 0	..	769 18 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	20	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	6	9
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	69	7	6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	17	1	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	6	9½
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	37	7	0
Other Receipts	1	6	0
Total	145	14	9½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1489	16	7¾
Total Receipts of ditto	145	14	9½
Actual Cost to the Country, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1344	1	10¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	111	13	7
Grand Total	1455	15	5¼

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.—1*s.* 6*d.*

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Petworth County House of Correction.

CHICHESTER—City Gaol.

For a full account of this prison we refer to p. 352 of the Appendix to our last Report.

No alteration whatever has lately taken place in this prison. We regret that the erection of a new gaol is not yet in progress. The city abounds in vagrants, who generally escape punishment, there being no means of hard labour provided in this gaol, and it being considered too costly to send vagrants to the Petworth House of Correction, the expense of which is 17*s.* each prisoner for conveyance, besides 10*s.* 6*d.* per week per head for subsistence.

A prisoner has lately escaped. When confined in the wash-house on the ground floor, described in our former Reports as being used as a day-room, he took from the grate two iron bars, which he contrived to convey to the upper room in which he slept. With these bars he succeeded in making a hole in the roof large enough to admit of his escape.

The visiting justices express great readiness to build a new prison, and we are certain that the interests of justice in the city of Chichester would be essentially forwarded by such a measure.

For statistical information relative to this gaol, we refer to the annexed Tables.

RETURN from the City Gaol at Chichester, Sussex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	14	4	18
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	12
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total . . .	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	3	18	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	25	7	32
HOW DISPOSED OF.																							
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	2	18	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	25	4	29
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
7. ,, No Bills found. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. ,, Not prosecuted. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	3	18	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	25	7	32
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	Prisoners committed for re-examination are usually confined in the Police station house till finally disposed of.										..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction at the commencement of the Year	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
8. Under the Larceny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
11. For want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	13	4	5	3	18	7	25
Total	24	7	6	3	30	10	40
14. Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
1. On Mesne Process	1	..	1
2. In Execution	..	..	..
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	..	1	1
Total	1	1	2

No. 4.—See Note.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	32	12	12	3	44	15	59
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their returns — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	9	2	1	..	10	2	12
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	45	15	14	3	59	18	77
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	47	16	14	3	61	19	80
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—For correctness in Table No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering Prisoners into his custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of other Keepers, for the offence for which they are then received.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Summary Convictions	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
4. Committed for re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
DEBTORS.							
5. Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
6. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	10	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	6	4	7	2	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	25	6	31
2. After Trial	6	..	6
3. Under Summary Conviction	30	10	40
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
21 Years and under 30	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
30 Years and upwards	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	17	7	7	..	24	7	31

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	3	3	3	6
17 Years and under 21	13	3	..	..	13	3	16
21 Years and under 30	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
30 Years and upwards	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	24	7	6	3	30	10	40

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	14	4	4	..	18	4	22
Can Read only	2	2	2	..	4	2	6
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	17	7	7	..	24	7	31

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	11	2	3	1	14	3	17
Can Read only	7	4	1	2	8	6	14
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	..	2	..	4	..	4
Can Read and Write well	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Total	24	7	6	3	30	10	40

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Chichester City Gaol.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	2	1	4	..	6	1	7
Twice	1	1	3	..	4	1	5
Thrice	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Four times or more	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	3	3	9	..	12	3	15

No. 13.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.—Nil.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	
Publicly Whipped	2	..	4	..	6	..	6
Privately	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	4	..	6	..	6

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	15	3	18
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	6	1	7
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	1	2
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	..	..

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1 per week
Day Caps	..	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	..	..	Blankets	3	3
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	..	..
Trousers	..	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1 per week.		Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1 do.		Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	„ Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	„ Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	..	„ Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	..	„ Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	..	„ Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	55	2	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	4	12	6
,, Bedding	3	12	1
,, Straw	2	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	3	4	0
,, Medicines	6	7	9
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	3	12	0
,, Soap	..		
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	..		
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	6	12	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	20	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	55	2	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	5	15	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	166	10	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	6	0	0
* Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	8	7	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	..		

Note.—This Return should give the Contract Price, or actual value of the Prison Diet, for one Prisoner consuming that Diet for one whole Year.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.—Nil.

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—Nil.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	*(See Note.) Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	No hard	labour	in this	gaol.					
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.									
Men	112	..	..	..	4 For all prisoners before trial.	..	..	..	..
Women	112								
Boys	112								

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetables, and quantity of Meat per Quart.
The Soup is made of Legs of Beef and Vegetables.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—Nil.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour. Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Sussex.

Chichester City Gaol.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Humphreys	Gaoler . . .	39	February 1831	15 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	In lieu of gaol fees abolished by Act of Parliament.
				..	3 12 0	3 12 0	Two chaldrons of coals per year.
Eliz. Humphreys	Matron . . .	34	..	5 0 0	..	..	Paid by the gaoler out of his salary.
			Total .	15 0 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0 17 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children. .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . .	0 17 6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	166 10 11
Total Receipts of ditto	0 17 6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	16 5 13 5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions .	6 0 0
Grand Total .	171 13 5

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per Day.

DIGEST

OF

GAOL RETURNS,

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1839.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										
					Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		T Juv
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey . .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	1	..	10	9	..	..	3	2	14	11	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	. ,, ,,	Adult . .	..	15	3	91	10	..	..	13	..	119	13	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	10
,,	,,	New House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	31	6	155	19	6	3	..	..	192	28	..
			..	Juvenile	3	2	10	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	16
,,	Abingdon .	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	15	..	69	22	..	..	9	2	93	24	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
,,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol*	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	5	1	29	4	..	..	1	..	35	5	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	4	1	27	5	..	..	2	1	33	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	28	3	200	12	..	..	16	4	244	19	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	13	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	8	..	72	9	10	2	7	1	97	12	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	5	4	19	3	..	..	5	2	29	9	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	4	..	12	6	15	1	..	..	31	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Ely . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	2	..	32	3	..	..	1	..	35	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cardigan . .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	1	..	8	6	..	..	9	1	18	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	11	4	20	10	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	3	6	23	1	..	..	8	2	34	9	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	11	2	133	25	3	1	10	1	157	29	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	2	2	24	12	..	..	..	..	26	14	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	299	101	..	..	52	13	351	114	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	83	7	..	..	6	3	..	..	89
Cornwall . .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	19	4	156	31	..	..	40	11	215	46	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	18	5	..	..	5	1	..	..	25
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland .	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	1	..	67	32	..	..	16	5	84	37	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	10	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult . .	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	27	13	..	..	1	..	28	13	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Derby . .	Derby . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	27	1	169	17	..	..	15	1	211	19	..
			..	Juvenile	8	..	17	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	26
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	35	16	290	114	..	..	46	18	371	148	..
			..	Juvenile	4	..	37	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	42
,,	,,	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	9	3	36	20	..	..	..	1	45	24	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	14	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	17
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	4	3	21	7	..	..	2	1	27	11	..
			..	Juvenile	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

* The prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a contract with the county magistrates, the prison being only used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remanded for re-examination.

URNS, 1839.

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

icted	Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	7	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	..	..	14	11	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	9	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	1	119	13	..	..	129	14	143
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	35	8	7	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	7	192	28	..	..	208	31	239
2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	3			
8	17	11	6	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	10	4	93	24	..	..	99	27	126
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	35	5	..	..	39	5	44
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
4	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	33	7	..	..	37	7	44
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	53	7	14	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	17	2	244	19	..	..	258	21	279
..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
5	23	4	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	97	12	..	..	104	13	117
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	1			
4	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	..	..	31	10	41
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
4	4	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	7	..	..	38	7	45
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
2	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	35	3	..	..	39	3	42
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
5	3	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	18	7	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	4	1	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	..	..	22	11	33
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			1	2	3
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
6	7	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9	..	..	34	9	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	32	6	15	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	15	..	10	..	157	29	..	..	164	35	199
5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6			
6	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	14	..	..	27	17	44
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3			
93	57	17	13	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	351	114	..	..	440	124	564
8	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	10			
23	40	13	16	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	215	46	..	..	240	53	293
4	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	25	7			
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	1	9
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25	21	8	7	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	37	..	..	95	42	137
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	3	4	7
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1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	7	3	10
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
11	2	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	13	..	..	29	14	43
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
10	44	5	8	..	1*	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	3	211	19	..	..	237	24	261
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	26	5			
91	71	20	41	18	9	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	49	17	371	148	..	..	413	158	571
8	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	42	10			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
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13	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	45	24	..	..	62	27	89
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3			
10	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	11	..	..	31	12	43
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			

* Delivered by proclamation.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		T Juv
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Devon	Barnstaple	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	8	3	..	..	1	..	10	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	1	13	..	..	..	..	2	14	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	29	8	201	25	..	..	33	13	263	46	..
			..	Juvenile	1	2	17	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	19
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	6	1	14	2	..	..	1	1	21	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	7	108	48	..	..	11	4	128	59	..
			..	Juvenile	3	1	6	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	9	..	32	..	9	..	3	..	53	..
			..	Juvenile	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	53	..	271	..	88	..	13	..	425	..	..
			..	Juvenile	10	..	30	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	46
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction*	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	6	..	24	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	35	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	16	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	1	41	5	..	..	4	..	46	6	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering†	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult	..	12	1	47	9	..	..	6	..	65	10	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	7	2	26	10	..	..	4	2	37	14	..
			..	Juvenile	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	6	1	371	67	..	..	7	1	384	69	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	67	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	42	11	..	..	..	..	42	11	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	2	4	10	5	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	251	34	30	2	36	7	317	43	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	27	6	16	2	..	2	..	..	43

* All prisoners committed for trial are immediately removed to Springfield.

† No prisoners either before or after trial, or any persons summarily convicted, are kept above a day or two, but are removed to the gaol at I
Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the liberty; the liberty gaol being unfit to keep prisoners in for any length of time.

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

cted	Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	3	..	..	12	4	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3	..	..	16	3	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	1	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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21	52	16	17	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	21	2	263	46	..	..	282	52	334
2	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	19	6			
1	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	..	..	25	7	32
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3			
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32	19	8	5	4	15	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	128	59	..	..	138	67	205
7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	8			
28	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	53	..	..	..	60	60
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7			
..	53	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	51	..	425	..	..	..	471	..	471
..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	46	..			
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..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
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3	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	6	..	46	6	..	..	47	7	54
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..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	2	..	..	24	2	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
6	10	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	65	10	..	..	69	10	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..			
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10	4	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	37	14	..	..	41	15	56
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
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40	79	18	33	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	69	..	..	451	79	530
8	10	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	10			
6	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	11	..	..	50	11	61
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
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4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	5	..	..	13	6	19
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	60	11	16	7	6*	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	317	43	..	..	360	53	413
5	8	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10			

* One prisoner escaped.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Tot Juve
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Hants.	Winchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	..	25	4	..	..	..	..	28	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	66	42	..	..	15	..	81	42	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	11
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult	..	8	1	48	14	..	..	3	3	59	18	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	6	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	18	3	126	34	..	2	12	4	156	43	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	2	2	14	8	..	..	..	..	16	10	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Herts.	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	..	165	15	..	..	22	3	198	18	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	12	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	4	27	..	..	..	5	6	42	10	..
			..	Juvenile	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	36	6	..	..	5	1	41	9	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	354	75	..	..	26	5	381	80	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	47	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	48
,,	Canterbury, (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	92	11	..	..	2	1	94	12	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	6	3	34	8	..	..	..	..	40	11	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	2	51	9	..	..	7	..	63	11	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	11
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	4	..	12	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	31	13	..	..	3	..	36	13	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	50	21	214	63	..	..	55	12	319	96	..
			..	Juvenile	9	1	49	9	..	..	5	1	..	..	73
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	50	17	393	75	..	..	43	11	486	103	..
			..	Juvenile	11	3	30	8	..	..	2	1	..	..	43
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	45	25	209	121	..	..	14	6	268	152	..
			..	Juvenile	10	3	26	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	36
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	95	38	970	316	..	..	49	3	1114	357	..
			..	Juvenile	4	1	152	33	..	..	2	..	..	..	188
,,	Clitheroe	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	216	21	..	..	23	6	241	27	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	29	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	30
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	1	63	15	..	..	4	..	78	16	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	27	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	30
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	26	2	..	..	1	..	31	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	23	13	..	..	..	..	26	13	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

* Bailed in a case of felony, but not rendered.

† One Prisoner died before trial.

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.

How disposed of.

victed	Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	..	..	1	..	28	4	..	..	35	4	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
31	15	6	6	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	42	..	..	92	47	139
3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5			
9	8	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	59	18	..	..	64	24	88
4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	32	12	17	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	156	43	..	..	167	45	212
1	.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	2			
7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	..	..	18	10	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
8	45	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	198	18	..	..	211	20	231
1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	13	2			
3	7	2	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	10	..	..	47	12	59
..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	9	..	..	43	10	53
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
57	66	21	30	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1*	..	1	..	381	80	..	..	429	86	515
3	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	6			
10	18	1	3	1	5†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1‡	..	1	..	94	12	..	..	106	14	120
2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2			
4	..	2	1	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	11	..	..	45	11	56
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6	8	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	11	..	..	74	12	86
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	14	4	18
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	12	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
4	12	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	36	13	..	..	43	13	56
..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..			
70	39	9	8	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	13	319	96	..	..	382	107	489
9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	63	11			
60	68	22	20	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	97	18	486	103	..	..	529	115	644
8	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	43	12			
95	18	5	4	..	16	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	31	268	152	..	..	304	165	469
11	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	36	13			
229	148	57	32	24	46	12	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	31	1114	357	..	..	1272	391	1663
27	14	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	158	34			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
14	42	9	15	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	241	27	..	..	271	35	306
8	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	78	16	..	..	103	17	125
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	30	1			
1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	31	2	..	..	33	2	35
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
4	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	26	13	..	..	31	15	46
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	2			

‡ Entered into recognizance in Court to keep the peace.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1.. Prisoners for Trial at Asssizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.											
					Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	10	12	45	14	..	..	2	..	57	26	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	2	21	6	2	..	5	1	32	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	9	2	36	5	..	..	7	1	53	8	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	3	34	3	..	..	6	..	47	6	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	5	..	39	8	..	..	..	..	44	8	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	1	..	11	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	33	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	716	87	..	..	..	..	716	287	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	181	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	28
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	30	12	..	..	218	725	31	5	2279	742	..	..
			..	Juvenile	4	1	..	..	459	72	1	..	..	..	464	7
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	3	3	179	59	..	..	7	2	189	64	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street.	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields.	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	20	7	136	51	..	..	24	18	180	76	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	2	42	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	38	5	27	8	9	4	74	17	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	18	3	115	18	..	..	15	3	148	24	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	17	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	64	12	..	..	15	2	83	14	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	104	..	179	..	..	..	20	..	303	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	7	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	2	55	11	..	..	16	2	79	15	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	27	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	78	4	..	..	11	1	98	5	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	15	1	50	8	..	..	13	5	78	14	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	4	..	33	..	..	..	5	..	42	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Great Yarmouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	24	6	..	..	2	..	27	6	..	
			..	Juvenile	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
,,	Kings Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	2	22	10	..	..	2	..	28	12	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	135	19	..	..	30	4	168	23	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	27	9	..	..	11	3	38	12	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Oundle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	1	29	6	2	..	..	..	35	7	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	2	..	10	3	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	6	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
34	14	1	2	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	57	26	..	..	64	31	95
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	5			
14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	17	..	17
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
23	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	32	9	..	..	34	12	46
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	3			
34	6	5	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	52	8	..	..	54	11	65
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3			
38	4	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	6	..	..	47	7	54
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
21	4	14	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	44	8	..	..	50	10	60
4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
10	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	12	4	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
17	..	9	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	..	..	35	2	37
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	4	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	28	15	12	20	3	14	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	601	237	11	4	..	..	716	287	..	..	897	315	1212
28	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	147	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	28			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	528	374	142	97	48	5*	..	..	..	4	1	1	3	1	1	10	1	22	18	2279	742	..	..	2743	815	3558
82	53	52	15	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	464	73			
14	1	3	..	..	2	103	33	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	61	23	5	4	189	64	..	..	190	66	256
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	49	38	13	16	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	4	180	76	..	..	223	92	315
29	11	7	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	43	16			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	12	14	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	74	17	..	..	82	18	100
6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
84	13	28	4	12	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	148	24	..	..	166	27	193
11	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	18	3			
61	8	10	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5	1	83	14	..	..	84	15	99
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
220	..	30	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	303	..	..	..	322	..	322
14	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..			
50	13	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	79	15	..	..	107	17	124
14	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	28	2			
53	2	20	3	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	98	5	..	..	113	5	118
9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..			
49	9	16	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	78	14	..	..	86	19	105
5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5			
..	25	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	42	..	..	..	43	43
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
16	4	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	27	6	..	..	42	6	48
10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..			
16	9	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	28	12	..	..	37	15	52
9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3			
2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
124	14	30	7	10	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	23	..	..	174	24	198
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1			
27	4	6	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	12	..	..	40	12	52
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
9	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
25	5	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	7	..	..	36	8	44
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
7	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	11	3	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	9	2	11
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			

* Two Prisoners died before trial.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction. or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northumberland	Hexham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult . .	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	6	5	51	15	..	..	1	..	58	20	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	1	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Notts . . .	Nottingham .	County Gaol.	Adult .	..	3	..	64	5	1	..	19	1	87	6	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	4	..	36	15	..	..	..	..	40	15	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction .	Adult .	..	1	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction	Adult .	..	11	5	74	11	11	..	24	3	120	19	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
,,	Newark-upon-Trent . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford . .	Debtors' Prison	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford . .	Oxford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	39	5	171	25	..	..	7	3	217	33	..	..
			..	Juvenile	6	1	10	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	17	7
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	8	..	30	8	..	..	2	..	40	8	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Banbury . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pembroke .	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	5	..	26	10	..	..	10	3	41	13	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor . .	Presteign .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	18	11	..	..	2	..	20	11	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	New Radnor.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland . .	Oakham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	3	..	10	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop . . .	Shrewsbury .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	32	4	176	25	..	..	33	9	241	38	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	13	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	14	5
,,	Wellington .	Debtors' Prison	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	6	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Bridgenorth .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult .	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	1	8	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Somerset . .	Ilchester . .	County Gaol.	Adult .	..	8	2	55	16	32	7	26	1	121	26	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	6	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	12	5
,,	Shepton-Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult .	..	45	7	241	29	..	..	..	..	286	36	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	42	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	11
,,	Wilton . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	4	3	163	21	..	..	..	..	167	24	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult .	..	32	14	164	35	..	..	29	..	225	49	..	..
			..	Juvenile	11	10	58	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	13
,,	Bath . . .	City Gaol.	Adult .	..	12	14	67	42	..	..	1	2	80	58	..	..
			..	Juvenile	7	1	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2
Stafford . .	Stafford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	91	19	515	93	22	6	122	31	750	149	..	..
			..	Juvenile	12	2	81	9	2	..	8	3	..	..	103	1
,,	Lichfield . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	1	..	12	1	..	..	2	..	15	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suffolk . .	Bury St. Edmonds . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	..	..	178	28	..	..	6	2	184	30	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
,,	Ipswich . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	15	3	94	6	1	6	..	..	110	15	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	7	..	47	9	..	..	8	..	62	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles . .	County House of Correction	Adult .	..	10	2	39	4	..	..	1	..	50	6	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	..
,,	Woodbridge .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	6	..	31	..	2	7	5	..	44	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	Orford . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Surrey . .	Horsemonger-Lane . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	46	17	668	256	..	..	29	9	743	282	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	1	119	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	2
,,	Brixton . .	County House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*Continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	7	2	..	..				
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	12	2	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	4	58	20	..	..			
2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	63	22	85
5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	4	..	..			
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6	14
9	5	11	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	87	6	..	..			
0	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	99	7	106
1	12	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	40	15	..	..			
9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	52	15	67
3	2	2	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	23	2	..	..			
7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	30	3	33
3	11	22	5	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	120	19	..	..			
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	3	127	22	149
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	23	45	3	13	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	32	5	217	33	..	..			
3	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	17	7	234	40	274
3	6	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	8	..	..			
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	43	10	53
3	5	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	9	18
..	11	11	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	13	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	13	54
..	5	7	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	11	..	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21	12	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	12
1	19	52	10	16	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	12	5	241	38	..	..			
..	5	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	255	43	298
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	3	10
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	2	11
..	14	30	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	7	..	..	4	1	121	26	..	..			
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	133	31	161
..	25	57	2	10	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	40	6	286	36	..	..			
..	7	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	45	11	331	47	378
..	19	22	2	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	167	24	..	..			
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	5	177	29	206
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	36	46	10	2	1	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	225	49	..	..			
..	8	16	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	13	294	62	356
..	44	7	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	80	58	..	..			
..	4	5	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	37	7	117	65	182
..	89	182	33	56	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	122	12	750	149	..	..			
..	6	25	4	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	103	14	853	163	1016
..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	17
..	21	45	7	11	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	30	..	..			
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	198	31	229
..	6	13	2	12	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	110	15	..	..			
..	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	5	119	20	139
..	4	6	1	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	2	62	9	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	73	9	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	12	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	50	6	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	1	59	7	66
..	6	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	44	7	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	56	7	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
1	82	84	35	39	11	103	94	..	..	..	..	1	..	140	34	..	..	35	26	743	282	..	..			
..	10	5	..	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	120	21	863	303	1166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Committed suicide before trial, by hanging himself.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.											
					Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Surrey	Guildford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	3	123	58	..	..	5	2	134	63	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	2	248	27	..	..	10	1	263	30	..	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	34	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	38	1
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	14	2	69	10	..	..	8	2	91	14	..	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	12	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	8	4	9	2	..	1	18	7	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	70	15	488	105	2	..	7	..	567	120	..	
			..	Juvenile	13	6	73	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	55	4	..	..	5	1	64	5	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	5	1	15	..	1	1	21	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	3	1	25	2	..	..	..	..	28	3	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	27	2	111	10	..	..	2	..	140	12	..	
			..	Juvenile	6	..	8	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	14	2	176	23	..	..	10	2	200	27	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	3	33	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	35	
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	6	1	64	16	..	..	..	..	70	17	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	265	56	..	..	35	8	306	64	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	27	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	30	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	..	38	12	..	..	..	..	43	12	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	18	1	128	10	..	..	47	2	193	13	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	19	21	..	..	..	..	25	21	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	18	2	56	17	..	..	8	2	82	21	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	13	1	47	15	..	..	1	..	61	16	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	125	26	569	115	..	..	81	20	775	161	..	
			..	Juvenile	18	..	99	23	..	..	3	..	..	..	120	
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	16	11	74	26	..	..	17	11	107	48	.	
			..	Juvenile	2	2	24	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	.	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	.	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
,,	,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	.	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	16	4	..	..	2	1	18	5	.	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Halifax	Debtor's Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
			Total Adult	..	1,702	432	14,480	3,446	2,496	781	1,500	350	20,178	5,009		
			..	Total Juvenile	203	59	2,085	401	497	81	85	29	..	..		

* Committed suicide before trial, by hanging himself.

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.

How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	2	..	..	17	3	20
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	4	..	3	..	..	73	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5	..	..	15	1	134	63	..	..	116	67	213
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	12	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	20	55	6	16	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	18	2	263	30	..	..	301	41	342
27	8	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	11			
66	7	9	3	7	2	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	91	14	..	..	110	15	125
14	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	25	7	32
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	7	..	17	6	23
10	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	7	567	120	..	..	653	135	788
427	92	80	14	13	5	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	86	15			
73	11	9	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
40	4	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	64	5	..	..	71	6	77
3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1			
14	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	2	..	..	21	2	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	28	3	..	..	32	3	35
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..			
76	8	20	1	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	27	3	140	12	..	..	156	15	171
9	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	16	3			
136	24	51	2	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	27	..	..	235	34	269
29	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7			
45	7	10	5	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	4	70	17	..	..	73	18	91
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
223†	34	53	15	21	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	306	64	..	..	336	68	404
24	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4			
26	6	4	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	43	12	..	..	49	14	63
5	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
112	5	41	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	193	13	..	..	193	13	206
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	12	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	25	21	..	..	29	22	51
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
45	11	6	2	8	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	82	21	..	..	90	24	114
7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	3			
37	9	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	2	61	16	..	..	69	19	88
7	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3			
523	94	82	20	13	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	136	37	775	161	..	..	895	184	1079
91	14	11	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	4	..	..	120	23			
67	26	19	9	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	107	48	..	..	133	52	185
16	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	26	4			
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	5	3	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	9	1	10
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	12	2	14
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	21	5	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,561	1,960	2,833	359	3,163	332	836	85	997	145	319	34	680	17	277	8	6	1	5	..	11	..	4	..	67	20	12	4	974	196	298	37	185	..	34	1	1,534	199	391	42	20,178	..	5,009	..	..	2,870	..	570	23,048	5,579	28,627

† Convicted, but a point being reserved for the decision of the Judges, sentence deferred till the next Assizes.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i.e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i.e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastard Laws.	
					M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	,, ,,	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction . .	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Berks. . . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon .	House of Correction. . .	Adult . . Juvenile	..	6	54	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ,,	Adult . . Juvenile	..	2	25	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	25	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction . .	Adult . . Juvenile	..	1	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely . . .	,, ,,	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan. .	Cardigan. .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction . .	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cornwall . .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston .	,, ,,	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland .	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth.	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby . .	Derby . .	,, ,,	Adult . . Juvenile	11	11	57	..	9	2	12	..	..
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	5	2	..	11	..	2	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison. .	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple .	,, ,,	Adult . . Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	9	63	..	..	..	3	..
					..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
					7	6	4	..	39	2	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					55	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3,
Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

der ne rant ct.	Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As Known or Reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	7	..	..	3	..	16	7	..	..	16	7	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	35	2	..	..	35	2	37
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	50	12	146	14	..	..	152	14	166
45	38	6	23	2	21	..	46	2	4	..	..	..	74	14	388	69	6	..	449	76	525
..	11	..	7	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	61	7			
8	19	14	..	..	..	..	16	1	1	..	1	..	61	4	140	27	..	..	154	35	189
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	14	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	9	..	..	..	11	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	30	5	..	..	31	5	36
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	2	..	..	10	1	66	6	..	..	69	6	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	43	5	46	4	..	..	36	..	1	1	..	..	35	5	329	21	..	..			
1	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	1	363	22	385
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	15	1	9	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	46	5	126	7	..	..			
..	5	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	140	10	150
18	7	..	6	..	..	..	20	3	11	1	..	..	10	7	78	29	..	..			
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	16	6	94	35	129
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	3	..	..	..	79	11	112	20	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	117	21	138
..	14	3	4	3	4	..	10	2	8	..	..	..	14	4	83	12	..	..	83	12	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	18	2	..	..	18	2	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	..	..	..	..	51	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	74	12	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	78	12	90
..	7	..	2	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	15	..	52	6	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	55	6	61
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	12	7	15	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..			
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3	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	4	60	17	40	4	16	52	201	80	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	11	..	6	7	..	..	25	8	226	88	314
42	35	1	3	..	..	..	110	6	79	17	48	6	151	25	581	99	..	..			
2	18	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	17	1	13	2	..	..	75	6	656	105	761
29	3	3	9	3	..	..	30	1	9	..	..	..	31	5	220	41	..	..			
6	4	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	42	6	262	47	309
..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	5	37	6	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	38	6	44
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30	4	2	3	2	17	12	25	3	12	7	8	3	33	2	179	61	..	..			
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	19	1	198	62	260
4	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	4	2	..	..	1	..	16	7	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	23
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	14	1	..	..			
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1	3	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	41	1	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	42
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	6	10	..	..	..	104	15	380	58	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	45	5	425	63	488
..	5	..	1	..	..	..	40	12	17	4	..	..	19	7	138	25	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	142	26	168
48	9	2	22	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	103	19	348	79	..	..			
..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	..	..	53	6	401	85	486
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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6	2	1	..	..	..	..	22	2	6	..	..	..	34	18	98	27	..	..			
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	27	8	125	35	160
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	5	..	..	..	14	2	32	3	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	35	3	38
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	2	..	..	6	1	39	3	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	42	4	46

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i.e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i.e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastard Laws.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Devon	Tiverton	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		12	5	34	..	9	4	2	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		4	6	12	..	20	..	1	..	..	..
				Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	2	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport	,, ,,	Adult		..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	Adult		..	3	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult		..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult		..	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult		18	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult		..	13	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		11	..	112	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult		61	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	..	1	..	5	..	30	4	..	..	35	4	39
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..			
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	3	4	7
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1			
.	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	2	6
.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
57	13	37	7	..	..	..	..	31	5	7	1	..	..	33	4	227	34	..	..	247	36	283
4	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	20	2			
6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	21	6	..	..	26	6	32
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
70	41	20	1	2	..	40	14	91	12	17	1	15	13	170	17	568	100	..	..	657	123	780
30	16	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	4	30	2	..	..	89	23			
..	30	..	11	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	16	..	78	..	..	..	89	89
..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11			
37	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	33	..	37	..	..	..	89	..	376	..	..	..	423	..	423
15	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	47	..			
28	12	4	..	1	1	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	23	6	70	20	..	..	95	23	118
..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	25	3			
3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	17	5	..	..	37	5	42
..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	20	..			
45	4	13	..	13	3	..	..	5	..	12	..	..	..	14	2	115	9	..	..	137	11	148
3	1	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	2			
3	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	18	5	..	..	25	7	32
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	2			
31	6	31	5	..	..	..	..	14	5	16	3	1	..	26	4	153	24	..	..	193	25	218
2	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	40	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	6	5	11
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3			
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10	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	41	4	..	..	41	4	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
12	4	5	2	1	..	9	..	24	5	1	..	..	..	32	..	91	11	..	..	92	11	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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13	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	2	..	..	..	11	..	38	17	..	..	39	18	57
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1			
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39	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	10	1	80	22	..	..	84	22	106
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
31	11	21	5	27	11	..	..	34	5	4	..	14	3	26	3	171	38	..	..	204	49	253
..	..	9	4	10	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	33	11			
102	59	23	3	9	..	..	..	41	4	4	..	3	..	23	7	233	73	..	..	266	93	359
15	15	2	2	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	33	20			
14	1	7	..	4	4	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	18	5	59	13	..	..	71	14	85
1	..	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1			
18	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	76	8	156	9	..	..	182	0	192
1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	26	1			
5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	20	5	25
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
121	16	..	..	42	6	..	..	51	6	3	..	..	..	99	14	456	42	..	..	500	53	553
8	5	..	..	7	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	44	11			
22	6	13	1	4	3	..	..	15	5	4	1	..	..	19	4	167	20	..	..	180	22	202
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	13	2			

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Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
					M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		39	14	..	..	4	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult		..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County House of Correction	Adult		..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	1	12	..	..	..	3	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult		..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	3	74	..	2	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	Adult		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Adult		6	155	72	2	10	1	2	..
				Juvenile	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine)	,, ,,	Adult		55	4	22	..	..	..	2	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult		1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult		..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult		1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult		39	5	37	..	8	..	16	..
				Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult		..	7	29	..	10	..	16	..
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult		5	116	..	..	26	3	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult		276	64	..	..	28	1	49	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Clitheroe	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult		..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		..	1	71	..	1	..	3	..
				Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	23	1	..	..	..	1	..
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult		..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	21	..	1	..	1	..
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TURNS 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

er the rant ct.	Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
64	6	5	5	..	18	..	33	27	30	6	1	..	53	5	264	107	..	..	290	107	397
..	1	..	11	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	1	7	..	11	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	11	8	65	16	..	..			
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	69	18	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	6	8	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	21	1	55	17	..	..			
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	67	17	84
2	6	..	11	5	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	26	6	65	13	..	..			
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	2	69	15	84
10	6	2	26	4	..	..	17	3	..	10	..	..	48	16	143	45	..	..			
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	12	8	155	53	208
25	4	..	6	2	26	8	6	2	..	2	2	..	6	9	75	48	..	..			
7	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	91	55	146
10	35	12	21	2	..	..	38	1	19	..	..	..	37	7	277	32	..	..			
1	5	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	30	6	307	38	345
3	64	8	..	..	..	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	118	11	..	..			
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	129	11	140
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	4	1	..	..	22	1	47	5	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	12	..	59	5	64
3	18	..	..	1	..	..	26	6	5	1	..	..	32	2	112	13	..	..			
..	5	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	3	121	16	137
129	104	34	78	6	11	5	138	31	19	3	12	6	179	43	998	260	..	..			
8	14	4	23	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	14	2	..	..	127	15	1125	275	1400
6	11	..	33	2	..	..	15	4	5	..	..	..	31	6	213	18	..	..			
..	2	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	20	2	233	20	253
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..			
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	3	12
10	11	1	4	..	..	..	17	5	2	..	..	..	11	8	93	24	..	..			
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	19	1	112	25	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6	..	1	..	27	1	10	2	1	..	..	..	25	..	104	7	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	109	8	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..			
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	12	1	..	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	1	..	..	3	4	24	5	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	5	30
62	27	3	6	..	1	..	83	5	73	20	..	..	180	14	618	104	..	..			
1	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	50	3	698	107	805
29	..	..	32	4	..	..	38	9	44	15	459	2	198	22	898	81	..	..			
2	..	..	9	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	78	1	12	..	..	..	110	4	1008	85	1093
885	47	51	..	..	..	..	279	39	122	55	247	143	959	474	2033	1650	..	..			
90	5	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	1	316	66	29	5	..	..	613	168	2646	1818	4464
7	53	..	15	..	273	525	187	45	586	31	651	140	399	31	2733	780	..	..			
..	3	..	8	..	5	32	2	2	16	..	351	14	26	1	..	..	438	49	3171	829	4000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	8	12	1	..	..	8	13	68	36	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	2	75	38	113
..	33	..	39	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	50	..	280	..	..	..			
..	12	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	48	..	328	..	328
2	6	..	3	..	..	..	35	1	1	..	1	..	38	8	125	11	..	..			
..	2	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	..	150	11	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
13	..	..	..	1	11	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	24	18	..	..			
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	32	18	50
22	3	..	2	3	..	..	8	3	4	6	..	..	51	7	196	41	..	..			
5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	22	7	218	48	266
7	7	3	1	1	..	..	10	2	4	..	..	..	20	5	136	18	..	..			
1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	4	147	22	169

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under Basta Law
					M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Lincoln	Kirton	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	2	8	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	22	..	..	27	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cold Bath Fields	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	55	44	22	..	31	5	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	1	..	..	19	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross Street	City Debtors' Prison	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	71	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult ..	..	695	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	7
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Norwich	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gt. Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	32	15	42	..	6	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	3	4	3	..	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Digest of Gaol Returns.
Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
33	18	3	..	..	..	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	12	3	68	24	..	..	81	30	111
6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	13	6			
23	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	10	..	..	..	14	4	68	6	..	..	79	8	87
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	11	2			
4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	11	2	..	..	17	4	43	16	..	..	49	17	66
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1			
21	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	8	1	..	..	9	..	60	12	..	..	67	12	79
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
2	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	2	3	..	..	..	7	1	39	5	..	..	43	6	49
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
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2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	57	..	..	..	57	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
946	1099	147	136	537	198	143	99	1031	295	12	4	150	10	759	559	3879	2407	..	..	4853	2591	7444
259	50	31	3	205	29	3	..	17	10	..	..	124	4	335	88	..	..	974	184			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	2	36	..	12	1	54	..	40	2	8	4	3	1	14	..	187	12	..	..	190	12	202
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
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256	193	50	44	..	..	86	13	1	..	..	..	132	27	102	19	627	296	..	..	792	338	1130
73	29	1	3	..	..	41	3	..	..	..	..	38	4	12	3	..	..	165	42			
927	1626	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	104	463	262	15	..	292	162	2090	2154	..	..	2498	2317	4815
290	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	39	5	6		64	14	..	..	408	163			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695	..	..	..	695	..	695
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
41	12	10	2	9	..	..	..	50	3	15	2	..	..	73	..	203	20	..	..	215	24	239
2	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	4			
12	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	9	1	4	..	..	..	8	2	40	5	..	..	42	6	48
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
86	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	10	..	..	..	25	..	204	..	..	..	228	..	228
3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	24	..			
33	3	8	..	19	..	17	..	37	2	38	10	..	..	16	1	176	16	..	..	206	18	224
2	1	2	..	11	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	30	2			
61	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	13	..	9	..	..	..	6	..	121	..	..	..	151	..	151
10	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	..			
35	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	28	9	7	3	..	..	82	18	181	44	..	..	196	45	241
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	1			
..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	54	..	..	..	60	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6			
15	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	19	4	14	9	..	..	9	2	72	19	..	..	84	20	104
6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	1			
21	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	44	3	..	..	21	2	117	9	..	..	156	10	166
4	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	39	1			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	1	20	1	..	..	25	2	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1			
24	16	38	4	7	..	..	..	36	..	15	2	..	..	45	21	262	43	..	..	280	45	325
4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	18	2			
7	7	11	1	9	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	..	..	8	1	53	10	..	..	56	17	73
1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
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8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	19	4	..	..	25	6	31
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	18	5	..	..	20	7	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2			
9	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	34	..	67	5	..	..	71	5	76
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
13	4	3	..	..	..	12	3	20	7	..	2	..	..	50	..	113	16	..	..	171	21	192
10	1	6	..	..	..	9	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	58	5			
5	2	1	..	..	..	9	6	9	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	27	12	..	..	27	12	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	4	2	28	5	..	..	31	5	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..			

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
					M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northumberland	Hexham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		65	6	..	..	11	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult		..	6	37	..	..	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult		2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult		15	1	86	..	..	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Prison	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	5	59	..	..	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	Adult		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult		..	2	34	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult		..	5	6	..	1	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton-Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult		..	2	31	..	5	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult		..	4	29	..	3	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult		3	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult		..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		10	15	113	..	9	1	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	5	73	1	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult		6	3	41	..	..	..	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	Adult		..	2	7	..	2	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult		..	37	..	..	3	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	Connty House of Correction	Adult		..	1	17	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult		..	7	24	..	7	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE, No. 3.

Summary of Convictions in the course of the Year.

der the agrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
:	107	1	1	1	..	6	16	114	16	10	3	66	53	55	14	373	210	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	46	6	9	..	..	..	62	8	435	218	653
	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	3	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	3	21	
	..	15	..	20	..	..	..	19	1	24	1	2	..	32	4	162	6	..	..			
	..	3	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	25	3	187	9	196
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	22	13	..	..	12	3	119	31	..	..			
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	36	3	155	34	189
	16	14	..	20	..	..	..	55	1	8	1	..	..	63	5	339	23	..	..			
	1	2	..	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	56	3	395	26	421
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	11	32	2	27	7	..	..	27	4	7	..	..	..	57	11	272	35	..	..			
	1	2		8	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	31	5	303	40	343
	69	10	1	6	..	..	..	23	3	..	..	..	..	8	7	65	80	..	..			
	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	68	83	151	
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	28
	9	6	3	2	2	1	..	15	6	10	2	..	..	25	4	81	28	..	..			
	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	83	31	114
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	4	15
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	36	2	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	37	2	39
	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	5	1	..	..	79	24	192	42	..	..			
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	20	3	212	45	257
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	1	..	..	..	8	..	59	7	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	61	7	68
	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	12	1	6	..	..	..	4	..	39	3	..	..			
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	41	6	47
	56	41	16	29	14	33	1	49	7	16	1	1	2	62	22	412	119	..	..			
	8	13	2	16	3	4	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	81	22	493	141	634
	4	19	..	27	7	..	..	21	4	5	..	..	..	16	3	181	18	..	..			
	2	3	..	13	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	25	6	206	24	230
	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	31	..	..	..	..	50	6	349	332	..	..			
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	41	5	390	337	727
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	20	60	19	..	..	43	11	292	82	..	..			
	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	24	13			75	34	367	116	483
	7	22	5	38	1	..	..	120	21	58	13	6	..	476	55	976	103	..	..			
	3	5	..	13	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	41	1	..	..	94	5	1070	108	1178
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
	19	42	14	25	..	..	..	37	3	11	2	..	..	62	6	314	45	..	..			
	4	15	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	53	6	367	51	418
	24	16	2	10	11	1	..	25	9	13	..	5	..	45	6	212	52	..	..			
	2	8	1	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	27	6	239	58	297
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	1	1	..	1	..	20	1	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	4	2	24	3	27
	5	10	2	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	23	6	54	13	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	13	67
	1	10	..	3	2	..	..	19	3	5	..	..	..	28	2	83	8	..	..			
	1	11	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	1	108	9	117
	1	5	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	47	2	..	..			
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	59	2	61
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	1	104	34	..	..	..	..	370	36	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	382	36	418
	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	45	486	555	1023	709	..	..			
	15	25	6	34	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	77	9	197	37	..	..	342	62	1365	771	2136
	1	2	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	25	7	229	57	..	..			
												18	2	9	..	..	..	52	4	281	61	342

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
					M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Surrey	Kingston-on-Thames.	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	2	..	16	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	8	7	57	..	5	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	43	..	4	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	29	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	6	1	70	..	4	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	21	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	68	..	..	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	35	..	7	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	24	..	2	1	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	36	43	55	..	7	..	34	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	23	15	..	..	17	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Adult	..	1,665	1,081	2,293	5	456	32	217	
			..	Total Juvenile	3	2	164	:	3	:	:	

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE, No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	28	15	24	2	81	32	..	..	..	..	21	6	174	55	..	..	203	64	267
..	..	..	..	21	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	29	9			
..	..	2	1	..	1	15	2	4	1	16	9	..	..	..	..	37	14	..	..	37	15	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
68	42	20	2	4	..	11	..	37	4	5	1	..	..	74	21	396	70	..	..	485	82	567
57	7	6	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	89	12			
50	13	10	..	13	3	..	..	17	2	2	..	..	..	12	3	152	21	..	..	172	27	199
6	2	1	2	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	6			
6	2	6	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	46	4	..	..	59	5	64
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	1			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	13	4	24	7	..	..	30	10	40
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	6	3			
31	14	1	..	1	..	5	..	9	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	56	15	..	..	64	16	80
4	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	76	11	42	1	..	..	1	..	167	12	..	..	169	12	181
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
29	89	24	3	38	4	..	..	55	9	4	1	53	12	115	5	501	123					
10	5	3	1	19	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	59	2	31	5	..	..	127	13	623	136	764
12	7	4	1	..	1	..	..	39	4	6	10	..	..	61	4	166	27	..	..			
7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	22	1	188	28	216
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	20	3	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23
5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	44	6	..	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	48	7	55
0	5	4	..	11	6	..	..	6	1	7	..	2	..	15	1	81	13	..	..			
..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	17	2	98	15	113
3	12	25	4	..	..	..	..	33	4	4	1	7	..	151	36	326	57	..	..			
.	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	..	33	6	..	..	52	13	378	70	448
3	4	20	11	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	27	2	105	18	..	..			
.	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	12	4	117	22	139
8	19	11	1	24	8	9	3	42	10	25	3	..	..	94	10	332	54	..	..			
4		2	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	24	1	356	55	411
3	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	23	3	..	..	..	..	13	14	74	24	..	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	4	..	..	13	4	87	28	115
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	19
0	38	6	2	..	..	6	..	12	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	66	43	..	..			
.	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	69	46	115
2	16	8	1	1	..	..	..	10	1	10	..	1	1	26	3	189	23	..	..			
6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	205	23	228
1	43	9	..	2	..	..	..	13	2	7	1	3	2	22	6	214	54	..	..			
9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	14	3	228	57	285
2	192	56	3	23	..	6	..	354	22	..	..	264	62	292	25	1612	304	..	..			
4	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	82	8	32	1	..	..	146	23	1758	327	2085
5	55	3	3	3	1	1	..	50	9	69	17	31	26	..	..	297	112	..	..			
6	4	4	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	5	1	22	3	..	..	..	..	62	11	359	123	482
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	3	27
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	18	2	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	20	2	22
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	4	..	..			
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	14
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..			
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.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,274		1,731		487		1,595		402		716		6,004		1,055		2,598		674		2,451		571		8,357		2,765		38,179		12,992		..	..	44,363		14,175		58,538
526		406		58		697		85		77		42		250		43		87		12		1,300		126		1,477		291		..		..		6,184	1,183				

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.										Gran Tota of bo Sexe
					On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction. .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	26	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	29	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon .	House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	16	1	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	26	2	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..	..	..	42	4	..	..	..	..	42	4	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely . . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	51	3	..	..	..	..	51	3	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan. .	Cardigan. .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	21	1	..	..	4	..	3	1	28	2	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	19	..	..	2	..	..	19	2	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	18	1	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	1	..	167	20	3	..	..	..	171	20	19
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	22	1	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall . .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	3	..	10	1	2	2	..	..	15	3	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland .	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	24	5	..	..	..	..	24	5	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby . .	Derby . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	1	1	41	5	1	..	..	..	43	6	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon . . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison . .	Adult .	..	7	..	50	2	3	..	1	..	61	2	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	32	5	..	..	..	..	32	5	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
3	2	29	18	..	..	..	..	32	20	..	..	32	20	2	..	3	..	37	20	57	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	3	139	12	..	..	5	..	161	15	..	..	173	16	1	..	16	..	190	16	206	..	..	1	..
1	..	9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
24	3	146	14	52	8	..	..	222	25	..	..	233	26	..	..	..	..	233	26	259	1	..	..	..
1	..	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	11	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
95	15	543	88	28	6	33	2	699	111	..	..	787	121	12	..	29	..	828	121	949	..	..	4	..
6	2	71	7	4	1	7	..	..	..	88	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
34	10	218	51	..	..	8	6	260	67	..	..	281	78	..	..	..	..	281	78	359	..	..	1	..
2	..	18	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	2	27	8	..	..	36	11	67	21	..	..	67	21	..	..	..	..	67	21	88	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
5	1	60	9	..	..	38	10	103	20	..	..	118	20	..	..	..	..	118	20	138	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	15	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
11	3	95	12	..	..	..	..	106	15	..	..	115	15	7	..	16	1	133	16	154	..	..	..	..
1	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	7	545	37	..	..	2	2	617	46	..	..	670	49	3	..	11	..	684	49	733	3	..	4	..
6	..	47	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	5	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
42	3	205	17	10	2	4	..	261	22	..	..	285	26	9	2	26	2	320	30	350	..	..	..	..
2	..	20	4	1	..	1				24	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
11	4	102	34	..	..	16	4	129	42	..	..	147	49	4	..	7	..	158	49	207	..	..	..	..
.	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
27	2	124	26	15	1	28	4	194	33	..	..	206	34	10	1	42	4	258	39	297	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
29	1	116	15	10	2	3	1	158	19	..	..	167	22	13	..	51	3	231	25	256	..	..	..	..
2	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	9	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	..	35	9	1	1	3	1	43	11	..	..	43	11	5	..	7	..	55	11	66	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..					..	..	..	..
..	..	81	12	..	..	1	1	82	13	..	..	86	13	..	..	..	..	86	13	99	..	..	..	..
.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	..	72	16	..	..	..	..	75	16	..	..	80	17	15	..	28	2	123	19	142	..	..	..	..
.	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	2	7	16	..	..	..	..	7	18	..	..	8	19	5	..	19	2	32	21	53	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	7	45	5	..	..	..	..	52	12	..	..	52	12	5	..	18	1	75	13	88	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
39	26	150	26	17	4	4	..	210	56	..	..	219	62	54	1	171	20	444	83	527	..	..	..	..
.	..	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
19	13	225	92	..	..	..	..	244	105	..	..	271	116	7	1	22	1	300	118	418	..	..	..	..
1	..	26	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
89	42	933	213	27	5	1	..	1149	260	..	..	1333	290	..	..	..	..	1333	290	1623	1	..	1	..
20	14	161	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	30			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
70	15	476	83	..	..	1	..	487	102	..	..	565	116	10	1	15	3	590	120	710	1	1	..	..
13	2	65	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	14			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
5	..	44	7	..	..	..	..	49	7	..	..	51	7	..	..	..	..	51	7	58	..	..	..	..
.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
45	13	294	98	..	..	45	23	352	133	..	..	389	143	16	..	24	5	429	148	577	..	1	..	..
5	1	30	6	..	..	2	3	..	..	37	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
1	..	18	11	..	..	9	3	28	14	..	..	29	16	..	..	..	..	29	16	45	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	.	..	..	2	..	..	1	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	20	2	..	..	4	3	24	5	..	..	28	7	..	..	..	..	28	7	35	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	6	69	14	..	..	..	..	86	20	..	..	87	21	4	..	7	..	98	21	119	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
23	12	564	76	..	..	7	2	694	90	..	..	770	105	17	3	43	6	830	114	944	1	..	..	..
12	2	63	10	..	..	1	3	..	..	76	15			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
70	20	474	157	..	..	..	..	545	177	..	..	594	188	..	..	..	..	594	188	782	3	1	..	..
7	..	42	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
102	18	319	79	151	73	..	..	602	170	..	..	678	180	..	..	..	..	678	180	858	1	..	..	..
8	..	53	6	15	4	..	..	..	..	76	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	61	2	87	3	90	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
20	7	134	48	..	..	..	..	154	55	..	..	199	66	5	1	32	5	236	72	308	..	..	..	..
3	..	42	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	6	55	11	..	..	27	12	90	29	..	..	108	33	..	..	1	..	109	33	142	..	..	..	..
3	2	4	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	18	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	1	48	6	..	..	..	..	50	7	..	..	55	9	1	1	2	..	58	10	68	..	..	1	..
..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Devon	Tiverton	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnenh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Totness	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	16	1	2	..	..	..	19	1	20
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	20	1	..	..	1	..	30	1	31
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex.	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	44	3	1	..	2	..	48	3	51
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	15	2	6	..	..	..	21	3	24
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	80	3	..	..	..	..	80	3	83
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	27	2	29
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	35	4	..	..	1	..	39	4	43
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	4	..	20	1	21
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
5	3	43	6	..	..	43	6	91	15	..	..	104	15	..	..	..	..	101	15	119	..	..	..	..
2	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
102	11	461	72	..	..	4	3	567	86	..	..	608	96	12	1	19	1	639	98	737	1	..	..	..
3	4	38	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
6	1	36	9	..	..	2	..	44	10	..	..	54	14	..	..	4	..	58	14	72	..	..	..	..
1	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
99	28	687	152	..	..	..	..	786	180	..	..	891	213	28	3	30	1	949	217	1166	..	..	4	..
9	3	96	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	33			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	25	..	113	..	10	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	168	15	..	48	3	63	171	234	..	1	..	..
..	3	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	20			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
145	..	660	..	102	..	17	..	924	..	..	..	1026	..	..	..	..	..	1026	..	1026	1	..	1	..
19	..	79	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	102	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
16	6	70	20	50	15	7	4	143	45	..	..	171	51	..	..	..	..	171	51	222	..	..	..	..
..	..	25	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	28	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
1	..	41	7	..	..	30	5	72	12	..	..	116	13	..	..	3	..	119	13	132	..	..	..	..
1	..	26	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	44	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	1	150	10	..	..	13	..	171	11	..	..	193	15	..	..	..	..	193	15	208	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	1	34	6	..	..	2	..	38	7	..	..	48	10	..	..	..	..	48	10	58	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
32	6	198	29	2	7	20	4	252	46	..	..	300	48	..	..	..	..	300	48	348	..	..	..	..
3	..	41	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	48	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	7	3	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	9	3	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	22	6	..	..	1	1	23	7	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	16	4	..	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	16	4	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	2	62	4	..	..	..	..	66	6	..	..	67	6	3	1	8	1	78	8	86	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
32	5	144	20	7	1	3	..	186	26	..	..	194	26	11	..	21	3	226	29	255	..	1	..	..
2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
13	6	68	29	16	2	1	3	98	40	..	..	107	42	..	..	..	..	107	42	149	..	..	..	..
3	1	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	8	380	68	..	..	24	5	470	81	..	..	549	91	23	1	80	3	652	95	747	5	1	..	..
12	..	67	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
27	7	122	33	..	..	26	8	175	48	..	..	193	48	16	..	27	2	236	50	286	..	..	..	..
4	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	10	174	38	14	3	30	9	235	60	..	..	287	76	..	..	..	..	287	76	363	..	..	..	..
5	1	34	12	1	1	12	2	..	..	52	16			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
20	2	233	73	10	12	7	1	270	88	..	..	306	108	..	..	..	..	306	108	414	..	..	..	..
1	..	33	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	36	20			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
7	2	59	13	..	..	2	..	68	15	..	..	81	17	..	..	..	..	81	17	98	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	2	156	9	24	2	16	3	204	16	..	..	245	18	..	..	..	..	245	18	263	..	..	..	..
10	..	26	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	41	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	1	25	10	..	..	3	2	31	13	..	..	38	14	..	..	..	..	38	14	52	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	311	42	30	2	2	..	343	44	..	..	386	54	..	..	39	4	425	58	483	2	1	2	..
..	..	27	8	16	2	..	..	..	..	43	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
122	10	456	42	186	27	..	..	764	79	..	..	843	96	..	..	..	..	843	96	939	..	..	..	..
7	..	44	11	28	6	..	..	..	..	79	17			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
20	2	192	24	..	..	7	2	219	28	..	..	252	31	..	..	..	..	252	31	283	..	..	..	..
2	..	20	2	..	..	11	1	..	..	33	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	345	149	..	..	37	17	382	166	..	..	425	171	4	..	20	1	449	172	621	1	..	1	..
..	..	37	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	43	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.										Grand Total of both Sexes.
					On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hants	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	1	..	17	..	1	1	4	..	23	1	24
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	24	2	26
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Goal and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	7	..	97	3	2	..	..	..	106	3	109
,,	Canterbury St. Augustines	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	6	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	2	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	27	1	28
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	19	1	20
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	11	..	350	31	10	1	11	..	382	32	414
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	56	6	..	..	..	..	56	6	62
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	279	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	22	301
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Clithero	Borough Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	25	1	24	1	7	..	6	..	62	2	64
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	37
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	Juvenile	3	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	21	3	24
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	24	1	25
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	18	1	..	..	1	..	19	1	20
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	19
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
8	1	51	17	..	..	6	3	65	21	..	..	77	27	..	..	..	..	77	27	104	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	12	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
15	4	65	16	25	9	2	..	107	29	..	..	115	37	..	..	..	..	115	37	152	..	..	..	..
1	1	4	2	3	4	..	1	..	..	8	8			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	55	17	..	..	..	..	59	17	..	..	72	17	..	..	..	..	72	17	89	..	..	..	..
1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	71	16	..	..	..	..	71	16	..	..	75	18	..	..	..	..	75	18	93	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
44	6	281	83	..	2	4	..	329	91	..	..	355	101	15	..	23	1	393	102	495	..	..	..	..
5	..	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
12	7	89	56	..	..	18	9	119	72	..	..	143	83	1	..	2	..	146	83	229	..	..	..	..
1	..	18	7	..	..	5	4	..	..	24	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
48	2	464	50	..	..	12	2	524	54	..	..	567	62	8	..	22	..	597	62	659	1	..	..	..
..	..	43	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	8			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
34	8	150	17	..	..	10	..	194	25	..	..	211	27	1	..	24	2	236	29	265	..	..	..	..
1	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	90	5	..	..	16	2	106	7	..	..	122	7	..	..	..	..	122	7	129	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
14	3	153	20	..	..	8	..	175	23	..	..	186	28	2	..	3	..	191	28	219	1	..	..	..
..	..	11	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
220	32	1378	340	61	23	10	..	1669	395	..	..	1879	419	33	..	106	3	2018	422	2440	1	..	..	..
17	2	175	21	17	1	1	..	..	..	210	24			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
42	2	307	30	..	4	3	..	352	36	..	..	388	40	..	..	..	..	388	40	428	..	..	..	..
4	..	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
6	3	49	9	..	..	8	..	63	12	..	..	71	12	5	..	35	..	111	12	123	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	10	3	..	..	1	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
26	5	151	33	2	..	4	4	183	42	..	..	216	44	..	..	14	..	230	44	274	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	33	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	27	1	31	2	33	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
6	1	116	10	..	..	2	..	124	11	..	..	133	13	3	..	19	1	155	14	169	..	..	..	..
2	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	3	..	12	2	14	..	..	2	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
1	1	20	1	..	..	2	..	23	2	..	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	27	2	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
25	2	58	18	458	121	8	..	549	141	..	..	579	146	188	9	382	32	1149	187	1336	..	..	..	..
2	..	8	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	30	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
138	36	917	179	..	..	11	8	1066	223	..	..	1187	237	6	..	56	6	1249	243	1492	..	..	1	..
16	1	104	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	121	14			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
192	51	1331	167	..	..	..	..	1526	218	..	..	1700	234	..	..	..	..	1700	234	1934	..	..	..	..
32	3	142	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	16			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
193	106	2256	1777	..	..	17	3	2466	1886	..	..	3175	2088	44	4	279	22	3498	2114	5612	..	1	..	..
70	24	639	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	709	202			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
375	132	3752	1099	..	..	..	..	4127	1231	..	..	4777	1322	..	..	..	..	4777	1322	6099	..	..	..	..
58	9	592	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	91			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	10	307	63	..	..	12	3	334	76	..	..	372	86	10	..	62	2	444	88	532	..	..	..	..
1	..	37	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
73	..	282	..	112	..	..	..	467	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	..	540	..	540	..	..	..	..
9	..	48	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	73	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
54	8	192	26	..	..	348	50	594	84	..	..	713	89	2	..	35	2	750	91	841	..	..	..	..
15	..	53	1	..	..	51	4	..	..	119	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
6	..	31	2	18	2	11	1	66	5	..	..	68	5	19	..	21	3	108	8	116	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	2	47	31	..	..	6	..	62	33	..	..	76	35	3	1	24	1	103	37	140	..	..	..	..
1	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
32	18	243	55	9	..	10	..	294	73	..	..	324	85	4	..	19	1	347	86	433	..	..	..	..
..	2	29	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	12			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	4	150	18	17	4	10	..	194	26	..	..	209	31	3	..	17	2	229	33	262	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	15	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
16	9	96	31	..	..	1	1	113	41	..	..	131	50	..	..	10	..	141	50	191	1	..	..	..
4	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
24	4	111	12	..	..	2	..	137	16	..	..	151	21	..	..	..	..	151	21	172	..	..	..	..
1	1	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.										
					On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lincoln	Spalding	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	..	..	33	1	34
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	45	3	2165	167	24	3	2	..	2236	173	2409
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street.	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	174	11	..	..	..	..	174	11	185
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	36	2	1	1	..	..	37	3	40
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	9	1	2	1	..	..	11	2	13
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	50	2	..	..	3	..	53	2	55
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	243	27	..	1	1	..	244	28	272
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	36	8	..	..	..	..	36	8	44
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	..	30	2	..	..	1	..	35	2	37
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol*	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	180	43	1	..	1	..	182	43	225
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* There have not been any prisoners in the course of the year 1839 confined in Hexham Debtors' Gaol.

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
24	4	83	19	8	5	15	..	130	28	..	..	141	33	5	1	33	1	179	35	214	..	..	2	..
2	3	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	11	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
10	..	99	20	..	..	4	1	113	21	..	..	126	23	2	..	14	2	142	25	167	..	..	2	..
.	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
1	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	22	8	..	..	23	8	..	..	..	..	23	8	31	..	..	1	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	1	72	7	..	..	..	1	75	9	..	..	81	10	..	..	..	..	81	10	91	1	..	..	..
.	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
7	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	24	4	..	..	24	4	..	..	5	..	29	4	33	..	..	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
53	28	773	287	..	..	2029	1172	2865	1487	..	..	3622	1623	..	..	..	..	3622	1623	5245	1	..	..	..
18	2	181	28	..	..	558	106	..	..	757	136			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	320	3879	2407	810	299	12	3	5418	3029	..	..	6649	3253	..	..	..	..	6649	3253	9902	..	..	..	..
95	15	974	184	157	23	5	2	..	..	1231	224			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
32	29	3	..	2264	732	..	..	2349	761	..	..	2821	837	..	..	..	..	2821	837	3658	3	1	..	1
8	2	..	..	464	74	..	..	..	..	472	76			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
57	17	373	73	135	18	..	..	615	108			651	111	..	..	..	..	651	111	762	..	..	..	..
9	1	4	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	36	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	21	2236	173	2633	194	2827	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
55	22	86	..	541	296	..	..	692	318	..	..	869	362	..	..	..	..	869	362	1231	..	..	..	..
2	2	7	..	158	42	..	..	..	..	177	44			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
90	153	2250	2223	..	..	355	235	2795	2611			3375	2827	1	..	174	11	3550	2838	6388	..	1	..	..
30	12	450	177	..	..	100	27	..	..	580	216			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
7	84	695	..	71	182	..	..	1083	266	..	..	1196	333	..	..	..	..	1196	333	1529	1	2	..	..
63	42	..	..	20	25	..	..	..	..	113	67			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
5	2	57	10	62	13	1	1	135	26	..	..	147	30	21	1	37	3	205	34	239	..	..	1	..
2	1	..	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	12	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
14	9	333	41	1	..	2	..	380	50	..	..	411	57	..	..	..	..	411	57	468	..	..	..	..
1	1	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	..	119	19	..	..	3	2	130	21	..	..	133	23	6	..	11	2	150	25	175	..	1	..	..
.	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	..	403	..	1	..	33	..	595	..	..	..	648	..	20	..	53	2	721	2	723	1	..	..	..
0	..	36	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	53	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
5	6	247	29	..	..	150	28	432	63	..	..	558	69	26	2	244	28	828	99	927	1	..	..	..
2	..	58	4	..	..	66	2	..	..	126	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
7	..	210	5	28	..	17	4	282	9	..	..	331	9	..	..	..	..	331	9	340	..	..	..	..
3	..	44	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	49	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
0	12	244	57	21	1	28	1	333	71	..	..	361	77	..	..	..	..	361	77	438	..	..	..	..
1	..	23	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	28	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	10	..	92	..	..	13	2	13	104	..	..	14	118	..	..	..	..	14	118	132	..	..	..	..
	..	..	7	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	14			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	..	98	25	..	..	48	10	155	35	..	..	198	41	2	1	36	8	236	50	286	..	..	..	..
3	..	24	1	..	..	16	5	..	..	43	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	4	141	19	..	..	21	..	179	23	..	..	232	33	2	1	35	2	269	36	305	..	..	..	..
	..	48	4	..	..	5	6	..	..	53	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	..	23	3	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	30	4	..	..	..	..	30	4	34	..	..	1	..
	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
0	16	427	66	..	..	..	..	487	82	..	..	513	85	10	..	16	..	539	85	624	1	..	..	..
2	..	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	7	91	22	..	..	2	..	101	29	..	..	107	36	..	..	2	1	109	37	146	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
1	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	14	2	..	..	2	..	16	2	18	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	..	19	4	7	2	..	..	28	6	..	..	35	10	..	..	..	..	35	10	45	..	..	..	..
	..	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	4			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	20	7	..	..	..	..	20	7	27	..	1	..	..
	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	5	96	11	16	6	..	..	134	22	..	..	140	23	10	2	13	1	163	26	189	3	..	..	..
1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	..	123	19	1	..	18	2	144	21	..	..	213	28	..	..	..	..	213	28	241	..	..	..	..
1	..	59	5	..	..	9	2	..	..	69	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	..	32	14	..	..	..	..	36	14	..	..	39	14	..	..	..	..	39	14	53	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	1	35	6	1	..	11	1	49	8	..	..	53	8	..	..	..	..	53	8	61	..	..	..	..
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	21	425	225	..	..	73	20	548	266	..	..	645	280	23	6	182	43	850	329	1179	..	..	..	..
6	1	67	10	..	..	14	3	..	..	97	14			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	..	24	7	..	..	24	..	51	7			52	10	..	1	8	..	60	11	71	..	..	..	..
	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Gr To of Se
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	3	..	18	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	25	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Radford	Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	27	1	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	38	..	2	1	1	..	41	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	41	1	..	..	..	..	41	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	17	1	1	..	..	..	18	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	90	8	1	..	1	..	92	8	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	6	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	57	1	3	1	..	..	60	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	433	50	1	..	7	..	442	50	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	117	12	..	..	1	..	118	12	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	85	4	10	..	2	..	100	4	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	11	..	37	2	3	1	3	..	54	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	12	..	20	1	..	..	1	..	33	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	6	..	1112	133	4	9	12	..	1134	142	12
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	291	26	..	..	..	..	291	26	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
7	1	245	12	12	..	61	1	335	14	..	..	384	21	4	..	18	..	406	21	427	..	..	1	..
6	..	37	4	1	1	5	2	..	..	49	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
5	..	37	15	5	..	3	..	50	15	..	..	62	15	9	2	25	2	96	19	115	..	..	..	..
	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	3	141	33	20	4	250	64	434	104	..	..	553	115	..	..	..	..	553	115	668	..	..	..	..
3	1	43	4	8	..	65	6	..	..	119	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
0	14	437	37	35	..	..	..	542	51	..	..	622	57	..	..	..	..	622	57	679	..	..	..	..
2	..	63	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	80	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	27	1	28	2	30	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	8	450	63	5	2	7	3	560	76	..	..	616	89	19	1	41	1	676	91	767	..	..	..	..
2	2	42	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	56	13			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
7	2	97	88	..	..	26	13	140	103	..	..	150	109	6	..	41	1	197	110	307	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	10	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	35	10	..	..	..	..	35	10	..	..	36	10	..	..	..	1	36	11	47	..	..	2	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	2	117	41	..	..	6	1	135	44	..	..	137	47	8	1	18	1	163	49	212	..	..	..	..
	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	..	30	15	..	..	2	..	34	15	..	..	36	16	1	1	1	..	38	17	55	..	..	..	..
	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	1	46	3	..	..	1	..	51	4	..	..	54	4	2	..	6	..	62	4	66	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
8	14	401	76	6	2	9	5	494	97	..	..	530	106	29	2	92	8	651	116	767	..	..	..	..
2	..	34	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	36	9			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	27	..	33	..	33	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	1	11	3	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	14	4	..	..	1	..	15	4	19	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	67	9	..	..	43	4	110	13	..	..	113	13	..	..	..	..	113	13	126	..	..	1	..
	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	14	120	20	138	22	1	..	276	56	..	..	297	67	36	5	60	2	393	74	467	1	..	..	..
2	..	9	7	10	4	..	..	..	..	21	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	22	653	148	14	2	4	..	850	172	..	..	992	209	..	..	..	..	992	209	1201	..	..	..	..
8	3	123	33	1	1	..	..	..	..	142	37			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	12	344	39	63	10	12	2	488	63	..	..	553	76	..	..	..	..	553	76	629	..	..	..	..
4	..	34	11	15	1	2	1	..	..	65	13			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
	..	349	332	..	..	79	22	428	354	..	..	489	365	..	..	..	..	489	365	854	..	..	..	..
	..	41	5	..	..	20	6	..	..	61	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
34	34	223	35	1	..	..	..	308	69	..	..	397	89	43	3	442	50	882	142	1024	..	..	..	..
31	17	58	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	20			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	14	360	126	..	..	104	69	477	209	..	..	639	267	15	..	118	12	772	279	1051	..	..	..	..
7	1	105	40	..	..	50	17	..	..	162	58			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
77	59	1613	227	39	9	..	..	1929	295			2153	320	21	3	100	4	2274	327	2601	..	1	2	..
39	8	183	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	224	25			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
5	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	29	1	..	..	2	..	31	1	32	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
74	10	498	75	..	..	5	2	577	87	..	..	646	94	7	..	12	1	665	95	760	..	..	..	..
2	..	67	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
67	10	306	58	36	6	..	..	409	74	..	..	446	85	24	..	54	3	524	88	612	..	..	..	..
2	..	35	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	37	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
29	5	75	10	..	..	7	..	111	15	..	..	127	17	2	..	33	1	162	18	180	..	..	..	..
3	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	54	13	..	..	..	..	54	13	..	..	54	13	..	..	..	..	54	13	67	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	3	123	12	..	..	6	..	146	15			180	17	..	..	..	..	180	17	197	1	..	..	..
1	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
12	..	83	2	2	7	5	1	102	10	..	..	128	11	..	..	..	..	128	11	139	..	..	..	..
2	..	23	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	26	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
86	32	1067	301	3	..	519	236	1675	569	..	..	1980	614	141	10	1134	142	3255	766	4021	..	..	..	..
1	1	131	20	..	..	173	24	..	..	305	45			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
50	70	1023	709	283	63	..	..	1456	842	..	..	1914	920	..	..	..	..	1914	920	2834	..	..	..	..
47	5	342	62	69	11	..	..	..	..	458	78			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
77	14	243	59	52	16	24	..	396	89	..	..	469	98	..	..	..	..	469	98	567	1	..	..	..
13	2	54	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	73	9			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
16	2	182	55	..	..	14	3	212	60	..	..	244	71	..	..	..	..	244	71	315	..	..	..	..
2	..	29	9	..	..	1	2	..	..	32	11			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
12	8	165	74	..	..	*618	545	795	627	..	..	939	670	30	1	291	26	1260	697	1957	2	1	..	..
.	1	12	4	..	..	*132	38	..	..	144	43			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* And charges.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the Course of the Year.										Gra Tot of bot Sex
					On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult		1	..	55	..	2	2	..	..	58	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult		1	1	55	3	4	..	1	..	61	4	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		1	..	17	1	2	..	5	..	25	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	33	3	..	..	..	..	33	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wilts	Fisherton Anger, Salisbury.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		3	..	19	1	..	..	33	2	55	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		1	..	35	..	4	..	..	..	40	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
York	York	County Gaol	Adult		23	..	162	8	14	2	36	..	235	10	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	193	20	..	..	..	..	193	20	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	37	6	..	..	..	..	37	6	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	19	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	45	3	..	..	..	..	45	3	
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	231	6	..	..	..	..	231	6	
			Total Adult	..	593	34	8,012	682	128	29	154	4	8,887	749	
			..	Total Juvenile	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors in Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	16	2	58	2	78	4	82	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	20	654	98	7	4	22	2	766	124	..	..	922	151	..	..	..	..	922	151	1073	1	..	..	..
25	2	123	23	..	1	8	1	..	..	156	27			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
44	4	229	33	12	3	5	2	290	42	..	..	330	49	..	..	..	..	330	49	379	..	..	..	..
5	..	35	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	46	4	..	..	5	..	51	4	..	..	64	6	..	..	..	..	64	6	70	..	..	..	..
.	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
4	1	32	12	9	2	..	..	45	15	..	..	59	18	1	..	1	1	61	19	80	..	..	..	..
.	..	12	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	2	69	20	..	..	1	..	72	22	..	..	84	25	..	..	4	..	88	25	113	..	..	..	..
2	..	9	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	3			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
03	20	662	117	2	..	5	..	772	137	..	..	863	152	27	1	61	4	951	157	1108	2	..	..	..
16	6	75	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	15			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
43	28	507	123	311	64	..	..	961	215	..	..	1122	233	..	..	..	..	1122	233	1355	..	..	..	..
12	1	127	13	22	4	..	..	..	..	161	18			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
32	1	226	32	1	..	24	1	283	34	..	..	317	36	4	..	25	1	346	37	383	..	..	..	..
3	..	29	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	2			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
3	..	26	5	20	..	4	1	53	6	..	..	53	6	3	..	3	..	59	6	65	1	1	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
9	2	69	8	..	..	5	..	83	10	..	..	92	11	2	..	33	3	127	14	141	..	..	..	..
.	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
44	6	194	23	39	..	7	4	284	33	..	..	332	38	10	..	55	3	397	41	438	..	..	1	..
14	..	27	5	4	..	3	..	..	..	48	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
23	18	512	82	80	20	5	..	720	120	..	..	836	144	..	..	..	..	836	144	980	..	..	..	..
28	4	86	17	2	3	..	..	..	..	116	24			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
17	2	169	34	..	..	14	1	200	37	..	..	215	42	..	..	..	..	215	42	257	..	..	..	..
.	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
36	14	632	118	..	..	10	..	778	132	..	..	847	140	20	..	40	..	907	140	1047	..	1	..	..
12	2	53	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	69	8			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
13	5	112	36	..	..	21	10	146	51			174	59	11	..	21	..	206	59	265	..	..	..	..
.	..	19	6	..	..	9	2	..	..	28	8			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
23	6	193	13	105	12	4	3	325	34			342	34	147	9	235	10	724	53	777	6	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
21	8	85	64	..	..	24	10	130	82	..	..	143	89	..	..	..	..	143	89	232	..	..	1	..
3	1	7	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	13	7			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
37	12	253	42	7	2	7	5	304	61	..	..	330	71	..	..	..	..	330	71	401	..	..	..	..
3	5	23	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	26	10			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
42	6	262	69	3	..	3	..	310	75	..	..	334	81	..	..	..	..	334	81	415	2	..	..	..
3	..	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
92	74	2262	439	24	2	18	1	2696	516	..	..	2986	564	..	..	..	..	2986	564	3550	..	..	..	..
42	2	248	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	48			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
66	25	388	149	..	..	81	24	535	198	..	..	627	216	27	3	193	20	847	239	1086	..	1	..	..
6	5	86	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	18			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	26	6	..	..	2	..	28	6	..	..	31	6	..	..	1	..	32	6	38	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
2	1	26	3	..	..	..	2	28	6	..	..	31	6	..	..	..	..	31	6	37	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	19	6	..	..	5	2	24	8	..	..	27	8	..	..	2	..	29	8	37	..	..	1	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	20	5	..	..	23	5	..	..	37	6	60	11	71	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	19	1	25	1	26	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	45	3	60	4	64	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			26	..	231	6	257	6	263	..	..	..	..
												86,848	25,964	1,941	116	8,887	749	97,676	26,829	124,505	54	19	41	1
																					..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement											
					Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey . .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	6	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	13	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	14	2	24	1	..	..	38	3		
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Berks . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	25	7	33	5	45	6	..	..	103	18	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Abingdon .	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	9	4	9	4	5	2	1	..	24	10	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	9	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	3	2	12	2	6	..	..	..	21	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Brecknock .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	17	2	31	2	28	3	2	..	78	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	5	..	14	1	7	..	..	..	26	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	5	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	15	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	1	1	3	1	4	2	..	..	8	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	10	1	17	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cardigan . .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	1	..	7	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	3	2	..	9	..	..	..	11	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	3	..	3	1	8	..	..	..	14	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	44	5	51	11	5	1	..	..	100	17	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	3	5	5	3	12	8	..	..	20	16	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	137	44	90	14	..	..	227	58	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	22	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	30	4
Cornwall . .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	20	5	29	8	28	3	..	..	77	16	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland .	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	10	1	30	8	32	..	..	..	72	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	13	..	8	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Derby . .	Derby . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	26	3	29	3	54	5	..	..	109	11	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	1	4	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	13	4
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	41	5	6	2	25	7	..	..	72	14	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	Adult . .	..	..	..	61	22	57	13	..	..	118	35	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	10	4
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	7	5	7	3	10	2	2	..	26	10	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Barnstaple .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	2	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	7	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Bideford . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Totness . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 6. t the Date of the Returns.									TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.													
Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	2	2	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	..	1	1
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14	2	6	..	20	2	22	..	..	19	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	26	2	..	..	26	2	28
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
39	3	..	..	39	3	42	..	..	38	3	13	1	3	1	20	..	74	5	..	..	76	5	81
		..	..				..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2				
113	18	9	..	122	18	140	..	..	109	22	36	1	20	1	25	1	190	25	..	..	195	26	221
		..	..				..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
..	..	..	..	25	11	36	..	..	18	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	19	3	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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9	1	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	8	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	16	3	19
		..	..				..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
23	4	12	1	35	5	40	..	..	6	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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79	7	2	..	81	7	88	2	..	37	1	17	..	10	..	10	..	74	1	..	..	75	1	76
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30	1	6	..	36	1	37	..	..	44	1	25	2	7	..	14	..	90	3	..	..	92	4	96
		..	..				..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
15	1	..	..	15	1	16	..	..	10	5	7	..	3	1	5	4	25	10	..	..	29	12	41
		..	..				..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			
8	4	10	1	18	5	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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18	1	1	..	19	1	20	..	..	10	1	6	..	4	..	..	1	20	2	..	..	22	2	24
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7	2	11	..	18	2	20	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
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11	3	5	..	16	3	19	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
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14	1	2	..	16	1	17	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
107	17	39	4	146	21	167	..	..	27	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	31	3	..	..	34	4	38
		..	..				..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
21	19	6	..	27	19	46	..	..	..	..	20	34	..	..	..	..	20	34	..	..	22	35	57
		..	..				..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
257	62	..	..	257	62	319	..	..	171	28	71	13	33	6	29	11	304	58	..	..	373	61	434
		..	..				..	..	29	2	18	1	10	..	12	..	..	..	69	3			
84	17	9	1	93	18	111	..	..	66	14	24	6	15	1	10	4	115	25	..	..	121	25	146
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74	10	17	5	91	15	106	..	..	24	10	2	5	2	..	3	2	31	17	..	..	40	18	58
		..	..				..	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1			
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21	1	6	..	27	1	28	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
122	15	7	..	129	15	144	..	..	71	12	18	5	8	1	7	..	104	18	..	..	113	23	136
		..	..				..	..	6	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	5			
74	15	..	..	74	15	89	..	..	35	12	8	4	3	..	2	..	48	16	..	..	50	16	66
		..	..				..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
128	39	..	..	128	39	167	..	..	64	23	23	9	2	3	9	4	98	39	..	..	108	40	148
		..	..				..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
..	..	23	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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33	10	5	..	38	10	48	..	..	14	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	21	11	..	..	21	11	32
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6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
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7	3	1	..	8	3	11	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	2	6
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5	1	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	7	2	..	..	9	2	11
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1	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement: Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Devon	Dartmouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	19	2	48	5	37	6	..	..	104	13	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	13	8	25	11	71	14	..	..	109	33	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	21	1
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	10	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	23	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	51	..	45	..	42	..	1	..	139	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	6	3	9	2	1	1	16	6	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	17	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Newport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	..	4	3	19	..	..	..	29	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	1	9	1	5	..	..	..	18	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	14	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	82	12	79	11	..	..	1	..	162	23	..	..
			..	Juvenile	6	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	29	8	10	5	..	..	39	14	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	20	3	1	..	22	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	1
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	2	19	2	..	..	20	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	8	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	2	1	21	..	..	..	23	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	5	1	3	3	5	..	..	..	13	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	57	4	64	5	..	..	121	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	12	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	22	9	4	3	12	6	2	..	40	18	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	8	2	12	1	..	..	20	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	12	1	20	6	7	6	..	..	39	13	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No 6. t the Date of the Returns.							TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.														
Total Adult and Juvenile.		Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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111	14	7	1	118	15	133	..	..	90	9	21	4	9	..	1	3	121	16	..	..	128	17	145
		..	..				..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1			
5	..	4	..	9	..	9	..	..	2	1	5	2	1	..	1	..	9	3	..	..	13	3	16
		..	..				..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
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130	34	7	..	137	34	171	..	..	45	21	22	6	12	5	20	18	99	50	..	..	107	55	162
		..	..				..	..	2	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	5			
..	23	14	..	14	23	37	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	10	10
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153	..	..	..	153	..	153	1	..	32	..	5	..	7	..	9	..	53	..	..	..	58	..	58
		..	..				..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
16	6	..	..	16	6	22	..	..	32	12	7	1	7	5	8	2	54	20	..	..	65	22	87
		..	..				..	..	5	2	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	11	2			
3	2	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	12	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	17	5	..	..	37	5	42
		..	..				..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..			
19	1	..	..	19	1	20	..	..	28	..	19	1	18	..	19	1	84	2	..	..	85	3	88
		..	..				..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
4	1	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	10
		..	..				..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
33	3	..	..	33	3	36	..	..	47	6	11	..	15	1	20	1	93	8	..	..	104	8	112
		..	..				..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	..			
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21	2	5	2	26	4	30	..	1	12	2	4	..	1	1	3	..	20	3	..	..	22	3	25
		..	..				..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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14	1	..	..	14	1	15	..	..	13	5	1	1	..	2	2	3	16	11	..	..	17	12	29
		..	..				..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
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180	25	22	..	202	25	227	..	1	51	4	12	..	5	1	..	..	68	5	..	..	80	6	86
		..	..				..	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1			
39	14	5	1	44	15	59	..	..	2	3	2	4	1	2	..	..	5	9	..	..	5	9	14
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
26	5	..	..	26	5	31	..	..	7	..	30	7	12	..	3	2	52	9	..	..	63	10	73
		..	..				..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1			
21	4	..	..	21	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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8	2	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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28	1	..	..	28	1	29	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
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4	2	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	9	2	..	..	11	2	13
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13	4	16	1	29	5	34	..	1	24	4	13	..	6	..	3	..	46	4	..	..	73	4	77
		..	..				..	..	9	..	7	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	27	..			
128	9	..	..	128	9	137	..	..	78	4	32	2	13	1	22	1	145	8	..	..	153	8	161
		..	..				..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..			
12	2	..	..	12	2	14	..	..	12	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	18	3	21
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
41	21	3	1	44	22	66	..	..	35	26	13	7	12	1	5	9	65	43	..	..	77	43	120
		..	..				..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
12	6	..	..	12	6	18	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	1	11
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23	4	..	..	23	4	27	..	..	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	10	5	15
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4	1	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	6	6	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	6	..	..	10	6	16
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43	15	5	..	48	15	63	..	..	37	10	10	3	8	1	4	3	59	17	..	..	59	17	76
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement											
					Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions,		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hereford . .	Hereford . .	City Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	2	..	6	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
Herts . .	Hertford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	10	1	11	4	43	2	..	..	64	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	St. Alban's .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	10	5	5	1	7	1	..	..	22	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon .	Huntingdon .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	10	2	3	2	11	1	..	..	24	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent . . .	Maidstone .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	..	148	26	75	19	..	..	224	45	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	14	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	22	1
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustines.	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	..	28	3	14	..	..	..	43	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Canterbury .	City Gaol	Adult . .	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Deal . . .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	14	1	5	1	..	..	19	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
,,	Dover Castle .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich . .	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	9	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Folkstone . .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lancaster .	Lancaster .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	2	1	229	53	8	..	..	..	239	54	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
,,	Preston . .	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	57	13	5	7	95	13	..	1	157	34	..	..
			..	Juvenile	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1
,,	Kirkdale . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	77	17	106	26	105	8	..	..	288	51	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
,,	Liverpool .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	33	31	74	54	184	112	4	..	295	197	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	1	9	6	80	21	..	..	..	..	92	28
,,	Salford . .	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	95	38	47	20	223	74	..	..	365	132	..	..
			..	Juvenile	4	1	8	3	46	5	..	..	..	..	58	9
,,	Clithero . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester . .	Leicester . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	14	1	12	9	8	5	..	..	34	15	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	58	..	45	..	..	..	103	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	7	2	13	8	10	1	2	1	32	12	..	..
			..	Juvenile	5	1	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	15	1
Lincoln . .	Lincoln . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult . .	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	9	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth . .	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	11	4	11	..	15	5	..	..	37	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3
,,	Spilsby . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	2	..	6	3	2	6	..	..	10	9	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	1	13	2	7	1	..	..	21	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Falkingham .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	8	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	17	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	3	1	13	4	1	..	..	..	17	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Boston . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	9	..	2	1	3	..	14	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth .	Dolgelly . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala . . .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex .	Clerkenwell .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	15	16	23	21	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	371	122	303	144	1	1	675	267	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	29	2	66	18	..	..	..	..	95	20
,,	Newgate . .	City and County Gaol . .	Adult . .	..	81	27	32	1	2	..	..	..	115	28	..	..
			..	Juvenile	17	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 6. at the Date of the Returns.							TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.															
Total Adult and Juvenile		Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Once.		Twice.		Thice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7	6	..	..	7	6	13	..	..	23	13	1	3	1	2	..	4	25	22	..	..	28	27	55
		..	..				..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5			
66	8	5	..	71	8	79	1	..	43	3	26	4	23	1	17	3	109	11	..	..	112	13	125
		..	..				..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2			
26	7	2	..	28	7	35	..	1	3	1	12	..	4	..	3	..	22	1	..	..	23	1	24
		..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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24	5	1	..	25	5	30	1	..	11	2	9	..	7	..	5	..	32	2	..	..	32	2	34
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
246	46	23	..	69	46	315	..	..	169	48	86	33	51	8	79	24	385	113	..	..	419	116	535
		..	..				..	..	26	3	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	34	3			
44	3	..	..	44	3	47	..	..	65	5	20	2	7	..	12	1	104	8	..	..	109	8	117
		..	..				..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
10	..	3	..	13	..	13	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	17	..	17
		..	..				..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
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21	4	1	..	22	4	26	..	..	20	3	6	2	3	1	..	..	29	6	..	..	30	6	36
		..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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10	2	2	..	12	2	14	..	..	12	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	17	1	..	..	18	1	19
		..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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247	54	142	17	389	71	460	..	..	71	23	12	5	4	6	10	3	97	37	..	..	104	39	143
		..	..				..	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2			
176	35	10	..	186	35	221	..	..	178	28	54	14	36	10	40	10	308	62	..	..	329	64	393
		..	..				..	..	17	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	2			
304	52	..	..	304	52	356	..	..	147	20	60	5	33	3	88	6	328	34	..	..	363	35	398
		..	..				..	..	16	1	6	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	35	1			
387	225	21	..	408	225	633	..	..	356	300	134	162	114	156	291	533	895	1151	..	..	1364	1290	2654
		..	..				..	1	134	35	71	16	63	20	201	68	..	..	469	139			
423	141	..	..	423	141	564	..	..	633	119	295	99	171	62	283	213	1382	493	..	..	1664	521	2185
		..	..				..	..	89	11	66	11	39	3	88	3	..	..	252	28			
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37	15	9	..	46	15	61	..	..	39	6	19	1	2	1	12	1	72	9	..	..	80	10	90
		..	..				..	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	1			
105	..	..	..	105	..	105	..	..	51	..	23	..	12	..	12	..	98	..	..	..	107	..	107
		..	..				..	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
47	13	1	..	48	13	61	..	..	37	5	9	2	2	..	12	2	60	9	..	..	97	9	106
		..	..				..	..	15	..	7	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	37	..			
6	1	4	1	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
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41	12	3	..	44	12	56	..	..	38	2	14	2	9	..	9	1	70	5	..	..	73	5	78
		..	..				..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
10	9	3	..	13	9	22	..	..	20	1	5	..	5	1	..	..	30	2	..	..	30	2	32
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22	4	2	..	24	4	28	..	..	13	6	5	..	2	1	5	..	25	7	..	..	27	7	34
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17	2	..	..	17	2	19	..	..	16	1	6	..	6	..	1	..	29	1	..	..	33	1	34
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17	6	8	..	25	6	31	..	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
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7	1	2	1	9	2	11	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	6	2	8
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14	1	..	..	14	1	15	1	..	1	..	4	2	2	..	2	..	9	2	..	..	15	2	17
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33	21	..	..	33	21	54	..	..	211	128	70	35	28	16	66	32	375	211	..	..	647	224	871
		..	..				..	..	98	7	53	6	11	..	110	..	..	..	272	13			
770	287	..	..	770	287	1057	..	..	926	389	299	251	123	211	211	254	1559	1105	..	..	1921	1143	3064
		..	..				..	..	227	20	65	9	21	4	49	5	..	..	362	38			
140	29	..	..	140	29	169	1	1	483	150	89	34	9	4	31	8	612	196	..	..	784	205	989
		..	..				..	..	133	7	24	1	6	..	9	1	..	..	172	9			

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement											
					Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Middlesex	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	78	8	16	8	25	11	119	27	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street.	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	56	32	..	..	56	32	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	13	1
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	7	5	17	11	103	65	13	4	140	85	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	6	..	15	3	1	1	..	..	25	4
			Adult	..	..	..	162	83	115	..	..	..	277	83	..	..
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	..	Juvenile	..	..	76	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	38
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	40	5	..	..	..	..	42	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	13	2	28	3	10	3	..	..	51	8	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	1	36	3	5	1	..	..	46	5	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	22	..	23	..	20	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	7	..	14	1	11	3	5	..	37	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	6	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	13	1
			Adult	..	9	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
			Adult	..	2	..	25	6	28	5	1	..	56	11	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
			Adult	..	..	6	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Adult	..	2	..	6	1	6	1	1	..	15	2	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
			Adult	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Kings Lynn	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	41	7	57	6	..	..	98	13	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	15	2	4	1	..	..	19	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	20	7	24	..	..	..	45	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	4	8	4	30	5	4	4	45	17	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	10	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Adult	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Adult	..	2	..	22	2	9	2	2	..	35	4	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	..	Juvenile	..	..	3	2	8	1	1	..	..	..	12	..
			Adult	..	..	..	39	9	47	2	..	..	86	11	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	30	3	26	8	38	2	..	..	94	13	..	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	5	2	3	8	..	..	14	10	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	..	6	6	6	1	..	..	17	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	5	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult	..	12	5	24	8	2	..	..	..	38	13	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

. 6. the Date of the Returns.									TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.													
otal Adult and uvenile.		Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	28	..	..	124	28	152	..	..	31	9	21	7	9	2	7	3	68	21	..	..	82	25	107
		..	..				..	..	7	3	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	14	4			
.	..	306	13	306	13	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	33	..	..	69	33	102	..	..	88	37	42	17	30	12	54	76	214	142	..	..	262	155	417
		..	..				..	..	20	7	22	5	3	1	3	..	..	..	48	13			
5	89	2	1	167	90	257	..	..	472	455	169	229	39	60	240	643	920	1387	..	..	1169	1470	2639
		..	..				..	..	132	26	44	16	9	1	64	40	..	..	249	83			
3	121	..	..	353	121	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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4	5	22	1	66	6	72	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	8	..	..	54	8	62	..	..	35	4	11	2	2	..	1	..	49	6	..	..	51	7	58
		..	..				..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
6	5	4	1	50	6	56	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
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7	..	14	..	81	..	81	..	..	55	..	20	..	10	..	7	..	92	..	..	..	100	..	100
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0	5	21	1	71	6	77	1	..	44	8	28	2	18	3	26	1	116	14	..	..	162	14	176
		..	..				..	..	16	..	11	..	10	..	9	..	..	..	46	..			
6	..	..	..	36	..	36	..	..	50	1	19	..	7	..	10	..	86	1	..	..	91	1	92
		..	..				..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
9	13	..	..	59	13	72	..	..	24	5	5	1	2	..	1	..	32	6	..	..	32	6	38
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	16	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	14	..	5	..	2	..	4	..	25	..	..	..	25	25
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9	2	2	2	21	4	25	..	..	18	2	6	1	1	..	4	4	29	7	..	..	37	7	44
		..	..				..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	8	..			
3	1	3	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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98	14	6	..	104	14	118	..	..	60	5	15	4	14	2	14	3	103	14	..	..	103	14	117
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	3	..	..	19	3	22	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	12	2	14
		..	..				..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
4	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
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3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	3	1	6	4	..	..	7	4	11
		..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
15	7	5	..	50	7	57	3	..	17	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	27	..	..	..	27	..	27
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
7	1	..	..	7	1	8	..	..	5	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	6	6	..	..	9	7	16
		..	..				..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1			
5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
		..	..				..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
9	1	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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62	18	19	2	71	20	91	..	..	36	28	16	13	15	19	19	60	86	120	..	..	103	124	227
		..	..				..	..	7	1	6	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	17	4			
1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	2	2	2	3	..	3	..	12	4	..	..	12	6	18
		..	..				..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
11	2	2	..	13	2	15	..	..	54	1	7	..	5	..	3	1	69	2	..	..	75	4	79
		..	..				..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	2			
5	3	2	..	7	3	10	..	..	8	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	11	5	..	..	18	5	23
		..	..				..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
47	7	..	..	47	7	54	..	..	25	10	11	3	4	2	8	3	48	18	..	..	62	18	80
		..	..				..	..	7	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	14	..			
00	11	..	..	100	11	111	..	..	96	7	27	3	11	1	..	..	134	11	..	..	155	14	169
		..	..				..	..	17	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
00	14	19	..	119	14	133	..	..	83	8	42	2	23	..	32	..	180	10	..	..	185	11	196
		..	..				..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
14	10	6	..	20	10	30	..	..	69	18	12	7	2	2	14	61	97	88	..	..	104	93	197
		..	..				..	..	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5			
1	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
18	7	3	..	21	7	28	..	..	6	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	12	2	..	..	12	3	15
		.	.				..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
6	4	1	..	7	4	11	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	5
		..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	..	..	13	1	14	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
		..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
40	13	29	2	69	15	84	..	..	12	2	6	1	3	1	4	1	25	5	..	..	29	5	34
		..	..				..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			

TABL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinem										
					Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Adult.		Tot Juven
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Salop. . .	Wellington .	Debtors' Prison	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Bridgenorth .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Somerset . .	Ilchester . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	3	1	4	13	4	2	..	..	11	16	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	40	6	30	12	39	7	..	..	109	25	..
			..	Juvenile	6	4	4	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	22
,,	Wilton . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	19	2	54	3	27	2	..	..	100	7	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	4	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	18
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	..	..	16	12	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	7
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult .	..	31	11	33	11	..	..	..	..	64	22	..
			..	Juvenile	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
,,	Bath . . .	City Gaol	Adult .	..	6	8	..	1	15	8	2	2	23	19	..
			..	Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Stafford . .	Stafford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	87	9	145	18	135	17	..	..	367	44	..
			..	Juvenile	8	1	14	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	28
,,	Lichfield . .	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk . .	Bury St. Edmunds . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	52	17	24	2	..	..	76	19	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
,,	Ipswich . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	8	3	19	2	22	3	..	..	49	8	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	7	2	23	2	1	..	..	..	31	4	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles . .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	10	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	17	1	..
			..	Juvenile	5	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	9
,,	Woodbridge .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey . .	Horsemonger-lane . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	35	26	1	2	24	4	2	3	62	35	..
			..	Juvenile	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	7
,,	Brixton . .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	..	87	30	68	21	..	..	155	51	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	13	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	35
,,	Guildford .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	1	..	46	10	38	6	1	..	86	16	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	13
,,	Kingston-on-Thames .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	1	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	11	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Southwark .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon . .	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex . .	Horsham .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes . .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	17	2	33	7	29	4	..	..	79	13	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Petworth . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	8	2	11	2	17	2	..	..	36	6	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Battle . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Chichester .	City Gaol	Adult .	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings . .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye . . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick . .	Warwick . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	25	8	35	13	28	2	..	..	88	23	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	..	96	15	56	11	..	..	152	26	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	1	34	1	..	..	..	..	37
,,	Coventry . .	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	10	..	13	1	8	2	..	..	31	3	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Westmoreland	Appleby . .	County Gaol	Adult .	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	4	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal . .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wilts . . .	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	,, ,,	Adult .	..	15	2	9	1	1	1	..	..	25	4	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
,,	Devizes . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	36	7	59	6	43	7	138	20	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	11	1	9	1	15	..	..	..	35
,,	Marlborough.	County Bridewell	Adult .	..	8	1	..	1	10	2	1	..	19	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester .	Worcester .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	34	5	77	19	37	1	..	..	148	25	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	2	1	14	..	3	1	3	1	22	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

. 6.
he Date of the Returns.

TABLE No. 7.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

tal Adult and uvenile.	Debtors		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	2	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
16	24	2	35	18	53	1	..	47	5	14	3	3	..	4	..	68	8	..	..	79	8	87
	..	..				..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..			
32	..	..	131	32	163	..	..	83	3	86	13	36	5	34	2	239	23	..	..	281	41	322
	..	..				..	..	13	7	22	10	3	..	4	1	..	..	42	18			
11	..	..	118	11	129	..	..	61	8	6	1	5	..	7	..	79	9	..	..	83	9	92
	..	..				..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
18	..	..	23	18	41	..	..	11	32	18	28	14	50	12	..	55	110	..	..	86	120	206
	..	..				..	..	15	..	8	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	31	10			
24	26	..	103	24	127	..	..	27	8	5	3	4	1	..	..	36	12	..	..	67	19	86
	..	..				..	..	15	4	11	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	31	7			
19	15	..	43	19	62	..	..	28	10	26	14	15	5	7	4	76	33	..	..	108	42	150
	..	..				..	..	15	4	14	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	32	9			
47	20	2	415	49	464	..	..	218	21	99	8	48	7	82	4	447	40	..	..	482	44	526
	..	..				..	..	19	..	11	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	35	4			
1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	5	..	92	19	111	..	..	64	10	21	5	26	2	22	1	133	18	..	..	140	18	158
	..	..				..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
9	8	..	57	9	66	..	..	69	9	32	1	4	3	6	1	111	14	..	..	117	14	131
	..	..				..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
4	2	..	37	4	41	..	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..	28	5	33
	..	..				..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	..	..	26	2	28	..	..	7	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	23	..	23
	..	..				..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	9	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	30	2	32
	..	..				..	..	6	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	103	11	172	48	220	..	..	136	30	55	11	26	5	49	44	266	90	..	..	318	92	410
	..	..				..	..	34	2	10	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	52	2			
55	..	..	190	55	245	..	..	206	134	66	64	23	35	21	120	316	353	..	..	456	367	823
	..	..				..	..	74	12	33	2	15	..	18	..	..	..	140	14			
17	..	..	99	17	116	..	..	25	10	18	2	5	1	10	..	58	13	..	..	63	14	77
	..	..				..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	1			
7	..	..	15	7	22	..	..	38	10	20	5	5	1	5	1	68	17	..	..	76	19	95
	..	..				..	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	2			
1	24	1	27	2	29	..	..	48	64	19	38	3	24	10	68	80	194	..	..	99	203	302
	..	..				..	..	10	6	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	19	9			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	13	1	14	1	15	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15	..	..	86	15	101	..	..	119	16	41	6	15	5	30	8	205	35	..	..	244	39	283
	..	..				..	..	20	4	6	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	39	4			
7	..	..	37	7	44	..	..	61	4	15	..	10	..	13	..	99	4	..	..	108	4	112
	..	..				..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	8	1	9
	..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
1	1	..	5	1	6	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	12	3	15
	..	..				..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	..			
..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
24	14	1	105	25	130	..	..	87	9	13	2	3	1	6	..	109	12	..	..	129	16	145
	..	..				..	..	19	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4			
28	..	..	189	28	217	..	..	72	24	18	5	6	7	8	5	104	41	..	..	137	56	193
	..	..				..	..	19	12	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	15			
3	8	1	43	4	47	..	..	14	12	12	2	4	..	1	..	31	14	..	..	36	14	50
	..	..				..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
3	3	..	7	3	10	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	1	..	14	1	15	..	..	9	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	18	1	..	..	19	1	20
	..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
5	8	..	36	5	41	..	..	16	1	4	2	4	..	2	..	26	3	..	..	29	3	32
	..	..				..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
22	..	..	173	22	195	..	..	101	14	41	3	20	3	26	..	188	20	..	..	198	21	219
	..	..				..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
4	..	..	19	4	23	..	..	17	1	5	1	3	1	3	2	28	5	..	..	29	5	34
	..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
26	18	..	174	26	200	..	..	74	11	14	1	9	..	9	3	106	15	..	..	108	15	123
	..	..				..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
3	6	..	31	3	34	..	..	6	2	7	1	2	..	6	1	21	4	..	..	22	4	26
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			

TA

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confine: Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Adult.		T Juv
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	35	3	9	8	1	..	..	..	45	11	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	4	4	4	2	5	3	..	..	13	9	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	21	3	11	3	26	3	..	..	58	9	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	17	2	14	3	18	5	..	..	49	10	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	136	37	102	9	211	33	..	..	449	79	..
			..	Juvenile	12	4	7	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	39
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	17	11	5	3	41	26	..	..	63	40	..
			..	Juvenile	5	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Adult	..	1,691	448	3,730	952	3,681	885	158	53	9,260	2,338	..
			..	Total Juvenile	202	35	341	90	546	83	36	3	..	..	1,125

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

6.
e Date of the Returns.

TABLE No. 7.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

l Adult and venile.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Criminal Lunatics.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	88	2	133	13	146	2	..	55	6	37	3	14	2	24	1	130	12	..	..	143	12	155
	..	..				..	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	13	..			
9	..	..	14	9	23	..	..	12	8	7	6	5	6	8	13	32	33	..	..	32	34	66
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
9	..	..	58	9	67	..	..	33	3	8	1	6	..	6	1	53	5	..	..	55	5	60
	..	..				..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
10	..	..	50	10	60	..	..	33	8	12	5	8	2	7	1	60	16	..	..	64	16	80
	..	..				..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
85	..	..	488	85	573	..	..	153	73	203	41	80	27	89	37	825	178	..	..	916	200	1116
	..	..				..	..	53	12	22	6	11	2	5	2	..	..	91	22			
41	28	3	101	44	145	..	1	22	19	4	8	..	4	..	11	26	42	..	..	45	46	91
	..	..				..	..	7	3	7	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	19	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28	1	28	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,549	1,451	87	11,866	2,636	14,502	15	9	9,624	2,752	3,239	1,369	1,540	831	2,450	2,364	15,853	7,316	..	..	19,054	7,940	26,894
	..	..				..	1	1,613	241	663	118	289	42	636	123	..	..	3,201	524			

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 and up
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	5	6
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	45	3	33
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	59	10	63
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	22	10	43
				Juvenile	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	15	1	7
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	3	8
				Juvenile	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	60	5	94	4	62
				Juvenile	1	1	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	28	4	49
				Juvenile	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	3	13
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	12
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	1	23
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	10
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	9
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	1	11
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	29	8	58	11	59
				Juvenile	..	..	3	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	6	9
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	98	33	135	47	118
				Juvenile	8	1	21	3	60	6	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	42	8	71	19	83
				Juvenile	2	..	7	1	14	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	27	14	49
				Juvenile	2	1	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1
				Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	6	8
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	83	12	69
				Juvenile	2	..	3	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	82	30	111	54	143
				Juvenile	..	2	7	..	31	8	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	20	10	10
				Juvenile	..	..	2	1	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	8	4	7
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	2
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	..	3
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

† The Governor of the Exeter City Gaol states he has no means of ascertaining the state of instruction of Prisoners under summary convictio

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TABLE No. 9.

ges of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

er ars	12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	12	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	7	1	19	..	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	56	6	60	5	30	3
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	107	18	157	36	124	15
..	10	2	47	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	55	12	48	10	37	5
..	6	1	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	11	..	9	1	10	4
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	23	2	31	2	12	2
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	98	6	114	4	117	11
..	4	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	27	2	42	3	57	2
1	2	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	22	12	26	9	30	8
..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	69	14	33	6
..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10	4	60	8	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	12	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	44	7	23	5	7	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	13	1	22	3	17	2
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	4	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	60	21	69	37	72	22
1	14	2	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	122	31	230	35	229	33
1	15	..	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	36	10	87	19	97	12
..	4	3	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	2	18	2	14	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	37	11	52	16	90	34
..	3	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	2	8	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	4	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	11	1	5	..	25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	100	17	163	19	117	22
..	7	..	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	27	4	52	9	59	12
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	84	18	136	35	128	26
..	12	..	36	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21	8	41	13	36	6
3	..	..	24	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	20	1	8	2
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	11	..	18	2	10	1
1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	2	18	2
1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	8	2	3	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4	30	5	36	1	2	..
4	1	3	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	6	21	8	72	7	17	1
4	..	3	1	6	..	..	..
32	3	21	17	24	4	1	..
1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	..	..	13	3	7	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
13	4	5	2	8	..	3	..
1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	2	50	10	73	4	12	..
5	1	5	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
20	3	49	7	5	..	15	2
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	4	..	10	4	6	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
16	3	4	1	7	3	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
16	..	8	..	7	3	2	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	6	2	8	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	12	..	3	1	1	7
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	2	..	..	9	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	11	28	4
3	3	1	2	2	..	1	1
5	3	5	4	14	5	..	..
..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
128	60	85	38	120	14	18	2
28	4	44	5	15	..	2	1
53	11	..	1	133	30	10	..
17	3	..	..	6	3	..	..
..	1	..	..	3	..	4	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	13	36	19	12	4	14	1
5	1	6	2	..	2	..	..
*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	6	8	7	3	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	9	43	3	77	6	..	..
10	4	6	1	2	..	..	..
76	36	103	70	91	19	66	7
12	2	19	8	6	..	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	17	9	1
5	3	..	..	7	2	3	..
5	1	..	..	20	3	..	..
2	..	1	5	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	1	5	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	2	6	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	5	3	1	3	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	9	1	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	4	28	4	39	4	23	2
4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
173	30	72	24	131	15	12	..
33	3	12	1	16	3	..	..
60	5	40	17	39	5	1	..
8	2	4	6	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	..	..	9	3	13	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21	4	14	..	24	2	7	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
42	2	30	3	33	2	1	..
5	..	6	2	3	1	..	..
31	19	7	7	32	3	8	..
4	..	4	4	8	2	..	..
74	11	16	4	22	5	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	2	20	6	16	4	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	6	2	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	9	21	2	8	1	2	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
20	1	12	4	20	1	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	6	7	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	4	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	16	45	35	112	28	4	1
7	2	5	1	13	5	..	..
204	53	136	36	221	9	20	1
36	5	25	1	13	..	1	..
48	16	47	17	121	8	4	..
21	4	12	2	9	..	..	..
5	..	19	5	12	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	18	60	22	70	16	16	5
..	..	4	1	14	..	1	..
*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	5	..	6	..	3	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	11	1	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	24	97	26	179	8	1	..
15	2	13	2	17	1	..	..
30	8	42	11	28	5	38	1
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
112	39	97	33	61	5	78	2
20	3	18	3	12	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	6	..	24	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
4	1	16	2	19	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
2	1	6	3	20	..	2	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

The present Governor of the House of Correction at Whitehaven is unable to fill up Tables Nos. 10 and 11, no record having been kept of the state nstruction of the prisoners prior to his appointment.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Se in the course of the Year.										
					Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 up
					M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Devon	Bradnench	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Totness	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5	100	11	92
			..	Juvenile	2	1	3	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	2	4
			..	Juvenile	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11	54	18	37
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	17	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	152	..	143
			..	Juvenile	2	..	8	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	..	9
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	18	1	9
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	6
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	22	2	12
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	7
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	25	3	13
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	12	3	12
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	16	140	30	130
			..	Juvenile	7	..	14	3	46	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	8	5	12
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	15	130	13	126
			..	Juvenile	7	..	14	3	22	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	9	..	7
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	28	14	35
			..	Juvenile	5	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	17	6	19
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued*.

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	44	10	81	10	102	14
2	..	7	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	4	7	2
..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	228	16	182	28	158	56
15	5	17	6	57	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	27	..	34
..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	121	..	157	..
5	..	6	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	18	9	28	2
3	2	10	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	1	7	..
12	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	31	7	51	2
2	..	7	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	1	7	2
..	..	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	54	3	52	12	47	9
3	..	4	..	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	11	3	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	47	6	29	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	19	8	15	1
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	30	7	26	4
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	12	52	11	85	15
5	..	4	4	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	29	102	28	80	16
1	..	12	1	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	29	5	17	4
1	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2	59	6	55	1
1	..	2	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	8	3	4	1
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	104	15	184	13	168	14
7	4	7	1	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	7	62	7	54	6
..	..	3	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	30	86	47	83	30
2	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	20	1	25	5
..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	4	57	14	71	11	40	9
8	1	6	1	3	1	1	1
5	1	3	1	7	1	..	..
1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	22	12	20	39	8	9	2
3	5	1	2	3	..	..	..
..	16	..	17	..	7	..	4
..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
163	..	86	..	120	..	3	..
21	..	6	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	4	2	11	..	3	..
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	7	..	19	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
23	3	8	1	12	1	2	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..
1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	22	86	33	132	12	12	1
39	5	16	3	12	2	..	..
23	2	5	4	12	2	2	3
2	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	12	79	22	94	7	30	2
16	4	16	4	10	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	7	2	8	..	1	1
2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
18	3	12	5	13	6	8	3
4	1	..	2	1	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	11	53	14	65	7	36	2
9	1	3	1	5	..	3	..
3	2	8	2	9	2	1	..
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	22	62	45	304	33	6	..
36	12	22	10	31	1	..	..
..	32	..	27	..	18	..	1
..	4	..	6	..	1	..	..
172	..	97	..	101	..	6	..
16	..	15	..	16	..	..	..
34	10	15	5	13	4	8	1
12	2	10	1	3	..	..	..
5	..	2	3	8	2	2	..
13	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
23	3	20	2	61	4	11	..
4	..	3	..	15	2	..	..
9	1	7	4	2	..	..	..
3	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
78	13	28	8	46	3	1	..
13	1	15	..	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	2	1	..	..	2	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	12	..	12	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	8	21	1	19	1	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	8	8	7	12	2	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	7	18	11	24	3	12	1
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
85	26	63	12	23	..	..	..
20	6	11	2	2	3	..	..
82	26	64	39	87	8	..	..
14	9	12	6	7	5	..	..
21	5	23	7	15	1	..	..
7	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
70	5	39	2	32	2	15	..
13	1	5	..	8	..	..	..
11	3	..	..	4	2	2	..
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	8	..	7	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	16	12	2	217	24	35	..
19	6	..	..	24	5	1	..
60	1	27	16	50	3	30	..
4	1	1	1	7	..	1	..
59	54	32	31	106	22	14	..
14	..	1	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	3	8	8	23	2	11	3
1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No Record.

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Session in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Yea and upward	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Hants	Odiham	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	52	12	60	2
				Juvenile	1	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	5	5	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	78	6	67	
				Juvenile	3	..	2	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	14	1	12	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Berkhamstead	Bridewell	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	..	3	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	14	2	18	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	94	21	155	29	131	3
				Juvenile	4	..	6	2	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	32	2	43	
				Juvenile	1	..	3	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	4	7	
				Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	18	3	23	
				Juvenile	1	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	6	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	12	7	12	
				Juvenile	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	54	14	110	20	105	4
				Juvenile	5	1	10	4	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	95	22	194	28	147	3
				Juvenile	1	..	5	..	26	9	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	66	33	69	56	88	3
				Juvenile	..	..	3	1	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	274	83	412	107	333	12
				Juvenile	11	2	40	6	103	25	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Clithero	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	62	8	103	10	74	
				Juvenile	3	1	9	1	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	20	6	17	
				Juvenile	..	..	3	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	16	1	5	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7	5	7	
				Juvenile	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	18	6	21	
				Juvenile	1	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	4	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	7	2	15	
				Juvenile	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	18	1	17	
				Juvenile	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	19	1	10	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	18	2	7	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	1	2	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15	1	12	
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* The present Governor of the House of Correction at Odiham states he cannot fill up Table No. 11, no record having been kept of the state instruction of the Prisoners prior to his appointment.

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.
Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	11	5	28	7
1	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	16	5	29	5
.	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	28	8	55	27	60	10
1	2	3	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	25	16	38	25	12	7
3	..	4	2	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	75	11	123	7	79	14
2	..	4	..	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	66	3	32	2
1	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16	1	16	3
1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	37	1	40	7
3	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	274	80	406	94	318	86
14	..	16	2	97	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	44	4	89	7	80	7
1	..	6	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	3
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	31	1	42	14
5	1	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	50	3	35	3
.	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	1
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	2	9	3
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	15	1	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	255	16	326	31	317	34
3	1	17	..	90	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	530	377	765	761	738	512
5	12	152	46	386	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	755	178	1064	345	914	257
30	5	122	8	286	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	25	18	28	14
2	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	98	..	97	..
5	..	8	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	32	7	45	2	48	2
.	..	3	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	7	12	5
3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	64	17	72	14	60	10
.	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	62	7	48	6
4	1	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	30	11	29	6
1	4	1	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	28	3	25	..
.	..	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	15	3	19	6
.	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	27	6	22	4
.	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	16	..	22	4
.	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.
State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	20	59	12	21	8	3	..
6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
3	2	2	3	9	3	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	5	41	7	61	6	5	..
7	..	4	1	2	1	..	..
11	3	12	2	4	..	5	1
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	5	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	3	9	3	15	1	2	..
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
140	37	65	24	173	19	2	..
24	4	8	..	15	2	1	..
34	3	19	1	40	8	1	..
4	1	2	1	6	..	..	..
13	4	4	1	11	1	6	2
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	7	3	33	4	3	..
2	..	2	..	7	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	1	5	1	4	..
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
13	3	..	..	18	10	3	..
1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
109	39	65	19	82	15	13	2
39	8	11	2	4	..	..	..
10	4	9	5	12	..	1	..
53	51	20	41	110	34	40	1
13	5	3	3	10	2	..	..
375	142	209	106	371	68	64	3
77	22	44	11	29	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	6	56	8	105	12	26	1
12	5	6	2	9	1	3	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	11	1	..	18	2	14	2
19	..	..	..	7	1	2	..
2	1	12	..	11	1	2	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	3	2	1	13	7	7	2
2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..
15	7	8	5	11	2	13	..
..	1	3	2	4	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	6	..	2	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	5	4	11	1	1	..
..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
11	1	11	4	17	1	4	..
1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
22	3	6	..	11	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	9	2	19	5	4	..
2	1	..	..	4	1	..	..
1	1	2	2	5	1	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9	1	2	1	22	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.
State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	7	19	5	29	1	1	..
3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
50	18	62	16	22	10	9	1
7	5	5	3	..	..	..	..
20	35	19	7	36	6	..	..
3	5	6	1	7	1	..	..
134	19	78	8	56	5	9	..
16	3	8	3	6	..	..	..
55	5	19	..	18	3	26	3
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
19	4	12	1	16	..	..	..
7	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
47	2	27	9	38	2	..	..
5	2	2	..	2	1	..	..
443	132	130	84	419	44	6	..
75	10	18	5	34	..	..	..
64	9	38	6	88	3	23	..
5	..	2	2	12	..	1	..
7	..	1	1	5	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	3	..	..	5	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1	10	5	45	1	8	..
2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	2	..	5	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	2	..	1	13	2	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
282	57	142	34	203	12	21	1
28	3	13	..	9	..	..	..
51	4	23	..	34	..	2	..
725	788	231	511	967	340	110	11
375	143	71	15	165	10	2	..
1298	367	426	304	855	109	154	..
258	27	123	19	52	3	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	14	15	11	34	10	6	1
2	1	3	..	2	1	..	..
73	..	79	..	105	..	23	..
16	..	14	..	16	..	2	..
52	7	4	1	35	1	34	2
18	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	6	2	3	8	9	7	..
1	..	..	..	5		2	..
59	16	38	17	49	7	50	1
9	3	6	4	5	..	2	..
54	9	9	6	60	3	13	..
6	1	3	1	2	2	..	..
15	9	12	9	38	5	3	1
5	6	2	..	6	..	..	..
22	2	20	3	20	1	6	..
5	..	3	2	3	..	..	..
18	4	4	12	20	..	1	..
4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
13	2	15	3	29	7	3	..
2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1	2	2	2	6	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	3	2	23	2	..	..
1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† No record kept of the state of instruction of Prisoners under summary conviction at this prison.

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessio in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Yea and upwar	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Merioneth	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	17	34	19	22	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	5	2	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	197	821	235	678	2
			..	Juvenile	30	5	108	7	322	60	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9	74	20	82	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bridge-street.	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tothill-fields.	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	15	52	18	62	
			..	Juvenile	6	1	12	4	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	36	5	23	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5	61	9	29	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	5	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	29	7	29	
			..	Juvenile		..		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	76	..	64	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	22	5	18	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	4	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	25	2	39	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	8	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	2	26	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	12	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	
,,	Great Yarmouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	9	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	2	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kings Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	5	12	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Anult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	
Northampton.	Northampton.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	86	11	49	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	15	6	10	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Oundle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	14	4	12	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	4	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	26	7	19	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	40	1	31	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	13	7	16	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	2	1	9	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	49	7	15	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	70	9	78	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	4	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	10	2	10	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	6	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	36	..	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1192	647	1372	873	1315	887
103	7	218	15	653	162	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	74	2	82	10
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	323	61	175	114	129	121
18	25	31	6	116	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	532	518	671	845	887	791
88	36	91	24	229	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	2	76	11	76	7
2	..	1	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	22	2	14	2
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	65	..	90	..
2	..	6	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	54	3	64	9
6	..	2	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	40	..	43	..
4	..	11	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	49	16	72	15	60	13
3	..	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19	..	16
..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	20	6	31	10
1	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	64	7	25	2
8	..	11	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	13	1
1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	76	16	131	17	55	10
1	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	24	4	16	5
..	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	1	7	1
2	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	2	4	3
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	31	2	24	3
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	6	50	10	15	..
..	..	10	..	48	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	11	4	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	3	16	2
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	116	44	149	85	108	81
6	3	18	1	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	56	1	61	5
2	..	4	1	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	11	34	13	52	7
..	..	11	1	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	11	141	7	90	5
7	..	14	..	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	80	14	87	7	105	14
2	..	5	..	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	36	28	30	17	14
..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	15	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	20	16	6	67	23	7	1
13	..	6	3	9	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
497	237	178	191	986	221	588	81
183	32	72	16	168	21	37	3
51	14	27	9	73	25	35	13
..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	18	8	17	32	24	99	10
9	7	11	2	15	5	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	11	17	4	21	2	13	..
5	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
40	8	31	8	34	4	25	1
8	..	4	2	4	..	2	..
12	7	33	2	33	5	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
69	..	30	..	44	..	56	..
4	..	4	..	3	..	1	..
32	2	8	6	29	5	2	..
16	1	3	..	9	1	..	..
31	1	15	4	19	..	24	..
5	..	1	..	5	..	3	..
27	4	21	7	15	2	..	..
3	1	4	3	1	1	..	..
..	18	..	12	..	6	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4	3	2	7	..	6	..
3	..	3	..	4	..	2	..
11	5	4	4	4	..	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	..	3	..
..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	9	32	8	60	6	8	..
4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	7	2	2	29	3	2	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	5	7	31	7	9	..
2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	2	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4	19	2	27	..	8	..
6	..	3	1	3	..	..	..
7	6	9	6	13	3	7	..
7	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
6	..	..	1	12	1	4	..
2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..
43	5	27	2	32	6	7	1
2	1	3	..	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	11	26	11	72	5	2	1
5	2	4	2	2	2	..	..
13	1	5	7	12	..	2	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	2	3	5	3	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	12	..	25	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1676	1485	357	424	1846	498	..	..
672	125	143	36	159	23	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	2	27	1	92	5	29	4
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	190	37	46	303	60	..	..
133	41	4	..	28	1	..	..
506	792	143	419	1441	943	..	..
183	112	76	32	149	19	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	9	45	7	42	2	44	2
9	2	2	2	1	..	..	..
12	5	15	..	12	..	1	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
82	..	26	..	35	..	61	..
9	..	1	..	6	..	8	..
73	8	20	..	79	7	4	1
14	..	4	1	12	1	..	..
61	..	1	..	40	..	19	..
11	..	1	..	17	..	1	..
88	18	60	24	30	2	3	..
6	..	6	1	3	..	..	..
..	26	..	14	..	12	..	2
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	9	18	5	27	3	10	2
4	..	2	1	6	..	..	..
68	5	27	2	12	2	10	..
13	..	14	1	9	..	3	..
6	..	..	1	13	..	1	..
2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
125	14	77	16	57	13	3	..
6	1	12	1	..	..	..	..
14	2	14	7	24	1	1	..
..	3	1	2	2	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2	..	..	4	3	7	..
..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
16	3	15	1	36	1	..	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	6	10	2	80	8	8	..
8	..	18	5	32	..	..	..
7	6	..	..	13	4	7	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	4	3	10	1	10	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	79	54	57	220	74	6	..
29	5	16	3	17	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	3	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	2	35	3	85	1	1	..
9	2	5	1	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	9	24	18	40	4	19	..
19	..	10	2	7	1	..	..
107	8	89	5	127	10	16	..
19	..	12	1	23	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	12	41	14	81	9	12	..
15	2	9	1	6	2	1	..
12	27	..	2	50	51	3	..
2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
9	1	8	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No record kept by the Governor of the state of Instruction of Prisoners.

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	12	2	14	8
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	3	11	5
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	1
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	37	10	75	9	97	18
				Juvenile	2	2	4	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1
				Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	29	11	49	8	35	5
				Juvenile	1	2	2	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	78	7	80	8	83	14
				Juvenile	3	1	4	..	35	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	49	3	56	9	58	9
				Juvenile	..	..	1	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	79	15	72	10	42	10
				Juvenile	4	..	17	..	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	24	21	23	11
				Juvenile	..	..	6	..	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	160	42	259	48	240	40
				Juvenile	14	..	15	3	62	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	6	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	44	6	84	10	56	14
				Juvenile	..	..	2	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4	44	6	29	2
				Juvenile	..	..	3	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	21	3	16	3
				Juvenile	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	14	2	17	2
				Juvenile	2	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	10	3	18	3
				Juvenile	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	264	74	278	98	155	93
				Juvenile	5	1	51	7	63	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	2	..
				Juvenile	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on Thames	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	50	12	45	23	33	23
				Juvenile	..	..	3	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	62	14	119	3	77	11
				Juvenile	6	..	5	1	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	18	4	42	4
				Juvenile	1	..	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	9	4	2	1
				Juvenile	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	8	1
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	154	34	201	43	142	28
				Juvenile	..	2	14	2	59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	23	2	16	2
				Juvenile	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	8	..	5	1
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	33	10	33	14
.	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	5	1
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	18	1	10	1
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	32	11	79	24	81	7
1	1	8	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	25	3	23	4
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	15	2	10	1
1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	175	57	122	36	115	26
6	1	7	..	68	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	49	3	57	9	75	6
2	..	7	1	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	125	133	131	121	93	78
.	..	12	3	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	6	..	2	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	60	18	98	26	134	38
6	..	28	12	41	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	314	30	388	38	274	35
1	..	12	1	81	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	78	12	81	14	155	19
6	1	16	2	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	66	15	78	25	68	12
1	..	5	1	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	6	1
1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	31	3	25	2
5	..	4	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13	..	22	1
.	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	76	4	189	7	105	25
.	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	290	215	370	279	363	215
51	11	82	8	209	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	76	14	80	18	73	25
3	..	14	3	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	45	13	66	14	63	28
5	1	4	2	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	14	5	16	6
.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	114	24	139	21	143	25
9	2	19	3	61	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	61	11	64	6
1	1	5	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	15	2	22	1
3	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	7	4	4	..
1	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	19	5	30	6
1	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	38	4	85	3	41	5
.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	174	31	185	47	142	45
4	..	21	..	102	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	68	6	47	5	51	16
4	..	2	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	13	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	6	6	4	15	2	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	7	6	3	4	..	5	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
61	18	94	9	47	7	7	..
4	2	7	1	3	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	3	..	5	..
3	1	5	2	2	2	..	..
101	11	40	8	74	4	26	6
14	3	12	8	13	..	3	..
69	6	39	6	29	7	26	2
3	3	5	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	17	43	8	77	5	41	5
16	3	19	..	7	..	16	..
30	20	22	10	11	12	5	2
20	5	3	1	7	..	..	..
161	37	170	51	187	31	141	11
30	6	35	5	24	1	2	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	10	35	13	84	7	22	..
4	..	3	1	6	..	1	..
41	3	26	4	23	4	5	1
4	..	..	3	4	2	..	..
11	3	5	5	29	1	10	..
3	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	10	..	12	2	4	1
4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
18	2	11	3	9	2	..	..
7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
253	85	77	62	283	95	84	23
38	8	29	4	45	7	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	1	..	6	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
8	..	5	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	3	32	3	112	19	20	3
19	1	5	..	10	10	..	..
27	5	14	4	30	3	6	..
8	..	5	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4	2	2	..	1	1	..
4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
2	1	1	2	9	2	1	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	53	..	..	276	50	56	2
39	5	..	..	32	4	2	..
2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	7	2	33	1	2	..
3	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
3	..	5	1	12	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	9	26	17	32	2	11	..
..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
1	2	4	2	3	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	4	1	21	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	21	61	16	78	5	4	..
11	1	4	2	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4	8	2	15	1	6	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10	2	9	1	16	..	4	..
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
149	20	90	47	134	33	39	19
33	3	19	4	20	10	9	5
66	6	48	9	49	2	18	1
8	4	12	1	5	1	..	..
222	202	..	..	105	117	22	13
6	..	..	..	23	4	12	1
4	..	17	..	8	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	28	130	30	49	23	3	1
34	24	27	6	14	4	..	..
244	35	338	48	256	13	138	7
20	2	43	2	26	1	5	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	25	67	16	81	4	10	..
19	4	24	2	10	..	..	..
103	16	42	26	65	9	2	1
11	3	9	2	7	..	..	1
3	..	3	1	5	..	9	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	3	19	2	32	2	5	1
8	1	9	..	4	..	4	..
20	..	9	2	14	..	4	..
7	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
135	10	22	7	196	15	17	4
7	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
376	268	120	209	431	207	96	25
177	46	71	9	90	7	4	..
86	21	38	16	101	20	4	..
22	4	16	..	14	..	..	..
58	17	24	12	79	25	13	1
11	5	5	2	12	2	1	..
10	7	2	2	24	5	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	28	51	5	176	37	30	..
31	4	10	1	45	7	..	..
43	7	45	12	54	2	10	..
7	1	3	4	9	1	1	..
23	3	10	..	11	1	2	..
4	..	1	1	8	..	..	..
11	2	7	4	2	..	4	1
3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..
24	8	8	3	20	4	4	..
7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	9	..	..	113	3	7	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	59	112	43	109	18	73	3
64	7	39	6	20	..	4	..
54	12	35	13	75	2	2	..
8	..	3	1	10	..	1	..
3	1	5	2	11	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	9	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger, Salisbury.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	44	..	50	2
			..	Juvenile	2	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	4	71	12	59	9
			..	Juvenile	3	..	4	..	27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	16	9	39	6
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	19	135	24	98	21
			..	Juvenile	3	1	7	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	16	4	13	4
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	88	3	60	6
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	11	4	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	28	8	24	1
			..	Juvenile	..	1	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	24	6	13	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	45	274	44	196	45
			..	Juvenile	6	3	21	6	75	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8	20	14	49	12
			..	Juvenile	1	..	7	1	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,767	1,112	7,010	1,561	6,078	1,669
			..	Total Juvenile	199	36	556	90	1,761	359	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

ges of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year

	12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	..	28	6	1	..	6	2	15	..	3	..	3	2	12	4	27	..	2	..
	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	37	2	18	7	26	4	23	2	41	7	37	1	12	..	20	4	27	7	27	1	7	1
	5	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	5	..	..	..	10	..	6	2	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	117	16	100	19	109	22	50	11	73	12	50	2	13	..	90	8	137	31	62	18	37	..
	16	1	32	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	15	1	7	1	..	..	5	4	19	5	28	4	..	..
	..	..	..	..	39	8	36	7	30	3	26	6	18	9	18	1	2	..	50	10	40	6	15	2	..	..
	2	3	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	76	18	135	23	121	13	113	28	88	26	83	10	16	..	139	26	87	23	103	5	3	..
	3	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	8	1	4	..	..	1	12	..	6	1	6	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	23	8	18	9	33	7	9	4	9	5	16	3	4	..	23	7	20	12	21	5	10	..
	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	4	3	4	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	1	6	..	39	6	9	1	105	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	13	10	17	28	36	5	12	7	..	..	6	13	1	1	24	23	..	1	38	17	4	2
	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	35	7	68	9	86	7	15	6	13	4	35	9	1	..	52	9	21	7	111	7	5	..
	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	52	23	71	18	91	13	7	8	15	5	25	2	1	..	56	24	47	20	106	10	5	..
	2	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	4	1	6	2	4	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	357	71	631	109	624	124	236	58	159	48	232	27	23	2	608	140	398	119	564	44	42	1
2	20	1	117	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	14	24	8	15	1	..	..	80	15	52	5	14	3	..	..
	..	..	..	..	107	32	94	51	96	29	19	8	29	15	25	10	18	4	75	33	44	35	108	34	70	10
1	16	1	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	1	9	1	..	..	25	5	16	4	18	1	3	1
	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	14	2	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	7	2	5	1	10	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	7	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	1	6	1	4	..	1	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	5	2	3	1	1	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	2	3	1
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Terms of Imprison Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		M
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	1	..	6	7	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	Adult	..	25	3	21	2	26	5	1
			..	Juvenile	4	1	..	..	4	..	
,,	,,	New House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	35	5	47	10	49	4	2
			..	Juvenile	2	1	3	1	4	..	
,,	Abingdon	House of Correction	Adult	..	22	7	10	4	20	3	1
			..	Juvenile	3	3	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	..	3	2	5	1	1
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	2	6	..	7	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	51	1	34	1	72	2	4
			..	Juvenile	6	..	1	..	2	..	
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	1	1	
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	39	5	16	3	13	2	
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	1	..	
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	1	4	1	13	4	
			..	Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	17	3	5	..	5	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	..	
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	14	1	4	..	6	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	2	2	1	2	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	3	8	1	5	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	..	53	17	19	1	21	6	1
			..	Juvenile	4	2	..	2	1	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	3	1	..	9	4	1
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	1	..	..	
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	81	15	79	33	72	33	6
			..	Juvenile	20	2	19	4	19	1	2
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	47	9	35	11	47	5	2
			..	Juvenile	4	3	9	1	4	1	
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	12	8	18	9	29	10	
			..	Juvenile	5	..	1	1	3	3	
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	1	4	3	6	5	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	Adult	..	33	3	23	6	66	1	4
			..	Juvenile	2	2	5	1	10	1	
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	85	28	71	31	70	30	3
			..	Juvenile	6	1	7	5	16	1	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	5	11	3	11	2	
			..	Juvenile	3	1	5	..	5	1	
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	2	8	4	8	2	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	3	..	..	..	
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	1	3	..	2	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	

RNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

Trial.								Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.																			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	12	..	..	1	14	4	19	2	7	1	1	..	1	..
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3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	1	18	1	10	2	14	2	20	2	11	3	6	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	4	..	4	2	1	2	5	..	5	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
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6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	6	2	9	2	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	4	1	9	5	14	6	18	1	3	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	20	1	4	2	25	1	23	2	15	1	1	..	..	..
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3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	22	14	31	27	21	7	30	14	38	12	9	1	2	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	7	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	6	2	3	2	6	2	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
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* Transferred to the custody of other keepers after trial, except one prisoner.

† One male convicted prisoner sentence deferred.

Counties.	Cities, Town, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Impris					
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Devon	Bideford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Totness	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Plymouth Earle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	70	11	48	4	60	9
			..	Juvenile	4	1	3	1	5	1
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	4	1	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	2
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	31	10	13	13	33	10
			..	Juvenile	2	1	2	..	1	6
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	13	..	7	..	17
			..	Juvenile	..	3	..	1	..	2
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	120	..	101	..	117	..
			..	Juvenile	7	..	11	..	11	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	13	..	2	..	1	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	2	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Corrrction	Adult	..	28	1	4	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport	,, ,,	Adult	..	9	..	5	1	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	Adult	..	21	2	6	1	7	2
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	3	1	3	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	2	..	6	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	3	12	1	23	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	11	2	6	2	7	3
			..	Juvenile	..	1	3	..	1	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	125	25	72	15	98	15
			..	Juvenile	15	2	21	2	20	5
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	16	6	9	5	7	..
			..	Juvenile	4	..	2	..	2	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	1	4	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	St. Briavel's Castle.	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	43	10	53	10	72	6
			..	Juvenile	9	2	17	3	13	2
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	17	..	9	2	1	2
			..	Juvenile	3	..	4	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	6	13	12	17	19
			..	Juvenile	..	4	..	1	3	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult	..	9	2	6	..	10	4
			..	Juvenile	2	2	1	1	1	1
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 12.

before Trial.

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years. and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	9	1	23	4	12	4	41	6	27	4	5	..	1	..	..	..
2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	5	8	5	19	9	11	11	6	..	1	..	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
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4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	16	..	32	..	12	..	50	..	41	..	23	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	14	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
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3	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	3	19	6	22	7	81	6	52	10	24	7	6	..	1	..
3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	2	10	2	12	1	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	2	..	..	6	1	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
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7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	41	6	20	7	45	5	44	3	25	1	5	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	4	4	..	4	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	2	8	11	5	4	11	6	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	3	..	9	4	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment						
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Mont and und 3 Mont
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Hants	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	4	..	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	32	10	28	8	46	16	22
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	2	4
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	3	2	8	1	2	5	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	62	5	54	6	48	3	1
			..	Juvenile	2	1	6	..	..	..	1
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	4	..	11	1	7
			..	Juvenile	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berkhamstead	Bridewell	Adult	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	1	7	1	12	4	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Adult	..	108	20	62	13	99	20	67
			..	Juvenile	14	1	6	..	10	1	14
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	..	17	3	18	1	33	4	18
			..	Juvenile	4	..	..	..	5	..	2
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	11	4	8	3	10	..	9
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	20	3	12	1	8	3	14
			..	Juvenile	3	..	1	1	4	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	1	3	..	2	2	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	10	2	7	2	2	2	8
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	..	3	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	42	11	39	13	62	18	51
			..	Juvenile	6	3	4	2	15	3	13
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	98	9	33	8	72	24	81
			..	Juvenile	8	..	9	2	14	4	5
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	47	15	48	26	80	46	37
			..	Juvenile	4	1	14	2	11	5	1
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	365	138	340	87	268	98	2
			..	Juvenile	37	10	48	6	57	12	..
,,	Clithero	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	..	75	14	63	2	48	4	19
			..	Juvenile	13	3	6	2	8	..	1
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	16	1	20	3	16	6	9
			..	Juvenile	5	..	6	..	6	..	6
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	1	..	2	1	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	5	3	4	1	13	1	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	12	6	4	1	15	4	8
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	1	2	4
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	3
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	..	3	1	5	2	9
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	..	8	2	14	3	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	2	12	3	15	..	9
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	1	2
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	16	..	6	3	6	2	10
			..	Juvenile	2	..	2	2	2	..	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

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re Trial.

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

hs r ns.	6 Months and under 1 Years.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonm						
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Mon an und 3 Mon
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Lincoln	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	17	..	3	..	5	1	7
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	687	271	29	16	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	170	27	11	1	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	1407	443	777	262	42	14	..
			..	Juvenile	290	49	161	24	2	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	104	32	45	15	27	11	1
			..	Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	58	16	48	21	41	17	..
			..	Juvenile	23	6	10	5	6	5	..
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	23	7	12	2	10	3	12
			..	Juvenile	4	..	3	..	1	1	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	31	7	20	4	26	7	32
			..	Juvenile	6	..	5	..	2	2	1
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	2	13	1	10	2	25
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	95	..	41	..	69	..	39
			..	Juvenile	4	..	3	..	4	..	6
,,	Norwich	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	12	4	14	4	19	3	8
			..	Juvenile	3	..	5	..	13	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	29	3	7	1	17	..	16
			..	Juvenile	5	..	..	..	1	..	3
,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	11	3	9	2	16	2	11
			..	Juvenile	3	1	1	..	3	..	1
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	5	..	7	..	12	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	3	..	2	6	1	1
			..	Juvenile	7	..	1	..	3	..	4
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	2	4	2	6	3	3
			..	Juvenile	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	35	7	31	4	41	6	22
			..	Juvenile	2	1	2	..	1	..	1
,,	Northampton	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	7	3	6	..	7	6	4
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	12	1	12	3	2	..	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	3	6	3	6	7	9
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	1	2	..	1	2	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	16	2	8	1	16	1	22
			..	Juvenile	4	..	1	1	5	..	1
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	..	12	4	10	5	11	3	3
			..	Juvenile	6	..	3	..	2	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	1	..	8	2	6
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	4	..	3
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	13	..	10	2	29	4	29
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	1	3	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

s, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	3	..	121	47	17	12	279	99	280	104	79	28	25	4	3	..
4	..	3	..	29	3	13	4	65	5	31	11	5	..	7	..	..	..
41	38	8	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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17	10	9	4	8	7	4	1	40	14	25	11	2	..	1	..	..	..
4	3	1	..	3	1	1	1	7	2	8	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
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3	1	..	..	2	4	3	3	7	2	15	1	12	1	3	..	..	..
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6	..	1	..	7	4	8	..	15	3	27	2	13	4	3	..	..	..
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..	..	3	1	6	2	3	..	15	..	20	3	6	1	..	..	..	..
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71	..	14	..	11	..	16	..	25	..	23	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	9	1	7	2	18	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	22	1	2	..	6	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
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4	2	3	..	4	6	2	..	6	1	5	..	7	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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12	..	3	..	16	6	9	1	13	3	22	2	14	1	3	..	..	..
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2	..	3	..	5	1	5	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	6	3	4	1	33	3	19	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
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TABL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonme							
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Month and unde 3 Month	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Notts	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	40	7	30	2	55	11	29	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	5	2	3	1	3	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	..	5	1	15	4	7	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	1	2	4	11	1	7	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	7	2	2	7	2	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult	..	38	6	45	9	69	9	27	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	2	..	2	2	5	
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	13	5	9	4	37	7	21	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	7	2	1	
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	32	10	106	11	48	3	57	
			..	Juvenile	2	1	17	5	12	..	8	
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	..	51	6	29	5	46	8	17	
			..	Juvenile	1	3	3	1	3	..	1	
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	29	8	37	7	45	10	45	
			..	Juvenile	13	3	16	4	23	4	16	
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	2	4	11	13	30	15	30	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	..	17	4	11	
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	163	33	70	20	160	36	91	
			..	Juvenile	30	3	14	2	32	2	..	
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	2	..	7	..	4	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol	Adult	..	49	6	38	5	46	12	33	
			..	Juvenile	3	..	2	..	6	1	2	
,,	Ipswich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	37	1	21	1	26	2	16	
			..	Juvenile	5	1	..	1	2	2	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	11	..	9	2	14	2	10	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	2	..	2	..	3	
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	17	..	5	2	5	..	8	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	Adult	..	15	7	5	..	11	..	4	
			..	Juvenile	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	307	107	241	95	124	45	5	
			..	Juvenile	57	13	39	5	20	3	..	
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	1	1	1	5	..	1	
			..	Juvenile	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	78	48	23	6	7	4	5	
			..	Juvenile	7	2	1	..	1	1	..	
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	97	11	70	11	44	3	9	
			..	Juvenile	8	8	20	1	10	1	..	
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	13	1	18	..	22	7	19	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	5	1	3	..	4	
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	10	2	2	1	4	1	2	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	9	1	1	2	3	1	1	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

o. 12.

fore Trial.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	9	1	8	1	..	..
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..	1	..	..	..	4	2	9	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	1	4	2	26	7	12	5	24	..	14	3	14	4	2	1	1	..
2	1	6	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	8	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
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2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	5	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	8	1	28	2	18	1	38	6	17	4	9	3	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	4	2	12	3	3	4	5	2	5	2	7	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	5	4	25	3	7	5	25	3	33	4	14	..	3	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	10	..	1	2	4	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	4	..	16	4	11	2	24	3	10	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	25	5	25	6	27	8	28	8	6	2	1	..	1	..
..	..	4	1	14	1	10	2	11	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	8	5	2	52	15	43	10	79	22	85	22	37	3	5	1	1	..
7	..	2	1	9	1	10	1	5	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	8	2	17	1	6	3	11	2	20	4	20	4	1	1	..	..
2	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	8	..	2	1	14	1	1	1	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Terms of Imprison Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		M
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Sussex	Rye	Town Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	135 41	39 7	110 19	29 5	186 11	33 2	102 13
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	10 2	1 ..	15 ..	.. ..	13 1	.. ..	10 3
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	17 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	2 ..	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	12 ..	1 ..	4 ..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	30 6	2 ..	24 1	3 1	32 1	3 1	20 ..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	70 6	4 ..	27 15	7 3	68 3	8 3	22 10
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	10 2	2 ..	7 ..	1 ..	29 1	6 1	13 ..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	64 8	13 1	54 5	9 ..	82 9	24 2	51 5
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	7 2	3 2	10 2	2 ..	11 1	1 ..	6 ..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	33 ..	3 ..	12 ..	.. ..	21 ..	3 ..	11 ..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	4 2	1 ..	3 ..	2 ..	7 1	6 1	4 1
,,	Northallerton	County House of Crrection	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	17 ..	9 ..	8 ..	3 ..	13 2	1 ..	11 4
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	7 2	3 ..	8 ..	3 ..	17 4	4 1	7 1
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	92 19	18 8	126 30	19 5	167 29	27 2	139 19
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	11 8	3 3	18 2	3 ..	24 7	10 ..	20 3
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 1	1 ..	1 ..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	4 ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	9 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult ..	.. Juvenile	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Adult	..	6,324	1,672	3,951	1,039	3,928	934	2,209
			..	Total Juvenile	1,006	203	666	119	574	111	286

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 12.

efore Trial.

TABLE No. 13.

Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	68	17	6	29	3	4	5	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	8	3	..	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	7	3	46	6	33	8	73	19	99	21	39	6	3	1	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	6	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	9	..	3	1	10	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	22	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	20	1	16	2	32	16	32	4	12	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	6	1	3	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7*	..	11	1	36	10	15	..	28	7	34	5	31	7	5	1	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	5	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	5	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	12	1	3	..	2	1
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3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	4	4	6	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	4	3	3	..	11	5	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	..	13	3	5	1	3	2	2	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	27	4	88	26	78	15	112	25	94	14	15	2	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	20	7	12	2	21	2	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	4	17	4	20	11	10	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
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.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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604	96	108	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	820	231	478	147	1,388	397	920	251	2,608	683	2,208	511	1,076	196	158	30	16	3
50	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	49	174	28	332	70	172	39	362	67	190	46	49	8	12	1	2	.

* One Prisoner's sentence deferred till the next Assizes.

TA

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Borough.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprison						
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Mo a un 3 Mo
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	2	3	2	8	3	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	11	1	7	..	15
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	18	6	60	6	36
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	3	..	1
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	14*	2	51	21	150	32	106
			..	Juvenile	7	3	12	3	33	1	5
,,	Abingdon	House of Correction	Adult	..	21	2	22	11	59	13	21
			..	Juvenile	2	2	6	2	5	4	1
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	..	12	5	5	..	11	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	2	17	2	25	1	13
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	7	2	35	6	130	6	80
			..	Juvenile	..	1	9	..	15	..	7
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	19	3	16	1	49	1	25
			..	Juvenile	1	2	3	..	7	1	2
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	32	7	24	13	7	8	10
			..	Juvenile	2	1	10	3	2	2	1
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	21	7	36	8	30	5	14
			..	Juvenile	..	1	3	..	2	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	..	15	4	29	8	25
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	1	..	6	1	7
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	56	4	..	1	14	3	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	12	3	8	2	19	1	11
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	3	5	10	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	38	16	46	24	64	26	29
			..	Juvenile	5	2	11	4	4	..	3
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	18	2	93	10	207	62	103
			..	Juvenile	3	..	13	..	44	5	3
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	..	27	10	118	24	32
			..	Juvenile	2	..	6	2	29	4	4
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	23	5	9	1	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juzenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	35	33	59	19	53	6	13
			..	Juvenile	5	..	5	1	9	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	2	..	1	9	4	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	3	1	8	..	2	..	1
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	8	..	16	..	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	Adult	..	20	3	59	21	173	31	79
			..	Juvenile	..	..	14	..	23	4	8
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	4	..	14	1	30	10	19
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	3	53	14	160	51	63
			..	Juvenile	..	..	12	..	27	4	2
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	21	4	30	11	30	8	8
			..	Juvenile	5	2	9	2	9	3	3
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	22	1	6	1	3	1	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	1	13	..	18	1	4
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	2	10	2	8	..	5
			..	Juvenile	3	..	2	..	..	..	..

* One Prisoner committed under the Poor Law Act for an indefinite period of Imprisonment.

TURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

14.

ler Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	21	2	..	..	21	2	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	20	..	..	..	21	..	21
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16	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10	6	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	45	14	..	..	63	14	77
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
3	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	3	1	11	..	1	..	4	..	27	4	..	..	28	4	32
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4	40	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	16	4	4	1	..	..	1	..	39	8	..	..	44	10	54
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABL Terms of Imprisonm							
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Month and unde 3 Month	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Devon . . .	Bideford . .	Borough Goal	Adult . .	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
,,	Bradnench . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Totness . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dartmouth . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dorset . . .	Dorchester . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	12	1	21	10	117	12	43	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	3	..	8	2	5	
,,	Poole . . .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	7	..	3	..	7	5	3	
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	
,,	Weymouth . .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lyme Regis .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Durham . .	Durham . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	98	6	102	20	206	50	95	
			..	Juvenile	5	1	6	4	63	9	9	
Essex . . .	Chelmsford . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	12	..	21	..	32	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	
,,	Springfield . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	23	..	93	..	141	..	46	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	21	..	17	..	2	
,,	Colchester . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	4	2	16	4	23	6	16	
			..	Juvenile	3	..	12	3	8	..	2	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	2	..	10	1	2	4	3	
			..	Juvenile	13	..	4	..	2	..	1	
,,	Halstead . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	18	2	23	2	38	3	17	
			..	Juvenile	11	1	7	1	2	..	2	
,,	Newport . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	1	1	7	1	8	3	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	
,,	Ilford . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	16	4	28	8	68	11	32	
			..	Juvenile	7	1	12	..	14	..	3	
,,	Harwich . .	Borough Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maldon . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	
,,	Romford . .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flint . . .	Flint . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	12	1	3	2	13	..	9	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glamorgan . .	Cardiff . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	18	4	21	..	36	6	14	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Prison	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Swansea . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	4	..	4	7	20	10	8	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gloucester . .	Gloucester . .	County Gaol and Penitentiary . .	Adult . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult . .	..	28	3	10	4	27	5	9	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	
,,	Horsley . . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	16	14	35	3	67	17	29	
			..	Juvenile	7	6	12	2	10	2	4	
,,	North Leach .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	24	12	50	29	81	30	42	
			..	Juvenile	3	4	8	7	12	8	8	
,,	Little Dean . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	3	..	10	7	23	6	16	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	5	..	3	
,,	Lawford's Gate.	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	47	4	31	2	39	1	22	
			..	Juvenile	9	..	8	..	6	..	2	
,,	Tewkesbury .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	5	..	9	2	2	2	1	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	
,,	St. Briavel's Castle . .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hants . .	Winchester . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	14	..	1	..	3	..	3	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	15	7	73	13	163	15	110	
			..	Juvenile	2	2	6	4	21	3	8	
,,	Gosport . . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	38	6	33	4	64	7	19	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	7	1	2	1	..	
,,	Portsmouth . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	131	74	62	21	56	7	7	
			..	Juvenile	13	..	7	..	5	..	1	
,,	Southampton .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult . .	..	23	..	13	5	16	9	3	
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

14.

er Summary Convictions.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonmer							
					Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Southampton	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County Bridewell	Adult	..	8	1	15	8	21	6	4	2
			..	Juvenile	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	32	11	..	2	27	..	3	..
			..	Juvenile	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	2	12	8	63	22	40	8
			..	Juvenile	..	1	4	4	5	1	3	2
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	17	9	19	13	34	24	4	2
			..	Juvenile	10	..	3	1	3	4	..	2
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	19	7	49	9	102	14	64	1
			..	Juvenile	3	..	8	1	10	5	7	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	3	20	2	41	6	30	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	Adult	..	18	4	14	..	15	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	4	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	..	26	2	33	7	32	3
			..	Juvenile	3	1	4	..	1	2	1	..
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Adult	..	163	20	252	65	332	133	132	31
			..	Juvenile	11	2	33	3	51	10	17	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	..	24	..	49	8	81	8	33	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	14	2	3	..	2	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	9	..	3	1	1	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	3	2	..	1	2	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult	..	28	7	32	9	23	7	3	..
			..	Juvenile	4	1	6	..	7	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	31	3	15	1	50	3	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	30	9	92	17	265	50	98	2
			..	Juvenile	1	..	6	1	23	1	11	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	145	3	201	11	279	39	100	..
			..	Juvenile	18	..	37	..	33	3	5	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1189	1024	224	254	262	275	72	3
			..	Juvenile	134	56	132	47	153	38	35	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	354	170	452	220	883	255	231	4
			..	Juvenile	21	5	76	15	186	13	46	..
,,	Clithero	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult	..	20	2	8	12	14	16	15	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	30	..	118	..	63	..
			..	Juvenile	6	..	9	..	25	..	7	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	29	7	18	2	55	1	16	..
			..	Juvenile	5	..	6	..	11	..	2	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	16	10	3	4	4	4	1	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	33	7	26	2	86	18	36	..
			..	Juvenile	5	1	..	..	12	3	1	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	19	3	13	6	75	6	18	..
			..	Juvenile	1	2	..	1	9	1	..	..
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult	..	12	3	13	4	29	14	4	..
			..	Juvenile	4	2	2	..	6	4	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	11	..	15	5	21	1	5	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	3	1	5	1	1	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	16	3	6	10	16	3	5	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	11	5	19	3	20	3	8	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	1	1	2	2	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 14.
under Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 15.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	7	..	..	..	2	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	1	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
40	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	12	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	28	3	..	..	30	4	34
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
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12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
02	8	14	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	35	3	7	..	..	..	8	..	69	3	..	..	69	3	72
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	..	..	24	1	25
23	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
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6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	10	1	11
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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6	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
0	7	13	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	12	3	6	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	22	4	..	..	33	4	37
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..			
1	9	26	7	6	4	..	..	..	..	15	2	16	1	11	..	..	..	6	2	48	5	..	..	54	5	59
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
8	58	16	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	11	11	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	59	34	..	..	73	40	113
9	83	55	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	67	19	33	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6			
6	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	26	..	..	132	29	161
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3			
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0	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	..	12	1	..	..	4	..	33	1	..	..	38	2	40
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	24	..	24
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	18	1	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	1	20
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3	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	8
4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..			
0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..			
5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..			
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.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..			
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..			
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	7
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TAB Terms of Imprisonm Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Mon and und 3 Mon
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Lincoln	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	..	7	2	15	1	6
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
,,	Great Grimsby.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	6	..	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala.	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol.	Adult	..	..	..	22	..	14	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cold Bath Fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	709	551	1133	687	1061	1002	559
			..	Juvenile	127	27	230	91	359	49	157
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol.	Adult	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	90	3	42	4	29	1	14
			..	Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	45	39	129	73	253	139	110
			..	Juvenile	10	5	31	14	77	19	33
,,	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	622	590	483	569	660	917	163
			..	Juvenile	78	35	85	46	162	77	38
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	7*	..	97	..	242	..	109
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	14	2	55	6	79	7	25
			..	Juvenile	1	..	3	1	6	3	2
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	9	3	15	2	7
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	30	..	72	..	45	..	21
			..	Juvenile	8	..	8	..	6	..	2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	35	6	57	6	59	3	14
			..	Juvenile	8	..	21	1	1	1	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	10	..	33	..	44	..	8
			..	Juvenile	6	..	15	..	8	..	1
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	22	4	47	16	54	17	33
			..	Juvenile	3	..	2	1	4	..	5
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	31	..	16	..
			..	Juvenile	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	25	6	11	5	13	4	13
			..	Juvenile	4	..	3	1	1	..	3
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	66	5	25	1	18	2	8
			..	Juvenile	29	..	5	..	5	1	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	8	1	6	..	5	..	1
			..	Juvenile	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	28	5	38	15	78	14	47
			..	Juvenile	..	..	5	2	6	..	6
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	14	2	15	4	17	3	2
			..	Juvenile	1	3	2	3	..	1	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	9	4	..	..	4
			..	Juvenile	3	2	..	..	2	..	1
,,	Oundle	County Bridewell	Adult	..	9	4	6	..	2	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	11	1	6	..	23	2	9
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	20	14	82	..	9	2	2
			..	Juvenile	33	5	25	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	3	10	5	5	2	7
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	2	7	1	12	1	2
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	86	100	98	71	105	23	53
			..	Juvenile	16	4	14	1	26	1	1
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	5	..	5	1	4	1	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	30	1	21	3	33	2	26
			..	Juvenile	2	..	4	1	10	..	4
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	33	3	33	12	11
			..	Juvenile	3	1	8	2	17	..	5
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	11	1	38	4	97	9	84
			..	Juvenile	1	1	8	1	20	..	12
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Six of these are Military Offenders, sent here previous to Transportation.

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.														
3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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393	56	18	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
174	..	61	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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56	6	9	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	1	6	..	..	..	7	..	32	1	..	..	32	1	33
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42	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	19	1	20
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19	4	12	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
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96	2	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	1	49	16	113	17	51	..
			..	Juvenile	1	1	10	3	13	1	2	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	6	14	68	30	5	8	1
			..	Juvenile	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	16	..	6	1	4	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	16	8	17	5	38	12	4	2
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	3	2
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	1	6	1	12	..	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult	..	46	4	16	9	75	18	21	7
			..	Juvenile	5	2	1	..	13	1	1	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	39	5	12	2	6	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	6	..	2	2	12	1	7	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	24	6	64	20	178	50	54	14
			..	Juvenile	2	4	13	3	38	8	6	6
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	1	21	6	89	7	35	4
			..	Juvenile	1	1	4	..	11	4	5	1
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	129	228	116	81	69	22	23	1
			..	Juvenile	11	5	15	..	12	..	3	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	20	..	7	..	3	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	160	54	132	28	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	40	20	35	14	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	21	3	191	25	417	53	175	5
			..	Juvenile	1	..	23	1	40	2	22	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	30	4	86	17	110	13	57	2
			..	Juvenile	18	..	17	3	14	3	2	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	13	4	46	23	63	24	42	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	9	3	10	2	6	1
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	6	..	8	..	4	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	16	2	17	10	3	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	16	4	25	4	30	..	8	..
			..	Juvenile	5	..	9	..	10	1	1	..
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	Adult	..	18	2	11	..	12	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	7	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-Lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	147	14	102	1	57	4	33	2
			..	Juvenile	2	..	8	..	1	..	1	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	224	111	353	273	286	235	93	49
			..	Juvenile	93	15	93	29	86	16	51	2
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	8	38	11	68	11	35	11
			..	Juvenile	4	..	9	..	4	..	11	1
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	17	13	49	23	54	7	45	10
			..	Juvenile	7	2	6	2	6	2	10	3
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	33	11	2	1	2	2	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	25	2	131	38	122	15	58	8
			..	Juvenile	4	1	42	9	18	1	12	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	21	..	34	11	51	5	15	2
			..	Juvenile	1	..	9	3	9	3	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	14	1	24	3	8	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	7	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	6	4	7	2	8	1	3	..
			..	Juvenile	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	43	15	5	..	6	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

No. 14.

under Summary Convictions.

3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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48	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
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66	17	25	11	1	1	..	..	..	..
19	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
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66	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE No. 15.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	17	1	18
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
4	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	11	5	16
3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
12	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	25	1	..	..	26	2	28
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	12	..	12
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
17	1	20	2	14	..	..	..	4	..	55	3	..	..	60	5	65
2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2			
4	3	11	..	6	1	..	..	8	..	29	4	..	..	30	5	35
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	3	11	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	38	6	..	..	43	6	49
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
1	..	6	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	20	7	27
3	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
38	5	20	..	6	1	..	..	11	..	75	6	..	..	87	6	93
10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
7	2	11	2	6	..	5	..	3	..	32	4	..	..	36	4	40
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
31	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	54	1	..	..	56	1	57
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	21	..	21
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	2	16	6	9	..	..	..	2	..	75	8	..	..	92	8	100
14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sussex	Rye	Town Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult ...	...	27	..	38	6	52	1	32	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	35	2	82	22	184	72	107	9
			..	Juvenile	15	1	20	3	39	7	11	2
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	25	7	54	9	51	5	17	1
			..	Juvenile	8	..	9	1	3	..	1	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult ..	..	3	..	2	..	9	..	3	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	4	3	14	2	16	..	4	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	9	2	12	7	43	4	9	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	4	2	7	..	3	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	11	3	130	46	108	4	73	4
			..	Juvenile	3	2	27	8	17	1	5	2
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult ..	..	4	3	14	4	34	11	36	..
			..	Juvenile	4	2	2	2	6	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	26	6	61	19	155	18	49	7
			..	Juvenile	3	1	3	..	14	..	3	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	34	19	26	5	12	..	1	..
			..	Juvenile	7	..	1	2	5	1	..	1
York	York	County Gaol	Adult ..	..	7	1	5	..	3	..	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult ..	..	35	11	11	6	16	18	3	4
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult ..	..	28	..	41	6	66	8	18	5
			..	Juvenile	5	..	5	..	5	..	1	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	19	5	33	10	119	34	16	4
			..	Juvenile	2	1	5	..	4	2	1	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	12	1	121	24	774	204	333	34
			..	Juvenile	2	..	9	1	79	17	22	4
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	89	17	62	13	85	61	20	13
			..	Juvenile	26	3	10	1	13	6	..	1
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	..	9	..	4	..	7	3	1	..
			..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult ..	..	4	1	3	..	10	1	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult ..	..	1	..	2	1	6	3	..	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	Adult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Adult	..	6,707	3,526	7,955	3,416	12,420	4,621	5,175	723
			..	Total Juvenile	1,033	260	1,502	386	2,175	391	687	81

JRNS, 1839.—*continued.*

4.

Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

ths d er ths.	6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	35	6	11	1	..	..	5	..	86	10	..	..	99	11	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1			
16	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	15	..	13	..	1	..	7	..	50	..	..	..	55	1	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	22	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	5	1	23	..	..	..	5	..	55	3	..	..	58	3	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	..	16	1	..	..	17	..	52	1	..	..	52	1	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	19	1	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
39	35	1	33	1	..	..	66*	..	58	7	18	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	79	7	..	..	89	10	99
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3			
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	6	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
618	683	64	156	24	3	..	66	..	1,319	232	860	116	462	26	17	..	231	10	2,889	384	..	..	3,293	435	3,728
64	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	294	35	93	11	12	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	404	51			

* For unlimited periods of Imprisonment.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners co fined in the Prison in t course of the Year ha been employed.				
					Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Not e ploye
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey .	Beaumaris.	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	20	9	4
Bedford .	Bedford .	,, ,,	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	22	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
,,	,,	New House of Correction	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	26	7	5	..	5	3	1	..	222	25	..	..	12
Berks . .	Reading .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	*	..	87	9	9	2	1	..	484	86	81	4	134
,,	Abingdon .	House of Correction . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	24	4	1	1	3	2	..	..	153	40	30	13	77
,,	Newbury .	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	5	1	4
,,	Windsor .	,, ,,	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Brecon. .	Brecknock.	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	35	4	15	1	4	..	1	..	71	..	21	12	14
,,	,,	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
Bucks . .	Aylesbury.	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	106	4	85	6	12	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge.	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	67	8	5	..	8	2	1	..	127	11	24	..	110
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction ..	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	13	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	74	25	..	..	55
,,	Ely. . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	3
Cardigan .	Cardigan .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	37	3	..	..	8	2	1	..	112	6	..	20	82
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	6	1	2	2	2	1	2	..	96	3	..	16	62
,,	,,	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	3	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	9	4	16
Chester .	Chester .	County Gaol	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cornwall .	Bodmin .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	6	..	..	20
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
,,	Saltash .	Borough Gaol . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Heileston .	,, ,,	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	11	2
Cumberland	Carlisle .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	150	38	22	10	5	3	1	3	..	..	164	52	46
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..
Denbigh .	Ruthin. .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	8	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	244	..	..	105	..
Derby . .	Derby . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	11	..
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	184	63	56	14	8	2	6	..	931	217	218	43	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	26	9	9	3	3	..	..	..	156	21	28	9	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	104	20	15	2	5	1	2	..	362	..	38	83	87
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	44	12	11
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	31
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	Adult . .	Juvenile . .	7	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	36	..	..	..	2

* No Record kept.

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Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		
	Publicly.		Privately		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		[Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	47	11	3	3	..	..	69	28	..	..	73	31	104
3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3			
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	279	57	..	..	3	..	283	57	..	..	360	58	418
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	1			
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21	10	11	..	..	25	32	..	..	30	34	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	8	75	2	..	..	123	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	125	10	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	68	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	2	..	..	..	..	51	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	53	2	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
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..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10	4	..	..	..	61	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	71	13	84
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	24	5	1117	70	..	..	1157	75	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	28	..	448	3	..	..	..	..	482	3	1639	78	1717
5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	14	16	2	57	..	145	..	271	16	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	16	..	15	..	23	..	..	..	66	..	337	16	353
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	30	5	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	2	96	2	22	..	..	..	198	4	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	29	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	242	5	247
2	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	54	15	15	6	4	..	..	..	73	21	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	10	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	84	32	116
1	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	123	31	81	5	21	..	36	..	262	36	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	14	3	5	..	16	..	..	..	47	13	309	49	358
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	11	3	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners fined in the Prison i course of the Year been employed.				
					Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment, not being Hard Labour.		No pl
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Devon	Tiverton	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	68	6	5	1	4	1	..	..	21	3	9	6	6
			..	Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Totness	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	447	63	75	12	22	2	1	..	410	48	86	17	7
			..	Juvenile	248	27	11	3	2	..	..	..	26	8	9	1	
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	6	..	1	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	703	96	114	9	19	6	..	..	571	129	68	6	14
			..	Juvenile	42	16	17	..	3	2	..	..	92	30	..	..	1
			Adult	..	21	42	..	4	6	5	..	..	..	97	..	7	..
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..
			Adult	..	376	..	51	..	31	..	4	..	385	..	70	..	*46
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	3	..	6
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	30	11	1	1	4	2	..	..	98	34	16	3	2
			..	Juvenile	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	4	14	1	
		Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	2	49	7	1
,,	,,		..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	24	1	
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Adult	..	22	5	9	1	3	1	..	..	104	8	..	..	6
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	
			Adult	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Newport	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Adult	..	26	1	43	3	2	1	..	..	120	35	81	..	3
,,	Ilford	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	31	2	10	..	
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Adult	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maldon	Town Gaol	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Saffron Walden	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	Adult	..	52	12	19	1	9	..	..	..	87	..	76	22	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	13	7	6	..	6	..	1	..	52	29	46	11	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	1	..
		Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	70	8	6	..	12	..	4	..	264	40	..	..	26
			..	Juvenile	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	8	..	..	2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	7	2	..	4	6	2	..	175	48	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	39	..	8	2	3	1	..	..	122	36	51	8	6
			..	Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4	1	5	2
			Adult	..	20	8	4	2	2	1	2	..	198	83	2	..	7
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	20	..	..	
			Adult	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Adult	..	30	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	110	8	3	..	5
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	15	3	..	4	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtor's Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	47	10	3	16	..	7	2	..	..	4	12	..	3
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	79	26	27	..	6	..	5	..	646	65	118	14	
			..	Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	17	8	..	
			Adult	..	38	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	140	15	18	6	
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	..	Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	7	..	
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	116	..	16	..	11	..	..	..	199	..	3	96	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	7	4	

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TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 20. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
		Publicly.		Privately		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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16	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	204	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	208	15	..	..	227	15	242
5	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..			
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9	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	91	7	19	10	298	96	..	..	412	113	..	..			
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	7	12	66	18	..	..	..	..	94	38	506	151	657
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15	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	1	..	6		19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	332	..	332
6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	14	67	33	..	..	88	47	..	..			
1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	13	4	..	..	..	..	17	5	105	52	157
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72	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	53	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	11	..	..			
12	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	89	12	101
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	15	4	2	..	..	..	24	5	..	..			
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	4	10	2	..	..	..	..	18	6	..	..			
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14	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8	..	..	..	..	70	8	..	..			
2	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	86	11	97
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..			
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10	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	20	2	7	..	..	..	34	2	..	..			
1	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	36

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.					
					Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Hants	Southampton	Town Gaol	Adult		*	..	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult		*	..	12	14	2	3	1	..	62	21	..	..	45	
				Juvenile	..	..	2	2		1	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	
,,	,,	Debtor's Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (I. of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County Bridewell.	Adult		2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	39	11	..	..	20	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult		7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		40	8	26	4	7	2	1	..	184	50	20	20	125	
				Juvenile	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	10	
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult		50	22	5	6	7	4	1	..	94	62	6	2	19	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	20	7	..	..	4	
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		207	16	21	3	6	2	1	1	253	34	271	20	..	..
				Juvenile	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	19	3	..	..
,,	St. Alban's.	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		46	8	..	..	12	2	..	..	164	8	3	..	27	
				Juvenile	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	8	
,,	Berkhampstead	County Bridewell.	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		38	5	7	2	2	1	..	..	123	10	39	7	13	
				Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	5	2	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Adult		439	81	257	85	17	13	2	..	1042	285	258	73	369	
				Juvenile	35	5	33	5	3	1	..	..	170	16	24	4	16	
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult		104	11	2	1	5	1	2	..	242	26	30	8	80	
				Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	2	..	7	
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult		17	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
,,	Dover	,, ,,	Adult		30	7	1	..	4	1	..	..	110	26	..	..	73	
				Juvenile	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	25	
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		24	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	66	4	48	6	10	
				Juvenile	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	2	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	Adult		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	Adult		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult		629	2	1042	181	22	19	7	4	2	494	127	55	14	..
				Juvenile	116	46	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	6	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult		72	42	59	44	5	4	..	1	631	..	215	183	220	
				Juvenile	33	27	21	9	4	3	..	..	85	..	6	10	30	
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult		..	..	..	..	10	3	4	..	1396	206	..	..	130	
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	168	16	..	..	6	
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult		308	123	35	34	13	7	2	3	1593	1634	401	94	472	15
				Juvenile	28	14	6	2	2	4	..	..	656	185	6	4	47	
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult		*	..	55	42	5	8	6	3	2291	878	1785	345	51	
				Juvenile	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	536	72	114	19	..	..
,,	Clithero	Borough Gaol.	Adult		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Adult		55	22	4	2	5	4	..	..	4	49	1	..	329	2
				Juvenile	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	36	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult		41	..	13	..	7	..	1	..	438	..	20	..	9	..
				Juvenile	3	..	2	..	2		..	..	67	..	1	..	5	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult		175	54	15	10	11	2	..	..	94	19	..	..	500	6
				Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	89	
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult		39	5	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	52	4	14	
				Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult		24	10	2	3	2	3	..	..	25	20	..	..	37	1
				Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult		74	11	5	4	7	1	..	1	218	39	20	31	56	
				Juvenile	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	..	..	4	
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult		18	1	40	3	6	2	1	..	155	..	4	12	35	1
				Juvenile	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	11		..	4	4	
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Adult		75	21	4	4	8	2	2	..	58	..	13	24	42	1
				Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	3	8	

* No Record kept.

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 20. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
		Publicly.		Privately		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	4	7
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	16	9	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.					
					Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	26	4	6	..	6	2	2	..	85	11	4	..	48	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	2	1
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	51	7	..	1	3	..	..	..	59	9	57	19	14	..
			..	Juvenile	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	2	3	3	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	33	3	4	..	6	..	..	..	24	..	40	21	49	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	2
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	..	1	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	38	3	..	..	6	1	..	..	36	4	..	..	39	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Goal	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	13	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	35	26	4	3	2	..	..	..	198	134	2667	1353
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	25	709	111
,,	Coldbath-Fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	149	86	162	165	6	11	9	3	3777	2492	1625	533	16	4
			..	Juvenile	6	3	4	10	..	5	..	..	1143	203	83	19	5	2
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	530	103	130	92	13	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	2349	761
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	76
,,	Giltspur-st.	City House of Correction	Adult	..	360	80	133	22	15	3	3	..	155	32	170	43	290	33
			..	Juvenile	17	4	20	5	1	..	..	..	14	1	16	..	6	2
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	*160	10	130	8	30	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	57	19	10	7	3	..	..	..	651	318	..	..	41	..
			..	Juvenile	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	44	..	..	6	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1457	974	108	166	11	13	7	1	1933	2207	371	139	491	265
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	175	29	10	114	31
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	Adult	..	7676	2832	270	170	12	13	2	3	..	..	1083	266	..	..
			..	Juvenile	835	127	10	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	113	67	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	47	5	17	3	3	1	1	..	96	17	6	2	33	7
			..	Juvenile	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	3	2
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	170	6	9	5	7	1	..	..	233	33	..	..	147	17
			..	Juvenile	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	5	..	..	9	2
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	66	19	..	..	7	3	1	..	93	13	..	..	37	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	Adult	..	22	..	11	..	4	..	4	..	291	..	57	..	247	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	4	..	17	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	53	13	3	1	8	..	1	..	102	..	..	7	330	56
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	2	103	4
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	190	2	..	..	92	7
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	18	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	24	5	8	2	3	..	..	..	227	20	18	28	88	23
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4	..	1	2	1
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	83	..	..	13	21
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	11
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	43	8	3	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	39	17	116	18
			..	Juvenile	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	40	5
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	31	10	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	23
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	10
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	7	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	90	..	30	..	15	..	1	1	303	62	69	11	115	9
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	19	19	2	20	8
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	1	..	1	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	Adult	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	12	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	..
,,	Oundle	County Bridewell	Adult	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	30	9	2	1	4	1	..	..	106	20	26	2	2	..
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	20	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	35	..	73	21	36	..
			..	Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	40	7	19	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	24	13	..	..	4	1	..	..	26	10	10	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	22	4	..	..	27	4
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	235	137	69	33	6	6	1	..	329	200	72	33	147	33
			..	Juvenile	17	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	9	1	2	18	3

* Debtors.

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																			
	Publicly.	Privately.	Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	17	4	9	2	..	..	30	7	..	..	30	9	39
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	46	..	46
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33	..	33
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	23	..	23
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	24	..	..	..	..	162	24	..	..	207	28	235
72	80	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	1336	464	..	..	10391	4123	743	590	12479	5177	45	4		
20	5	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12479	5177	17656
7	3	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	74	1	..	..	50	..	131	1	..	..			
8	2	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	2	..	..	36	..	..	..	80	2	211	3	214
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	98	..	98
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	2	..	6	3	2	..	25	11	96	4	226	2	..	..	355	20	..	..	889	20	909
51	26	..	..	2	..	*17	10	2	..	5	11	1061	809	3480	1549	..	..	4565	2379	..	..			
13	2	..	..	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	226	93	1394	333	..	..	..	..	1620	432	6185	2811	8996
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	26	15	169	40	120	31	55	23	372	110	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	38	11	108	41	82	29	77	31	..	..	310	112	682	222	904
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	28	8	8	2	..	..	69	12	..	..			
2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	76	16	92
.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	65	..	40	5	..	..	..	..	106	5	..	..			
.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	112	5	117
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	23	..	..	..	40	..	..	..			
3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	43	..	43
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	7	85	7	..	..			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	117	7	124
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	19	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	25	..	25
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	69	8	..	..	85	9	..	..			
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	105	9	114
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	3	9	1	..	..	34	4	..	..			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	52	4	56
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
39	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	53	4	39	8	22	2	118	14	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	14	132
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	3	8	5	9	2	33	10	..	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	10	43
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	37	1	38
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	5	12	42	165	91	83	171	263	..	..			
.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	15	26	57	14	..	..	81	41	252	304	556

* Handcuffs.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners con fined in this Prison in th course of the Year hav been employed.					
					Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment, not being Hard Labour.		Not Em-ployed	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northumberland.	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	8	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	44	
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	
Notts . .	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	40	3	23	2	9	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	331	
			..	Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	47	
,,	,,	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	2	3	11	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Adult . .	..	24	10	25	5	12	..	1	..	122	21	24	13	288	
			..	Juvenile	4	..	7	2	2	..	..	..	38	3	..	..	81	
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	72	12	41	2	14	3	1	1	393	33	54	9	95	
			..	Juvenile	19	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	56	4	8	..	16	
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Radford .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oxford . .	Oxford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	*	..	257	32	19	4	3	..	416	59	34	5	110	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	48	11	2	..	6	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	86	28	5	..	8	..	..	..	114	4	..	86	26	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	4	
,,	Banbury .	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	23	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pembroke .	Haverford-west . .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	10	3	18	4	6	2	..	..	61	25	61	18	13	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	
Radnor. .	Presteign .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	..	..	16	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rutland .	Oakham .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	13	4	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salop . .	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	217	23	26	12	25	8	2	1	305	54	189	43	..	
			..	Juvenile	10	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	20	8	16	1	..	
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ludlow .	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	8	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult . .	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	16	1	..	4	94	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Somerset .	Ilchester .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	40	29	19	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	35	35	241	
			..	Juvenile	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	14	
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	124	5	12	2	4	1	315	63	249	73	286	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	15	..	..	..	..	74	20	23	6	45	
,,	Wilton. .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	37	3	29	2	6	1	1	..	266	33	36	4	186	
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	52	7	1	..	12	
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	41	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	201	317	..	..	227	
			..	Juvenile	38	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	49	10	..	..	12	
,,	,,	Common Gaol . . .	Adult . .	..	55	17	20	13	9	5	2	..	248	36	20	9	40	
			..	Juvenile	23	4	3	..	3	1	..	..	56	8	10	2	23	
,,	Bath . .	City Gaol	Adult . .	..	97	22	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	
			..	Juvenile	24	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	
Stafford .	Stafford .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	1792	308	163	71	97	20	9	2	1293	157	269	52	367	
			..	Juvenile	221	15	28	8	11	3	..	..	154	9	18	3	52	
,,	Lichfield .	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	8	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	22	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Suffolk .	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	78	2	10	4	3	7	..	1	454	45	46	24	77	
			..	Juvenile	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	
,,	Ipswich .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	52	7	9	..	11	..	..	..	347	53	46	12	16	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	9	..	2	1	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beccles .	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	17	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	68	..	..	12	78	
			..	Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	2	10	
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	
			..	Juvenile	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	
,,	Orford . .	Borough Gaol . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Surrey . .	Horsemonger lane . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	83	33	8	1	2	2	..	..	319	12	1356	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	276	
,,	Brixton .	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	221	136	42	21	17	11	..	1	1432	835	..	..	24	
			..	Juvenile	38	6	7	1	3	..	..	..	437	74	..	..	21	
,,	Guildford .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	24	14	3	4	1	..	351	88	3	..	42	
			..	Juvenile	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	73	8	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-on-Thames .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	34	14	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	189	59	23	
			..	Juvenile	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	2	

* No record kept.

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																			
	Publicly.		Privately		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	31	..	31
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	..	35	3	42	3	3	..	100	6	..	..	142	6	148
43	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	14	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	42	..			
7	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	49	..	33	..	135	..	27	..	246	..	..	..	311	..	311
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	24	..	8	..	19	..	11	..	..	..	65	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	66	7	64	7	..	..	..	..	130	14	..	..	..	..	..
15	40	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	158	17	175
2	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	9
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..				
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	1	..	..	..	..	68	1	..	..	1	..	1
4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	91	1	92
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	52	9	..	..	..	..	57	9	..	..			
3	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	60	9	69
2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	6	..	..	..	..	66	6	..	..			
5	3	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	86	6	92
9	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	2	20	..	..	..	75	2	..	..			
4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	85	2	87
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	88	18	247	23	94	12	64	..	502	53	..	..			
7	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	141	6	307	6	102	7	..	..	..	..	550	19	1052	72	1124
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..			
4	12	..	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	29	..	176	53	36	..	26	4	272	57	4	..	13	8	21
6	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	2	..	53	..	21	3	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	3	359	60	419
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	48	6	26	2	81	8	..	..			
3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	11	..	..	..	29	..	110	8	118
1	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	74	..	..	..	77	1	..	..			
.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	1	78
.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	1	11
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	43	..	43
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	123	20	5	..	..	..	138	21	..	..			
2	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	131	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	2	273	23	296
7	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	4	..	86	..	..	..	104	2	..	..			
4	‡7	..	38	..	..	..	1	..	†768	†191	..	..	2744†	1370†	..	..	3512	1561	..	..	3513	1561	5074
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	38	3	3	164	42	2	..	292	83						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	3	..	242	15	..	..	..	..	333	19	625	102	727	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	4	..	86	..	..	..	104	2	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	43	1	4	..	..	..	58	2	162	4	166	

The Governor states that he cannot divide this return as required. The total stoppage of diet amounts to 4114. We have therefore divided the nt according to the proportion of male and female prisoners in the prison in the course of the year; namely, two-thirds for the males, and one-third for emales. For the same reason the prisoners under the headings "Dark Cells" and Stoppage of Diet," cannot be divided into adult and juvenile s, in accordance with the form of this Table.

‡ In the prison.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners c fined in the Prison in course of the Year h been employed.				
					Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Deaths.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		N Er ploy
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Surrey . .	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	138	14	9	3	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	795
			..	Juvenile	22	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
,,	Croydon .	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex .	Horsham .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes . .	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	212	34	12	3	21	5	4	..	533	101	182	17	51
			..	Juvenile	31	8	1	..	3	1	..	..	111	17	29	5	16
,,	Petworth .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	33	4	4	1	5	1	2	1	179	29	93	9	18
			..	Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5	7	2	4
,,	Battle . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult . .	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
,,	Hastings .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	12	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
			..	Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye . .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick .	Warwick .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	*	..	42	18	8	2	3	1	49	11	..	..	723
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	88
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	18	..	58	2	7	..	7	1	881	205	..	..	74
			..	Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	158	18	..	..	3
,,	Coventry .	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	109	10	27	1	6	2	..	..	130	12	..	..	153
			..	Juvenile	7	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	20	1	..	..	14
Westmoreland . .	Appleby .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	13	4	1	..	3	2	..	..	37	..	5	3	11
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal .	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	20	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	36	6	11	1	36
			..	Juvenile	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	3
Wilts . .	Fisherton Anger, Salisbury	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	20	5	1	..	4	1	..	1	89	14	24	3	171
			..	Juvenile	9	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	3	8	..	2
,,	Devizes .	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	160	55	180	31	10	4	2	..	484	69	26	20	216
			..	Juvenile	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	68	14	10	2	3
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell . . .	Adult . .	..	11	5	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	186	36	14
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	..
Worcester	Worcester .	County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	234	12	116	11	13	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	6	1	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	18	4	7	4	1	1	1	..	56	15	25	16	65
			..	Juvenile	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	2	1	1	17
York . .	York . .	County Gaol	Adult . .	..	366	19	10	3	18	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			..	Juvenile	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction . .	Adult . .	..	34	16	2	..	5	4	..	..	81	..	..	59	49
			..	Juvenile	5	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	10	..	..	4	3
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult . .	..	125	23	10	3	14	..	..	..	204	43	95	18	5
			..	Juvenile	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	7	5	..
,,	Beverley .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	53	7	15	..	4	..	3	..	245	52	57	21	8
			..	Juvenile	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	5	3	..
,,	Wakefield .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	*	..	348	118	34	19	10	2	1603	358	1093	158	..
			..	Juvenile	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	219	39	71	9	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult . .	..	136	30	9	..	21	..	1	1	225	114	229	60	81
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	10	16	8	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Ripon . .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2	4	5
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond .	Borough Gaol. . . .	Adult . .	..	7	3	3	1	3	1	..	..	12	6	..	..	12
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
,,	Doncaster .	Town Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Beverley .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
			..	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall .	,, ,,	Adult . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total Adult	..	27,607	7,334	4,504	1,586	1,151	365	176	46	38,193	13,413	12,428	3,678	22,463
			..	Total Juvenile	2,227	646	299	102	92	42	1	2	6,905	1,274	1,079	357	3,783

* No record kept.

RETURNS, 1839—*continued*.

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 20. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.		Privately		Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		7	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Bread.
			Ozs.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	2*s.* 4*d.* per week allowed each prisoner
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	224
,,	,,	New House of Correction	224
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men and Boys
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed:—
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 140
,,	Abingdon	House of Correction	Men 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 147
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 126
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	168
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	112
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour
,,			
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men and Women
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour or not employed
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Hard labour, Men and Boys
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed
,,	Ely	House of Correction	Hard labour
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour or not employed
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	168
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour
,,	,,	,, ,,	Debtors and Prisoners committed to
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	168
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	112
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	112
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	112
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	112
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men 224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed:—
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	112
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* ea
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	Men 128
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 102
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* each
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	168
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* e
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	168
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Men and Boys 154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men and Boys 154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison	3*s.* 6*d.* each per week to poor debt
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men and Boys
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Men 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys 112

TABLE No. 21.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Ozs. maintenance.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3 onions per week; 36 ounces of suet dumpling per week before trial and after imprisonment 3 months.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3 onions per week; 36 ounces of suet dumpling per week after 3 months' imprisonment, and after six months' imprisonment, 3 pints of beer per week, and their cheese continued, but no onions.
12 to 18	1½ to 3	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
12 to 18	1½ to 3	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
18	3	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
18	3	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14 pennyworth of bread.
24	2	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	28	..	..	3½ ozs. of salt per week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
16	..	6	..	2	..	..	. . .
..	..	3	..	5	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	12 ozs. of meat on Sundays with 1lb. of potatoes and 1lb. of bread each.
..	3	..	2	6	..	..	40 ozs. of onions and 6 ozs. of salt. The women have an extra pound of bread on washing days.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
16	5	..	4	17	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	No other allowance besides bread and gruel.
24	3	6	10	18	..	..	. . .
ommon gaol	are allowed	2s. per week	each to pro	vide themse	lves with fo	od.	
..	7	..	..	3	..	..	. . .
12	6	..	4	14	..	2	None except by order of the surgeon.
10	10½	..	4	28	..	..	. . .
11	10	..	3	28	..	..	. . .
10	7½	..	4	28	..	..	1 pint of peas.
..	4½	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
..	3		4	14	..	..	. . .
..	4½	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
..	4½	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
..	3	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
4	5	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
er week for	their maint	enance.					
6	6	..	6	..	..	..	. . .
6	6	..	6	..	..	..	. . .
16*	14	..	..	28	6	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
eek for their	maintenanc	e.					
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	. . .
r week to	buy food	and fuel.					
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	2 ozs. of salt per day.
14	10	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
14	10½	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
nable to sup	port themse	lves.					
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb. of bacon uncooked.
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	,,
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	,,
..	3	..	4	..	..	2	. . .
..	3	..	4	..	..	2	. . .

* Made into Soup.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Bread.
			Ozs.
Devon	Barnstaple	Borough Gaol	154
,,	Tiverton	,,	168
,,	Bideford	,,	Before trial, Men 9
,,	,,	,,	Women 8
,,	,,	,,	After trial, Men 9
,,	,,	,,	Women 8
,,	Bradnench	,,	The prisoners are allowed 3s. 6d. ea
,,	Dartmouth	,,	112
,,	Plympton Earle	,,	154
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Men and Women 168
,,	,,	,,	Boys 112
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	112
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	
,,	Lyme Regis	,,	
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Men 152
,,	,,	,,	Women 152
,,	,,	,,	Boys 96
Essex	Chelmsford	,,	Hard labour 192
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	Springfield	,,	Hard labour 192
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Hard labour 192
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Hard labour, Men 18
,,	,,	,,	Women and Boys 18
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 18
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	Hard labour 192
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 14
,,	Newport	,,	168
,,	Ilford	,,	Hard labour 192
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	
,,	Maldon	Town Gaol	224
,,	Saffron Walden	,,	168
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	224
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	168
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,,	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	168
,,	,,	Debtors' Prison	
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed:—
,,	,,	,,	Men and Boys 168
,,	,,	,,	Women 168
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	238
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	168
,,	North Leach	,,	Hard labour, Men and Boys 16
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	Little Dean	,,	168
,,	Lawford's Gate	,,	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 16
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	168
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men 210
,,	,,	,,	Women 168
,,	,,	,,	Boys 157½

TABLE No. 21.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
16	10	..	3	..	..	1	. . .
14	10½	..	7	..	..	..	Tea or coffee 14 pints per week.
15	7	..	4½	10½	..	..	10 ozs. of suet pudding, 8¾ pints of broth.
15	7	..	3¾	8¾	..	..	8 ozs. of suet pudding, 8¾ pints of broth.
	7			29¾			
	7			26¼			. . .
							. . .
r week for	their maint	enance.					
16	7	..	..	..	..	..	Broth and tea.
16	10	..	..	..	..	..	
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	. . .
4	7	..	..	1: ½	..	..	. . .
12	2	14	4½	10½	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	2	21	..	..	. . .
..	7		2	14	..	3½	1 oz. of tea and 4 ozs. of sugar.
..	7	..	2	21	..	..	. . .
..	..	12	3	14	..	..	6 ozs. of rice.
..	..	..	3	14	..	..	,,
..	..	12	3	8	..	..	,,
..	..	..	3	8	..	..	,,
..	..	12	..	21	..	..	7 pints of beer to females nursing infants, and 3 pints of meat soup after 3 months' imprisonment.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	3 pints of meat soup after 3 months' imprisonment.
..	..	2	..	14	..	..	Onions twice a week.
..	..	1	..	14	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	12	..	14	..	..	After being in prison 1 month, 2 ozs. of rice 1 day, and 1½ ozs. of oatmeal the next, and so on alternately, and 3 pints of soup at the expiration of 3 months' imprisonment.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2 ozs. of rice, and 1½ ozs. of oatmeal after 1 month's imprisonment. The rice 1 day, and the gruel the next, and so on alternately.
..	..	12	..	20	..	..	3 pints of soup to those who have been in prison 3 months.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	3	1½	..	..	..	Meat and potatoes occasionally.
..	..	..	..	..	14	..	. . .
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	10½	..	..	30	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	6	21	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	6 ozs. of salt.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
9	8½	..	..	14	..	..	8 ozs. of rice, and a proportionate quantity of salt and onions to the oatmeal gruel.
9	8½	..	..	14	..	..	The same as for hard labour for the untried prisoners who are willing to pick oakum, otherwise only the bread.
..	10	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7*d.* per week each.
..	7	..	..	10?	..	..	3½ lbs. of potatoes extra to those at hard labour.
..	8	..	6	14	..	..	3½ ozs. of salt, and 1½ ozs. of pepper for all the prisoners.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	10½	..	..	10½	..	..	Salt.
..	14	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
8	5	4	1¼	11¼	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
18	3	..	4½	22	..	..	. . .
18	3	..	3	7	..	..	. . .
13½	3	..	4½	18	..	..	. . .

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Bread.
			Ozs.
Hants	Gosport	County House of Correction	168
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	168
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	Men and Women . . 224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 168
,,	,,	House of Correction	Men and Women . . 224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 168
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	3*s*. 6*d*. per week each for the maint
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Men 210
,,	Odiham	County Bridewell	Women 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 157½
,,	,,	,, ,,	Each prisoner before trial is allow
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Hard labour . . . 147
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 1
,,	,,	City Gaol	Hard labour . . . 147
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 1
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour . . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 1
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour . . . 224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 1
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	168
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	First class 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Second class . . . 224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Third class . . . 224
Kent	Maidstone	,, ,,	Hard labour, Men and Women . 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 1
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustines.)	,, ,,	Hard labour, Men . 144
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys . 91
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed :—
,,	,,	,, ,,	For trial, Men and Women . 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys . . . . .
,,	,,	,, ,,	Convicted, Men and Women . 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys . . . . .
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Hard labour . . . 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 1
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	140
,,	Dover	,, ,,	140
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	. . . .
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men and Boys . . 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour 1
,,	,,	,, ,,	Not employed 1
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	112
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	The prisoners are allowed 2*s*. 11*d*. ea
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	The prisoners are allowed 3*s*. 6*d*. ea
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	224
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	168
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Men and Boys . . 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	140
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	128
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Men and Women . . 132
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 132
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Men 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 140
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	Hard labour, Men . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women. 154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, under 6 months' imprisonment :—
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Women . . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Six months' imprisonment and upwards :—
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Women . . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	For trial, Men . . 182
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women . 154
,,	,,	,, ,,	Debtors 147

* The prison diet is bread and water only. The surgeon and visiting justices direct what further allowance may be requi
cases of sickness.

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

TABLE No. 21.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
13	3½	..	2	7	..	..	No gruel to the unemployed prisoners.
8	..	..	1	7	..	..	" " "
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	The meat allowed is made into soup:—10½ ozs. of salt to each prisoner.
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½ ozs. of salt to each prisoner. The meat allowed is made into soup.
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
nce of poor debtors unable to support themselves.							
6*	..	..	..	28	..	..	" " "
6*	..	..	..	28	..	..	" " "
6*	..	..	..	28	..	..	" " "
6*d.* per week for subsistence. Prisoners under Summary Conviction						2*s.* 4*d.* per	week.
..	4	..	10	14	..	..	The soup and potatoes are not given to the prisoners until after the expiration of 6 weeks from their conviction, and only then if at work, in addition to which each prisoner at hard labour has for supper 1 pint of gruel and 1 lb. of potatoes.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	" " "
..	4	..	10	14	..	..	Salt.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	" "
16½	..	..	3	..	..	5¼	1 oz. each of flour, rice, and oatmeal are added to the milk porridge and soup.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10 pints of milk porridge.
13	6	..	4	13	..	..	" " "
13	6		4	13	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	" " "
12	5½	..	6	21	..	..	" " "
10½	5½	..	6	21	..	..	" " "
9	5½		3	10½	..	..	" " "
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	" " "
..	7	..	..	10½			" " "
..	5½		6	21	..	..	" " "
..	5½	..	3	10½	..	..	" " "
6	7	..	..	14	..	..	" " "
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	" " "
9	7	..	..	14	..	..	" " "
9†	7	..	..	14	..	..	Salt.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
21	7	..	4	28	..	..	3 ozs. of salt.
15	7		4	28	..	..	" "
15	7	..	4	28	..	..	" "
..	7	..	..	28	..	..	" "
28	..	32					
week for their maintenance.							
week for their maintenance.							
14	10½	..	..	28	..	..	" " "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "
12	10	4	6	28	..	..	2 ozs. of onions, and 3½ ozs. of salt.
8	5	..	8	28	..	..	3½ ozs. of salt.
8	5	4	6	28			¼ lb. of salt to each prisoner.
..	7¼‡	..	4	14			4 ozs. of bacon.
12	6	..	4	21	..	..	1 herring.
12	6	..	4	14	..	..	" "
10	5	..	6	28	..	..	" " "
..	7	..	7	14			" " "
10	5	..	3	14	..	..	" " "
..	7	..	7	10½	..	3½	1 oz. of salt.
..	7	..	3½	7		3½	" "
	7	..	..	21	..	..	" "
..	7	..	..	17½		3½	" "
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	" "
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	" "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" " "

* On Sundays. † Uncooked. ‡ The potatoes made into scouse, with meat, salt, and pepper, for dinner.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Bread.
			Ozs.
Leicester . .	Leicester	County House of Correction	Hard labour . . . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . .
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	147
Lincoln . . .	Lincoln	County Gaol	168
,,	,,	City Gaol	168
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Hard labour . . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . .
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Hard labour . . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . .
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	Hard labour, Men and Boys. .
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women . . . .
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . .
,,	Falkingham . . .	,, ,,	224
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Hard labour, Men and Boys . .
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women. . . . .
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . .
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	128
,,	Grantham . . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed to each pr
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.*
,,	Great Grimsby . .	Borough Gaol	..
Merioneth . .	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction .	144
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	3*s.* per week is allowed to each pris
Middlesex . .	Clerkenwell . . .	County Gaol	Men and Women. . 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 140
,,	Coldbath-fields . .	County House of Correction	Men 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women . . 112 to 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 112
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	112
,,	Giltspur-street . .	City House of Correction	112
,,	Whitecross-street .	City Debtors' Prison	Men and Women. . 98
,,	Bridge-street. . .	City Bridewell	Men and Boys . . 152
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 120
,,	Tothill-fields . .	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	1st class 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	2nd class 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	3d class 112
,,	Milbank	General Penitentiary	Men 184
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 138
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 138
,,	,,	,, ,,	Military offenders under 3 months
,,	,,	,,	Ditto, over 3 and under 6 months
,,	,,	,, ,,	Ditto, over 6 months . . . .
Monmouth . .	Monmouth . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	168
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Hard labour, Men . . . .
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . .
Montgomery .	Montgomery . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	168
Norfolk . .	Norwich	,, ,,	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	..
,,	Swaffham . . .	County House of Correction	..
,,	Walsingham'. . .	,, ,,	224
,,	Wymondham . .	,, ,,	224
,,	Great Yarmouth . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	224
,,	King's Lynn . .	,, ,,	..

TABLE No. 21.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	7	..	7	10½	..	3½	. . .
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	7*	7	..	..	7 pints of milk porridge and salt.
24	..	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
32	..	..	3	14	..	..	Salt.
10	3½	..	9	28	..	..	12 ounces of flour made into dumplings.
5	3½	..	6	34	..	..	¼ of an ounce of oatmeal.
10	3½	..	6	28	..	..	. . .
5	2	..	4	34	..	..	. . .
16	4½	..	6	14	..	..	. . .
13	5	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
13	5	..	4	14	..	..	. . .
6*	..	..	1	14	..	..	. . .
24	9	..	..	..	..	..	Salt and 28 ounces of oatmeal.
24	9	..	..	..	..	..	,,
16	9	..	..	..	..	..	,,
16	7	..	2	17	..	..	Salt.
before convicti	on for their	maintenanc	e, and after	conviction	2*s.* 4*d.* per	week.	
per week to	provide the	mselves wit	h food.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
8	10	6	..	7	..	5	1 pint and a half of peas.
to provide the	mselves wit	h food.					
..	..	..	3	8	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	. . .
12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	..	..	½ lb. of potatoes and 6 ounces of meat allowed for dinner on Mondays instead of gruel, to prisoners who have been confined upwards of 6 months.
12 to 18	..	..	2 to 3	11½ to 13½	..	..	. . .
6	..	..	1	15¼	..	..	. . .
21	1¾	..	7	14	..	..	. . .
21	1¾	..	7	14	..	..	Prisoners employed as carpenters, painters, or whitewashers, are allowed 1 pint of beer daily; also the women in the washhouse.
uncooked 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
18	1½	..	7	3	..	..	. . .
18	1½	..	7	3	..	..	
18	..	..	3	8	..	..	1 ounce and a half of salt to each prisoner.
12	..	..	2	10	..	..	,,
6	..	..	1	12	..	..	,,

Alteration of diet adopted 4th June, 1836.—Convicts above 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is 3 months and more, to have 1st Class diet; convicts above 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is less than 3 months, and convicts 16 years and under, whose imprisonment exceeds 2 months, to have 2nd class diet; convicts under 16 years of age, whose imprisonment is 2 months or less, to have 3d class diet.

20	5	4	1½	11	..	..	3 pints of broth and an onion.
16	5	4	1	7	..	5¼	An onion.
16	5	4	1	11	..	..	3 pints of broth and an onion.
12	..	..	2	17	..	..	. . .
18	..	..	3	15	..	..	. . .
24	½	..	3	14	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	28	..	..	. . .
..	10½	..	..	28	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	28	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	28	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	3 ounces and a half of salt.

Convicted prisoners, sentenced to 4 months and upwards, are allowed 280 ounces of bread; prisoners for trial, 224 ounces of bread; and boys for trial, and vagrants, sentenced to 7, 14, or 21 days, 112 to 168 ounces of bread, according to age; all prisoners committed for trial, and those sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months and upwards, are allowed 8 ounces of cheese; those sentenced to a period of 4 months and upwards, are allowed 7 pints of milk. Meat, potatoes, soup, gruel, and beer, are not allowed, except in cases of sickness, when ordered by the surgeon.

Prisoners tried at Assizes or Sessions, and sentenced to hard labour for 3 months or longer, receive 280 ounces of bread, and 7 pints of milk; for a period less than 3 months with hard labour, 224 ounces of bread and 7 pints of milk; those who are not sentenced to hard labour receive 168 ounces of bread, and 7 pints of milk; summary convicted prisoners, for 3 months and sentenced to hard labour, receive 280 ounces of bread; for less than 3 months with hard labour, 224 ounces of bread; those who are not sentenced to hard labour, receive 168 ounces of bread. In cases of sickness, porter, broth, gruel, &c., are ordered by the surgeon.

Convicted prisoners, committed for 7 days, receive 112 ounces of bread; for more than 7 days and less than 3 months, 168 ounces of bread; for more than 3 months and less than 6 months, 224 ounces of bread; and for 6 months, 280 ounces of bread and ½ lb. of butter, but on their re-committal for less than 6 months, only 168 ounces of bread; for 6 months 224 ounces, and for more than 6 months, 280 ounces; boys committed for short periods receive 112 ounces of bread; for less than 3 months, 168 ounces; and for 6 months, 224 ounces; prisoners for trial receive 224 ounces of bread and ¼ lb. of butter. In addition to the above, all prisoners for trial and those committed for a longer period than 1 month, receive 7 pints of gruel with onions and salt.

8¼	7	..	1	7	..	7	. . .
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7 pints of milk to each prisoner when at work.
..	5	12	..	..	..	..	. . .

The usual diet for all the prisoners is bread and cheese, to the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* each per week; if this sum is not expended, meat is provided with the surplus; the prisoners upon an average receive meat once a week.

* To the prisoners at hard labour.

† Not to convicted prisoners until the expiration of one month of their imprisonment.

‡ To those prisoners committed for a longer period than 3 months.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Bread.
			Ozs.
Norfolk	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Men 224 Women and Boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	168
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	224
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	224
,,	,,	House of Correction	280
,,	Oundle	County Bridewell	Hard labour, Men 70
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys. 56
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 56
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is allowed the prison-
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Men 70
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys 63
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is allowed the prison-
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	56
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	60
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Men and Boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 168
,,	,,	Town Gaol	,,
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	Men and Boys 168
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Men and Boys 196
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 168
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	168
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	168
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	280
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	168
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	2*s.* 11*d.* each per week is allowed the
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Men and Boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 120
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	Hard labour 182*
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 182*
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Hard labour 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 168
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Hard labour, Men 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys. 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed, Men 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys 112
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	Men and Women 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 84
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Men and Women 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 84
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	Men and Women 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Boys 84
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	155
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Hard labour 132
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 168
,,	Bath	City Gaol	140
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	196
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	140
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men 240
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed 168
,,	Ipswich	County Gaol and House of Correction	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	168

* The dietary is regulated by the periods of imprisonment. To those committed to hard labour for upwards of 3 months, the first diet is allowed; but if for less than 3 months only half of the first dietary is allowed; all classes employed at their own trades exclusively for the benefit of the county are allowed the first dietary.

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

TABLE No. 21.
Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints,	
..	2	8	..	..	..	..	Fruit puddings on Sundays.
..	2	8	..	..	..	..	,,
..	†4	..	7½†	10½†	..	..	. . .
..	†4	..	7½†	10½†	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	10½	21‡	..	7	Those prisoners who are confined for long periods, whose conduct and industry are deserving of it, receive from 10 to 12 ounces of bread per day, and 1½ pint of soup each.
..	..	..	7	14	..	7	. . .
..	..	..	7	14	..	7	. . .
ers for their maintenance.							
..	7	..	3	..	..	3½	Fish about twice a week.
..	5¼	..	3	..	..	3½	. . .
ers for their maintenance.							
..	1	..	6	..	..	8	63 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge to men and boys at hard labour, women, ditto, 35 ounces; 42 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge to men and boys at employment not being hard labour, or not employed; women 35 ounces.
..	..	..	10½	..	..	7	From 60 to 70 ounces of oatmeal made into porridge.
uncooked 16	..	..	..	..	..	14	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	. . .
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16 ounces of oatmeal, and a sufficient quantity of salt, and to convicted prisoners half a peck of potatoes per week.
..	8§	..	7	10½	..	7	The 2 cooks have 6 ounces of uncooked meat each per day.
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	
12‖	..	..	3	14	..	..	Potatoes on Sundays, according to the produce of the garden; cheese to poor debtors, cook, and infirmary nurse; 3½ pints of gruel extra to each prisoner in winter; pepper and salt, and green vegetables occasionally in the soup.
4	..	..	1	7	..	..	. . .
8	..	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
6½	2	10½	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	24 or 8 of butter.	..	21	..	..	21 pints of milk porridge.
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	. . .
prisoners for	their maintenance.						
24	14	..	..	..	..	..	8 ounces of salt.
24	14	..	..	..	..	..	,,
..	4½	..	6	14	..	..	. . .
..	4½	..	..	..	..	..	. . .
..	10½	..	..	21	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	4	..	3	5½	..	..	. . .
..	4	..	3	5½	..	..	. . .
..	4	..	3	3	..	3	. . .
..	4	..	3	3	..	3	. . .
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	. . .
4	6¾	..	..	12¼	..	..	. . .
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	. . .
4	6¾	..	..	12¼	..	..	. . .
6	10	..	..	17½	..	..	. . .
4	7	..	..	14	..	..	. . .
..	..	..	..	10½	..	..	. . .
10	6	..	3	10½	..	..	1 lb. and a half of rice.
..	..	..	..	10½	..	..	. . .
..	..	7	7	10½	..	..	. . .
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	A sufficient quantity of salt to the gruel and potatoes.
12	8	..	..	28	..	..	. . .
uncooked 12	1	16	1	7	12	..	Salt.
uncooked 12	1	12	1	7	6	..	,,
..	..	12	1	7	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	. . .
..	7	..	..	..	..	7	. . .

† 1½*d.* per day for each prisoner is allowed the governor to provide the above.
‡ Porridge.
§ In the summer season, when potatoes cannot be obtained, 8 ounces of cheese is allowed.
‖ 20 per cent. in addition to allow for bone.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons,	Bread.
			Ozs.
Suffolk	Ipswich	Borough House of Correction	168
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Hard labour . . . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 168
,,	Woodbridge	County House of Correction	168
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	147
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	168
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Men and Boys . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 112
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Hard labour, Men and Boys 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women . . 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour or not employed,—
,,	,,	,, ,,	Men and Boys . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women . . . 112
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	168
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	98
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up-House	. . .
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	224
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	Hard labour* . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 168
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	168
,,	Battle	,, ,,	224
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	112
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Prisoners committed to hard labour are for their maintenance, which is
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 7½*d.* each
,,	Rye	,, ,,	The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 7½*d.* each
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Men and Boys . . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 172
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men and Boys . . 196
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women 172
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	196
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Hard labour . . . 112
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 112
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	. . .
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	Salisbury County Gaol and House of Correction	196
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	224
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	196
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour, Men and Boys 172
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women . . 140
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Summary convictions for one month and 140
,,	,,	,, ,,	Prisoners committed for 14 days and under 140
York	York	County Gaol	168
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Hard labour, Men . . . 224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys . 184
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 184
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	168
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Hard labour . . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 168
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Men 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Women and Boys . 112
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour . . . 168
,,	,,	,, ,,	Employment not being hard labour, or not employed . . . 154
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	2*s.* 6*d.* each per week allowed for the 161
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Men 114
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Women and Boys . . 95
,,	,,	,, ,,	224
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Poor debtors are allowed each 2*s.* worth
,,	,,	,, ,,	144
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	

* Prisoners, who have a former conviction to hard labour against them, are not allowed either soup or potatoes until ordered by the surgeon.

TABLE No. 21.
Dietary per Week.

Meat Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
zs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
•	7	..	..	..	..	7	• • •
•	..	10	1½	1½	..	..	After being in confinement above 6 months, 8 ounces of beef on Sundays.
•	..	5	1½	1½	..	..	• • •
•	..	8	..	..	..	..	• • •
•	..	7	..	..	..	..	• • •
6	..	..	3	4	..	..	• • •
2	3	..	9	16½	..	..	16 ounces of cooked beef, 5½ pints of gruel, and 3 pints of soup to 17 prisoners employed as monitors; 4 ounces of cooked beef, with a similar quantity of soup and gruel to 12 prisoners as wardsmen.
2	3	..	9	16½	..	..	
2	5½	..	9	12	..	..	Salt.
2	5½	..	9	12	..	..	,,
2	..	..	6	1	..	..	,,
2	..	..	6	1	..	..	,,
2	2½	..	4½	12	..	..	• • •
ked 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	A private donation of soup meat, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, throughout the year.
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	• • •
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	• • •
•	..	..	..	14	..	..	7 lbs. of potatoes after 3 months' confinement, and 7 pints of soup after 14 days' confinement.
•	..	..	..	7	..	..	After 14 days' confinement 7 pints of soup; prisoners for trial have the same diet as those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour. Prisoners sentenced by a court of justice to solitary confinement have 2 lbs. of bread per day only, and refractory prisoners 1½ lbs. of bread per day only.
•	..	..	..	14	..	..	• • •
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	• • •
•	..	..	4	..	..	..	• • •
llowed	7 loaves of	second flour	of the ave	rage value	of 2*s.* 7½*d.*	In other ca	ses they are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week
ed for	them by the	e gaoler.					
ek for	their main	tenance.					
ek for	their main	tenance.					
6	2	..	1½	13	..	..	• • •
6	2	..	1½	13	..	..	• • •
8	2	..	1½	13	..	..	One pound of pudding.
8	2	..	1½	13	..	..	,,
•	7	..	..	28	..	..	8 ounces of meat made into 2 pints of soup on Sundays.
0	10	4	4	7	..	..	7 pints of thick oatmeal porridge.
•	10	..	4	7	..	..	,, ,,
0	10	..	..	..	..	14	5½ lbs. of oatmeal.
•	..	..	2	12	..	..	Ox heads on Sundays.
•	7	..	..	14	..	..	When the labour exceeds 8 hours per day 24 ounces of biscuit extra.
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	Warm water and a little salt in winter.
4	2	..	4	14	..	..	1 lb. of baked suet pudding.
4	2	..	4	14	7†	..	,,
and va	grants for	the first mo	nth have 1	2 ounces of	bread, and 1	4 pints of g	ruel notwithstanding they work.
8	10	..	..	14	..	..	• • •
•	..	..	..	14	..	..	• • •
5	2	..	4	32	..	..	• • •
•	..	..	4	..	..	7	• • •
•	..	..	4	..	..	7	• • •
•	..	..	4	..	..	7	• • •
2	3	..	6	28	..	..	4 pints of broth.
0	3½	..	9	28	..	..	12 ounces of flour made into a dumpling.
5	2	..	6	34	..	..	• • •
0	1	..	4	25	..	..	8 ounces of boiled rice.
0	1	..	4	25	..	..	,,
5	3	..	11½	56	..	..	12 ounces of flour.
5	2	..	8	68	..	..	6 ounces of flour.
enance	of the priso	ners which	is supplied	from the w	orkhouse.		
0	5	..	4	28	..	..	• • •
..	..	..	3	20½	..	..	12 ounces of boiled oatmeal pudding, and 12 ounces of suet or rice pudding.
..	..	..	3	20½	..	..	10 ounces of boiled oatmeal pudding, and 10 ounces of suet or rice pudding.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 penny worth of new milk per week.
ead per	week.						
8	2	..	4‡	34	..	..	2 pints of broth.

† To female prisoners employed in washing.

‡ Made from stew of heads and bones.

TABLE No. 22.
Average Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	Applic of i Pow
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	¼	9,600	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	7 inches	32	9,800	⅓	6,533⅓	Pumpin
,,	Abingdon	House of Correction	9 h. 10 m.	8 inches	48	17,600	⅓	11,733⅓	Grindin
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8½	8 inches	Can	not	ascertain.	..	Pumpin
Bucks	Aylesbury	,, ,,	About 9	17 inches	About 58	Cannot	ascertain.	..	Pumpin and g corn.
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 52 m. 30 s.	7 inches	48	14,910	⅓	9,940	Grindin
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 50 m.	8 inches	48	16,960	⅓	11,306⅔	,,
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	8	7 inches	46	12,880	⅓	8,586⅔	,,
,,	Ely	,, ,,	8½	9 inches	40	15,300	½	7,650	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7¾	8½ inches	48	15,810	⅓	10,540	Turning gulat
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9	7½ inches	48	16,200	½	8,100	Punishn
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	8 h. 50 m.	8¾ inches	48	18,550	⅓	12,366⅔	Pumping
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	60	21,000	⅓	14,000	Grinding
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of rrection.	8	8 inches	48	15,360	¼	10,240	Raising
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7	6 inches	48	10,080	⅓	6,720	Raising
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	7 h. 36¼ m.	7½ inches	48	13,687½	⅓	9,125	,,
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	¼	10,800	Grindin
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6½	8 inches	24	6,240	½	3,120	Beating
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
,,	Barnstable	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	⅓	11,200	Grindin
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	9¼	7 inches	54	17,482½	⅓	8,741¼	..
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..

URNS, 1839—*continued.*

TABLE No. 23.

nor's and es.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	
s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 0	Coals, candles, oil, and house in the gaol	54 12 0	21 0 0	1	1	14 14 0	7	6	3	2
0 0	House, garden, outbuildings, and 2*s.* for copies of warrants when required.	75 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	103 4 0	41	6	21	2
0 0	House and garden	75 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	103 0 0	65	6	44	4
0 0	House	200 0 0	70 0 0	5	2	354 5 0	186	24	120	14
0 0	Apartments in the prison, fire, candles, and washing, with use of garden.	80 0 0	41* 1 0	2	1	150 12 0	51	17	31	9
0 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 0		..	..	..	..	..	12	2	6	1
2 0	Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, candles, and soap; 1*s.* 6*d.* each for taking debtors up to court; and 2*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of detainers.	40 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	137 0 0	38	4	26	3
0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, and bread	150 0 0	70 0 0	5	1	236 16 0	162	8	124	6
0 0	House, fuel, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
6 0	Coals, candles, soap, a piece of ground, removal of convicts, taking debtors before Insolvent Debtors' Court, letting of beds to debtors, and copies of warrants.	150 0 0	20 0 0	5	1	256 4 0	76	6	53	2
0 0	Coals, candles, soap, and about £2. for conveying prisoners to the Hall for examination.	50 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	62 0 0	29	6	18	3
0 0		50 0 0	50 0 0	1	1	46 8 0	43	4	19	1
0 0	An allowance of £6. per annum in lieu of fees.	50 0 0	50 0 0	2	1	66 0 0	60	4	29	..
0 0	House and fuel	40 0 0	40 0 0	2	2	14 17 0	14	4	11	2
0 0		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
4 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, copies of writs, and taking prisoners up to InsolventDebtors' Court.	80 0 0	60 0 0	3	1	91† 0 0	42	1	12	1
0 0		10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	..	12	4	5	1
0 0		54 0 0	40 0 0	1	1	72 0 0	27	6	12	1
0 0	House, fuel, and soap	130 0 0	75 0 0	8	2	292 8 0	154	45	95	29
0 0	Coals, soap, and potatoes	100 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	82 0 0	50	34	8	2
0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap	120 0 0	100 0 0	9	3	634 12 0	272	66	213	53
0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing	150‡ 0 0	80 0 0	10	2	371 8 0	125	23	94	19
0 0	Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..
		..	..	2	..	9 15 0	..	2	..	..
0 0		..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, and soap, for which £20. per annum was deducted from his original salary; and 3*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of warrants for such debtors as may require them.	125 0 0	70 0 0	4	1	152 15 0	82	24	75	18
0 0	House within the prison	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..
0 0		..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
0 0		52 10 0	52 10 0	1	1	87 3 0	36	7	27	6
0 0	House and garden	150 0 0	100 0 0	8	2	444 16 0	174	25	130	12
0 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles	100 0 0	50 0 0	6	2	242 13 0	96	47	66	21
	Assistant chaplain	40 0 0								
0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing	100 0 0	50 0 0	6	3	338 5 0	141	35	112	28
	Assistant chaplain	36 0 0								
0 0		..	..	1	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
6 8	Gate and acquittal fees, house, coals, candles, potatoes, and washing.	60 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	50 0 0	43	17	35	11
1 0		..	20 0 0	2	1	82 9 0	18	8	8	2
4 0	Two-thirds of the prisoners' earnings	..	..	1	..	None.§	14	4	3	1
0 0	House and garden, and £5. for reading prayers	..	6 6 0	..	..	..	11	1	..	..
0 0	Apartments rent free	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	4	1	..	..
0 0		..	..	..	1	1 0 0	4	..	..	..
0 0		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
4 0		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
0 0	Residence, fuel, candles, and washing	200 0 0	50 0 0	9	1	653 12 0	151	19	117	13
4 0		..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..
0 0	Serving process and levying executions.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

he surgeon also receives £10. per annum from the borough of Abingdon, for attending prisoners committed from the same, and is allowed likewise to xtra charges for midwifery, &c. &c.
aid by the governor out of his salary.
50. per annum for doing duty at the county lunatic asylum every Sunday.
esidence in the prison rent free.

TABLE No. 22.
Average Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	Appli o its P
Durham. . .	Durham. . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 10 m.	7 inches	48	13,720	$\frac{1}{4}$	10,290	
Essex . . .	Chelmsford. .	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Springfield . .	,, ,,	8 h. 20 m.	7¼ inches	48	15,000	Felons, $\frac{1}{4}$ Misdemeanants, $\frac{1}{5}$	11,250 / 10,000	Grindi
,,	Colchester . .	County House of Correction. .	8 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	15,000	Felons, $\frac{1}{4}$ Misdemeanants, $\frac{1}{5}$	11,250 / 10,000	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Halstead . .	County House of Correction. .	9	8 inches	48	17,280	$\frac{2}{3}$	5,760	Raising
,,	Newport . .	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Ilford . . .	,, ,,	8 h. 40 m.	7 inches	48	14,560	$\frac{2}{3}$	5,824	
,,	Harwich. . .	Borough Gaol.	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Maldon . . .	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
,,	Saffron Walden.	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
,,	Romford . .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
Flint. . . .	Flint . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
Glamorgan . .	Cardiff . . .	,, ,,	8 h. 50 m.	7½ inches	48	15,900	$\frac{1}{3}$	10,600	Raising
,,	Swansea . .	County House of Correction. .	7 h. 50 m.	9 inches	48	16,920	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,280	
Gloucester . .	Gloucester . .	County Gaol and Penitentiary .	8 h. 35 m.	8 inches	48	16,480	$\frac{1}{3}$	10,986⅔	Grindi
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	5	12 inches	80	24,000	$\frac{1}{3}$	16,000	Punish
,,	Horsley . . .	County House of Correction. .	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,200	Grindi
,,	Northleach . .	,, ,,	9 h. 20 m.	8 inches	60	22,400	$\frac{2}{3}$	13,440	,,
,,	Little Dean . .	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Lawford's Gate.	,, ,,	8¾	7½ inches	48	15,750	$\frac{1}{3}$	10,500	Raising
,,	Tewkesbury. .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	St. Briavel's Castle.	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
Hants . . .	Winchester . .	County Gaol	,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction. .	8	9 inches	48	17,280	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,520	Grindi
,,	Gosport . . .	,, ,,	8	A capstan-mill is used in this prison				..	
,,	Portsmouth . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6	9	50	13,500	$\frac{1}{2}$	6,750	Raising
,,	Southampton .	Town Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	,,	House of Correction	8 h. 35 m.	8½ inches	54	19,698¾	$\frac{3}{7}$	11,256⅞	Crushi
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Newport, Isle of Wight.	County Gaol and House of Correction.							
,,	Odiham . . .	County Bridewell.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
,,	Andover . .	Borough Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
Hereford . .	Hereford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
Herts . . .	Hertford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	$\frac{1}{5}$	11,520	
,,	St. Albans . .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	3	8 inches	Cannot ascertain		..	..	
,,	Berkhampstead.	County Bridewell	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
Huntingdon. .	Huntingdon. .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¼	8 inches	48	16,800	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,200	Grindi
Kent . . .	Maidstone . .	,, ,,	8 h. 25 m.	8 inches	48	16,160	$\frac{1}{3}$	12,120	Grindi
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	8½	8¼ inches	48	16,830	$\frac{1}{3}$	13,464	Grindi &
,,	Canterbury . .	City Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	
,,	Deal. . . .	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	
,,	Dover . . .	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued*.

TABLE No. 23.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43 18 0	House, taxes, coals, and gas.	180 0 0	100 0 0	12	5	547 7 2	152	49	135	35
23 15 1	For the use of beds in the governor's house, copies of debtors' warrants, and conduct-money received of insolvent debtors.	..	..	5	2	262 0 0	16	32	12	21
00 0 0*	House, garden, field outside the prison, firing, and candles.	300 0 0*	100 0 0*	19	..	698 17 6	215	..	165	..
00 0 0	,, ,,	70 0 0	25 0 0	2	1	107 0 0	31	13	20	6
63 0 0	. . . .	.. †	15 0 0	1	1	16 16 0	13	4	..	..
87 16 1	Apartments, soap, candles, and fuel. . . .	50 0 0	20 0 0	1	1	63 0 0	27	2	13	1
47 0 0	Firing and candles	30 0 0	..	..	1	5 0 0	11	5	4	1
00 0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	133 16 0	49	8	28	5
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
10 16 0	A moiety of suit of clothes, found once in two years.	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	..
54 12 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
50 0 0	Residence in the prison	50 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	..	22	1	12	1
02 12 6	Coals, soap and candles, 2*s.* for copies of warrants and certificates, and 1*s.* 6*d.* from every debtor examined under the Insolvent Act.	40 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	137 0 0	56	9	35	4
08 0 0	For attending at assizes and sessions . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	103 16 0	27	9	15	4
50 0 0	Residence, garden, fuel, and washing . . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	13	2	644 6 9	202	32	165	20
05 0 0	. . . .	60 0 0	25 0 0‡	1	1	75 0 0	..	..	..	..
00 0 0	Fuel, candles, and washing	80 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	98 2 0	34	10	20	4
00 0 0	Apartments in the prison, fuel, soap, candles, and garden.	80 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	98 0 0	38	17	31	8
75 0 0	. . . .	80 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	55 0 0	15	2	..	..
90 0 0	Coals, soap, and candles	80 0 0	20 0 0	2	1	101 10 0	32	..	14	..
45 0 0	Lodging, coals, candles, and washing . . .	..	18 19 6§	..	1	10 0 0	10	3	4	1
25 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
20 0 0	Coals, candles, and washing.	150 0 0	75 0 0	4	1	172 10 0	119	17	64	11
18 0 0	Fuel and washing.	150 0 0	75 0 0	5	1	322 10 0	223	20	147	11
20 0 0	House and coals	100 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	32	1	20	2
00 0 0	Apartments in the gaol, coals, oil, and washing	..	31 10 0	2	1	200 0 0	64	25	41	19
20 0 0	. . . .	.. ‖	.. ‖	..	1‖	..	14	6	8	2
65 12 9	House and coals, and percentage on prisoners' labour.	50 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	61 12 0	23	4	19	7
35 0 0	House rent free	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 0 0	. . . .	40 0 0	..	..	1	10 0 0	9	5	..	..
8 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
50 0 0	. . . .	¶ 170 0 0	70 0 0	10	3	362 10 11	95	17	70	10
10 0 0	House rent, fire, soap, and candles	5 0 0	20 0 0	1	1	16 16 0	25	5	15	5
00 0 0	A house	200 0 0	100 0 0	7	1	356 14 0	124	13	79	5
35 0 0	. . . .	50 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	42	7	3	1
44 0 0	£1. 1*s.* for the conveyance of each prisoner committed to Hertford Gaol for trial, or sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding one month.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	4
70 0 0	House, coals, candles, and a variable allowance for travelling expenses.	100 0 0	44 2 6	2	1	118 8 0	37	7	24	6
00 0 0	House within the prison, fuel and candles . .	**250 0 0	200 0 0	16	4	837 1 2	384	73	303	51
00 0 0	Residence in the prison, fuel, candles, washing, and garden.	100 0 0	50 0 0	7	1	274 8 0	87	10	60	6
55 0 0	House, lodging, fuel, and washing	..	20 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	31	4	22	2
33 0 0	House rent and tax free	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	4	1	..	..
03 0 0	2*s.* on every indictment, and 4*d.* on every recognizance; apartments, soap, fuel, and candles.	40 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	62 10 0	37	8	26	2

The governor, chaplain, and surgeon of Springfield Gaol are governor, chaplain, and surgeon of Chelmsford likewise.
The chaplain's salary stands unsettled for the present.
Medicine and attendance.
The amount of the surgeon's bill; no fixed salary.
The chaplain, surgeon, and matron of the town gaol, Southampton, are chaplain, surgeon, and matron of the house of correction.
¶ £20 from Bridge's charity.
* House adjoining the prison.

TABLE No. 22.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Kent	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison.				..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	9	7½ inches	48	16,200	¼	12,150	Turning a fl regulator.
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh.	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	8½	8 inches	48	16,320	1/5	10,880	Weaving.
,,	Preston	County House of Correction.	8⅛	9 inches	36	13,770	2/5	8,262	Griuding whe
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	6	8½ inches	48	12,240	1/5	9,792	Grinding cor
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction.	9 h. 10 m.	8 inches	48	17,600	2/5	10,560	Grinding dy woods.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	3 wheels 7¾	7½ inches	52	15,112½	3/8	9,445¼	Grinding an
			2 wheels 7¾	7½ inches	46	13,368¾	3/8	8,912½	dressing cor
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5½	9 inches	34	8,415	2/5	6,545	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	9⅜	8 inches	46	17,940	½	8,970	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction.	8 h. 55 m.	8 inches	48	17,120	1/3	11,413⅓	Grinding cor
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	8 h. 55 m.	8 inches	48	17,120	1/3	11,413⅓	Working th break.
,,	Kirton	,, ,,	6¼	8 inches	48	12,000	¼	9,000	Turning a fl wheel.
,,	Falkingham	,, ,,	9 h. 10 m.	7½ inches	48	16,500	¼	12,375	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	7½	7 inches	48	12,600	1/3	8,400	Grinding cor
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	5	9 inches	52	11,700	1/3	7,800	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9	12 inches	78	42,120	½	21,060	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction.	Males 7½	8 inches	48	13,920	1/3	9,280	..
			Females 7½	8 inches	48	13,920	½	6,960	
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors Prison	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Males 9	8 inches	45	16,200	1/3	10,800	Grinding cor
			Females 9	8 inches	45	16,200	½	8,100	
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	9	8 inches	48	17,280	4/7	9,874⅔	..
,,	Milbank	General Penitentiary	No tread-wheel labour in this prison.				..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8½	6 inches	57	14,107½	1/3	9,405	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	8½	7 inches	48	13,860	½	6,930	Labour only
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	7½ inches	168	47,250	1/3	31,500	Raising wat

ETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 23.

vernor's Salary d Fees.		Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	
£.	*s. d.*		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	M.	F.	£. *s. d.*	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	9 8	Fees on debtors taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, commitment and discharge of prisoners, letting of bedding, and execution of writs.	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	..
0	5 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap	28 7 0	25 0 0	1	1	18 10 0	25	1	13	..
7	2 0	A sum of money in lieu of fees, apartments in the prison, is Serjeant at Mace, from the salary of which latter office he chiefly derives his support.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5	0 0	Apartments in the gaol	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..		Residence in the gaol, 6*s.* 8*d.* on the discharge of each felon, and 2*s.* on discharge of each debtor; is also Superintendant of Police at one guinea per week.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
0	5 0	House and fuel	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
4	0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..
0	0 0	House	373 12 0*	100 0 0	11	2	776 16 0	502	94	443	72
0	0 0	House, fuel, candles, and soap	250 0 0	60 0 0	15	3	639 1 6	193	50	166	40
0	0 0	House, fuel, candles, and soap	300 0 0	63 0 0	12	6	969 4 0	304	52	222	49
5	16 0	House, fuel, and 1*s.* each for deserters . . .	200 0 0†	100 0 0	19	9	1,706 14 1	434	234	299	131
0	0 0	House, coals and candles	400 0 0	200 0 0	20	7	1,661 2 0	608	166	482	148
4	5 0	Fees for copies of warrants, certificates, conveyance of prisoners to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and rent from debtors for the use of beds.	75 0 0	50 0 0	5	2	309 4 0	73	20	47	11
5	13 0	House in the prison	75 0 0	50 0 0	6	..	280 16 0	115	..	85	..
0	0 0	. . . .	40 0 0	40 0 0	3	3	50 0 0	69	18	54	13
0	0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	25 0 0	5	1	380 0 0	65	5	23	3
0	0 0	Fuel and candles	25 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	50 0 0	20	12	9	3
0	0 0	House, garden, coals, soap, and candles . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	179 0 0	66	22	40	12
0	0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	90 0 0	63	11	35	6
0	0 0	House, coals, 2½ acres of garden ground, and a paddock.	150 0 0	20 0 0	1	1	114 12 0	32	13	22	7
0	0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and a small paddock outside the prison.	80 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	110 0 0	35	7	25	3
5	0 0	Coals, washing, and garden	45 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	100 16 0	45	8	33	4
0	0 0	Apartments in the gaol, coals and candles. .	26 0 0	21 0 0	1	1	49 6 0	29	3	13	1
5	0 0	Additional salary as chief constable and keeper of the Town Hall.	..	..	2	..	20 0 0	10	..	4	..
7	6 8	House rent free, rates paid by the governor .	..	..	1	1	36 8 0	15	3	8	1
5	0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	10 0	Firing	30 0 0	10 0 0	..	1	5 0 0	13	..	4	1
0	0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and washing. . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	16	6	1,662 0 6	152	83	91	44
0	0 0	House	200 0 0	300 0 0	51	21	4,694 6 9	873	355	794	283
0	10 0	Residence, fuel, copies of commitments and calendars, and removing and taking prisoners before the Queen's Bench and other courts.	300 0 0§	350 0 0	20	4	1,785 2 0	308	68	155	41
0	0 0	House in the prison	200 0 0	.. ‖	13	4	1,066 18 0	174	35	146	28
6	0 0	Residence, fees for conducting prisoners to and from the Insolvent Debtors' Court to take the benefit of the act, removing prisoners by writs of habeas corpus, &c.	262 10 0¶	300 0 0	13	2	1,146 4 0	397	21	263	17
0	0 0	House and fuel	100 0 0	80 0 0	5	3	525 16 0	98	27	74	26
0	0 0	Apartments, fuel, and washing	365 0 0	200 0 0	32	12	3,221 15 0	268	208	205	150
0	0 0	Furnished apartments, coals, night-lamp, garden, medical advice and medicine.	**300 0 0	300 0 0	52	12	4,116 6 0	478	172	380	138
5	0 0	House, fuel, candles, washing, letting of beds to debtors, copies of warrants, taking debtors up to Court, and entries and service of declarations.	120 10 0	80 0 0	3	1	131 12 0	96	15	65	7
0	0 0	House, coals and candles	80 0 0	50 0 0	2	1	116 4 0	67	10	38	7
0	0 0	. . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	52 0 0	54	7	26	3

£23. 12*s.* for preaching to the prisoners.
£50. of this amount is an allowance for house rent.
The governor of the borough gaol at Leicester pays the male and female turnkeys out of his salary.
And residence.
The surgeon of Giltspur-street gaol is surgeon of Newgate likewise.
Residence.
The chaplain has the same allowance of garden, coals, &c., as the governor. The surgeon has the same, with the exception of not having any garden.

TABLE No. 22.
Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	8 inches	48	15,360	¼	11,520	Grinding corn
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	8	7¾ inches	36	11,160	cannot	ascertain.	Raising water
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	9	7 inches	48	15,120	$\frac{1}{10}$	12,600	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	7½	8 inches	38	11,400	$\frac{2}{7}$	8,142$\frac{6}{7}$	Grinding corn
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..	..
,,	Kings Lynn	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol.	7½	7 inches	48	12,600	$\frac{1}{5}$	10,080	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6½	7 inches	48	10,920	¼	8,190	Pumping wate
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6½	7 inches	48	10,920	¼	8,190	Pumping wate
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	County Bridewell	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	The tread- raise wa	wheel in ter for the	this prison use of the	n in only prison.	used occasi	onally to	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8	10 inches	52	20,800	⅓	13,866⅔	Raising water
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	8	7 inches	48	13,440	⅓	8,960	Pumping wate
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction.	7h. 10m.	8 inches	Upper wheel 36	10,320	⅓	6,880	..
,,	,,	,, ,,	7h. 10m.	8 inches	Lower wheel 48	13,760	⅓	9,173⅓	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Trent Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtor's Prison	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7h. 40m.	8 inches	36	11,040	¼	8,280	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	5½	9 inches	75	18,562½	⅓	12,375	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	7½	8 inches	50	15,000	½	7,500	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9	7½ inches	48	16,200	½	8,100	Grinding corn
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtor's Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet.	County House of Correction	6h. 50m.	8 inches	40	10,933⅓	¼	8,200	Grinding corn
,,	Wilton	,, ,,	7½	8 inches	40	12,000	¼	9,000	Grinding corn
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correcton.	No tread-	wheel lab	our in thi	s prison.	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	7	8 inches	48	13,440	⅓	8,960	Raising water
,,	Bath	City Gaol.	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8h. 40m.	7 inches	60	18,200	⅓	12,133⅓	Grinding corn
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Cortion.	No tread-	wheel lab	our in th	is prison	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmond's.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10	7 inches	48	16,800	⅕	11,200	Grinding corn

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 23.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governors' other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.
500 0 0	. . .	300 0 0	120 0 0	8	..	389 12 0	147	1	92	..
260 0 0	Rents of debtors	100 0 0	50 0 0	3	1	127 10 0	139	12	99	6
200 0 0	Firing, candles, oil, and soap	200 0 0	60 0 0	4	..	199 5 0	73	2	46	..
200 0 0	House, garden, coals, and candles	200 0 0	70 0 0	8	2	311 5 7	69	16	49	9
100 0 0	. . .	100 0 0	20 0 0	2	1	54 8 0	..	27	..	14
86 14 6	House, coals, candles, letting of beds to debtors, copies of warrants, &c.	..	..	1	1	60 0 0	35	12	18	2
100 0 0	. . .	..	..	1	..	45 13 6	23	3	10	4
50 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
424 6 5¾	Coals, candles, washing, share of prisoner's earnings, letting beds to debtors, &c.	210 0 0	50 0 0	6	1	308 5 0	17	2	14	1
63 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	8
30 0 0	. . .	20 0 0	7 17 6	..	..	..	5	2	3	1
30 0 0	. . .	20 0 0	7 17 6	..	..	..	9	3	5	1
12 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..
210 0 0	House and fuel	80 0 0	60 0 0	4	1	187 0 0	58	15	38	7
100 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	14	1
54 0 0	House and fuel	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	2
40 0 0	House, fuel, soap, and candles, and a small garden.	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	2	1
250 0 0	House, fuel, coals, candles, soap, washing, and 1*s.* for copies of warrants, and commitments.	100 0 0	100 0 0	6	4	362 12 0	99	25	62	21
80 0 0	. . .	20 0 0	6 5 6	2	2	8 0 0	9	4	5	1
221 8 0	House, removing convicts, debtors, copies of proceedings, &c.	100 0 0	60 0 0	2	1	131 12 0	53	3	30	1
190 0 0	Fees from debtors, house, coals, brushes, mops, &c.	60 0 0	42 0 0	1	1	70 0 0	20	10	9	2
150 0 0	Unfurnished apartments, coals, and candles .	60 0 0	42 0 0	2	2	256 10 0	58	8	37	7
200 0 0	House, garden, and coals	150 0 0	130 0 0	6	2	449 12 0	125	16	100	10
20 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for executing every writ of final execution, 1*s.* 6*d.* on every trial and inquiry, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on prisoners discharged on bail.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	5	..
309 7 0	House, fuel, suit of clothes annually, 1*s.* 6*d.* each for taking debtors before the commissioner, and garden.	150 0 0	80 0 0	7	1	314 8 0	157	20	116	15
85 0 0	. . .	25 0 0	31 10 0	1	1	30 0 0	32	8	9	..
40 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	2	1
178 16 0	Fuel, soap, candles, residence, and garden. .	50 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	98 12 0	35	13	23	7
80 0 0	Fuel, soap, and candles	26 5 0	21 0 0	1	..	5 10 6	14	5	8	1
10 10 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles	100 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	45 10 0	17	1	9	1
410 0 0	Conveyance of debtors to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, copies of warrants and certificates, and house, coals, and candles.	150 0 0	70 0 0	6	1	342 12 0	143	25	113	21
..	7*s.* 6*d.* from the county rates for each prisoner.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
52 10 0	None	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	4	..	1	..
21 16 0	House and 6*d.* per day for the care of each prisoner.	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..
250 0 0	House, coals, candles, washing, 1*l.* per day when attending at Assizes, Sessions, and Insolvent Debtors' Court, and 12*s.* per day when removing convicts to the hulks.	125 0 0	100 0 0	4	1	251 0 0	97	22	54	17
251 0 0	House, coals, candles, washing, and 1*l.* per day when attending at assizes and sessions.	125 0 0	66 6 0	3	1	496 5 0	199	28	170	30
247 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and 1*l.* per day when attending at assizes and sessions.	125 0 0	*51 1 0	6	2	248 12 0	141	13	112	10
130 0 0	House rent and tax free	..	..	3	1	74 12 0	31	24	16	23
340 0 0	House, washing, and fuel	70 0 0	63 0 0	15	4	815 16 0	203	36	175	22
100 0 0	. . .	31 10 0	35 0 0	2	1	91 4 0	58	23	29	10
450 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and copies of warrants .	230 0 0	100 0 0	10	2	648 8 0	495	53	362	57
90 0 0	Residence and Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	5	1
568 5 6	Removal of convicts and a portion of the prisoners' earnings.	200 0 0	100 0 0	8	2	364 11 6	109	34	99	14

* £1. 1*s.* for attending Coroner's Inquests.

TABLE No. 22.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel, to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Suffolk	Ipswich	County Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	8½	8 inches	36	12,240	½	6,120	Raising water
,,	Woodbridge	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-Lane.	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction.	Males 9h. 20m.	7½ inches	48	16,800	⅓	11,200	Grinding corn and pumping water.
			Females 9h. 20m.	7½ inches	48	16,800	½	8,400	
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Males 9h. 10m.	7½ inches	48	16,500	¼	12,375	Grinding corn
			Females 9h. 10m.	7½ inches	48	16,500	½	8,250	Grinding corn
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	8¾	7½ inches	58	19,031¼	⅔	11,418¾	Grinding corn
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	8¾	9 inches	48	18,900	⅔	11,340	Fly regulator
,,	Battle	,, ,,	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	8¼	8 inches	46	15,180	¼	11,385	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	8⅛	8⅝ inches	52	18,500⅝	½	9,250 5/16	Raising water
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	7 inches	48	12,600	¼	9,450	Raising water
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	9	8 inches	48	17,280	⅓	11,520	Raising water
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	Salisbury County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Devises	County House of Correction	7⅜	8½ inches	48	15,810	⅛	12,648	Grinding corn
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10¼	7¾ inches	48	19,065	⅓	12,710	Grinding corn
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	7½ inches	48	13,050	⅕	8,700	Raising water
York	York	County Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	York City	House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction.	Males 8	8 inches	48	15,360	½	11,520	Grinding corn
			Females 8	8 inches	48	15,360	⅓	7,680	
,,	Beverley	County House of Correction	8½	7½ inches	48	15,300	⅓	10,200	Grinding chalk stone
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	8¾	7½ inches	48	15,750	¼	11,812½	Grinding corn
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8¼	8¼ inches	48	17,325	⅓	11,550	Manufacture of whiting
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	No accurate account of the tread-wheel labour is kept						..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol.	No tread-wheel labour in this prison				..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 23.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.		The daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.
350 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	200 0 0	100 0 0	5	2	249 14 0	127	8	88	7
100 0 0	House, fuel, and candles.	30 6 0	50 4 0	1	..	*	45	8	34	1
20 0 0	Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	4	1
120 0 0	House, fuel, and candles.	80 0 0	40 0 0	1	1	58 12 0	28	5	22	2
77 12 0	House, fuel, and washing	60 0 0	20 0 0	1	..	36 8 0	25	..	8	..
5 7 6	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
460 0 0	Residence in the prison, coals, candles, bread and washing, fees for copies of causes, commitments, writs of Habeas Corpus for removal of debtors, and letting of beds to debtors.	250 0 0	150 0 0	13		685 18 0	288	41	179	32
341 1	Residence in the prison, washing, coals, candles, and bread, vegetables from the garden, per centage on prisoners' earnings, and an allowance for travelling expenses.	225 0 0	120 0 0	18	6	†1253 12 10	266	85	193	72
193 10 8	Residence, fuel, washing, candles, bread and garden, 20 per cent. on prisoners' earnings, and £15 for attending at the Sessions.	125 0 0	60 0 0	9	3	537 8 1½	107	16	89	15
100 0 0	Residence, washing, coals, candles, and bread, £15 per annum for attending at sessions, and 25 per cent. on prisoners' earnings.	100 0 0	45 0 0	2	1	96 12 0	31	5	20	5
220 0 0	Residence, fuel, oil, 10*l.* per annum for reading prayers on week days, and 10*l.* per annum for copies of causes, and conduct fees for insolvent debtors.	50 0 0	50 0 0	3	1	205 0 0	68	20	37	9
222 16 9	House, fuel, expenses for attending at the assizes and quarter sessions, fees for copies of warrants, and fees for taking insolvent debtors up to Court.	100 0 0	10 0 0	2	1	114 8 0	37	2	19	..
200 0 0	Apartments in the prison, and washing, fuel and candles.	200 0 0	150 0 0	10	3	388 18 0½	186	33	121	22
180 0 0	House and Fuel	150 0 0	100 0 0	8	1	342 18 0	65	10	47	5
60 0 0	. . .	25 0 0	..	..	1	1 6 0	12	..	3	..
20 0 0	5*l.* in lieu of gaol fees, and two chaldron of coals.	..	..	..	1	‡5 0 0	16	4	6	1
32 8 0	Unfurnished apartments in the prison, and fuel.	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	3	1
25 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
20 16 0	None	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
417 10 0	House, coals, washing, copies of warrants, and taking debtors up to the Insolvent Court.	300§ 0 0	140§ 0 0	8	2	530 0 0	208	41	144	24
200 0 0	Coals and candles	§	§	11	2	841 0 0	225	53	200	34
160 0 0	. . .	50 0 0	35 0 0	2	1	80 0 0	71	11	59	5
85 0 0	Residence and 15*l.* per annum from the Earl of Thanet, High Sheriff.	52 10 0	10 10 0	1	1	55 0 0	19	4	15	2
60 0 0	House, garden, and gas	20 0 0	7 0 0	..	1	8 8 0	22	5	13	2
325 0 0	None	120‖ 0 0	80 0 0	3	1	162 0 0	70	8	59	5
250 0 0	Residence	150 0 0	90 0 0	6	1	315 4 10	175	20	146	18
82 7 0	House, garden, and 7*s.* per day, when attending at the assizes and sessions.	50 0 0	25 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	47	7	21	5
347 1 5	Residence, and ⅛ of prisoners' earnings . . .	250 0 0	100 0 0	21	2	898 16 0	203	30	170	23
210 3 4	Fuel, candles, and 6*s.* 8*d.* on the discharge of each debtor.	75 0 0	30 0 0	6	2	171 1 0	34	8	19	4
800 0 0	. . .	200 0 0	300 0 0	10	2	773 6 0	269	21	133	13
140 0 0	. . .	75 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	76 0 0	22	14	17	10
286 19 1¾	House, paddock, garden, coals, washing, ¼ of the prisoners earnings' and 2*s.* on the discharge of every prisoner.	105 0 0	31 10 0	4	1	231 10 0	65	10	43	9
271 15 7½	5*l.* per cent. on the sale of whiting, residence, coals, garden, and field.	100 0 0	80 0 0	7	1	330 8 0	58	13	45	9
500 0 0	House and coals	250 0 0	250 0 0	26	7	1637 11 6	506	96	424	71
160 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and oil	100 0 0	60 0 0	4	1	250 18 0	114	44	86	24
40 0 0	. . .	..	10 0 0	1	..	5 0 0	1	..	1	..
56 4 0	2*s.* on the commitment of every prisoner, and house and garden.	..	18 18 0	1	1	6 10 0	10	2	3	1
5 0 0	. . .	..	5 0 0	1	1	7 0 0	7	1	..	..
130 0 0	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 15 0	1*s.* charged for each vagrant admitted into the prison.	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..

* One turnkey paid by the governor out of his salary.
† All the officers, except the chaplain, surgeon, and secretary, are allowed 1½ lb. of bread per day.
‡ The matron paid by the governor out of his salary.
§ The chaplain, surgeon, and surveyor of Warwick County Gaol are chaplain, surgeon, and surveyor of Warwick House of Correction likewise.
‖ The chaplain, in addition to his salary, receives a gratuity of £20 per annum from the Marquis of Bath.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TAB Total Cost in the course of Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total of Can Oi and
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s
Anglesey . .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	31 15 6	1 10 0	0 18 0	0 10 0	..	..	28 0 0	2 0 0	3
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	,,	145 17 8¼	14 4 0	4 7 0	19 1 4	..	..	26 0 0	1 5 6	14 1
,,	,,	New House of Correction.	311 8 7	58 13 10½	23 7 0½	54 4 2	..	3 0 8	..	1 5 3	30
Berks . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	811 15 10	148 13 5½	72 17 11	21 18 3½	..	1 11 0	123 8 0	30 0 0	17 1
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction.	243 8 1	46 3 7¾	24 14 10	4 14 10	6 1 0	..	57 15 1	12 15 6	24 1
,,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol. .	5 2 7	..	1 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,,	63 1 6	1 6 8	4 17 3	1 12 0	0 19 0	..	11 14 8	2 10 10	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	195 6 7	44 9 10	10 6 0	4 10 7½	..	0 19 0	24 9 11	5 19 6	5
,,	,,	Borough Gaol. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks.—. .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	807 2 2*	132 10 6	..	91 13 10	..	..	574 17 9†	..	..
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol. .	6 10 6	..	0 13 3	0 1 0	..	..	0 14 6	..	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	372 16 11¾	58 15 9	35 5 6½	1 8 2	40 0 0	..	53 0 8	11 11 0	9
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	133 6 2	3 9 0	23 9 4	..	..	11 19 3	31 15 9	9 18 1	..
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction	245 1 2	16 0 6	2 9 6	1 19 9	..	..	..	0 15 0	..
,,	Ely . . .	,,	205 13 5	7 18 0	9 11 0	16 2 10	..	..	8 6 0	0 16 0	1 1
Cardigan .	Cardigan .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	85 12 2	9 10 1	5 3 8	1 4 6	..	0 7 10	18 3 3	2 4 6	0
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol . .	4 10 0	2 5 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	8 7 0	0 8 6	0
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	107 10 5	20 0 0	20 15 6	2 0 0	..	0 10 0	52 0 0	12 6 0	17
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	16 15 4	4 10 0	4 5 0	..	..	..	4 10 0	0 13 8	0
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	95 14 8	2 0 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	..	0 19 7½	36 0 0	..	8
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Goal . .	586 9 0	78 6 5½	48 12 0	67 2 0	..	17 15 9	252 2 0	49 19 3	122 1
,,	,,	City Gaol & House of Correction.	220 18 4	34 4 6	9 7 8	8 2 7	30 0 0	0 16 8	69 14 9	46 16 6	1
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction	1269 5 11	75 14 5	71 3 0	34 6 2	..	1 3 0	267 10 10	54 11 11	37
Cornwall . .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	785 12 10	71 6 1	7 4 6	26 12 11	..	13 17 10	81 7 3	19 3 8	45 1
,,	Falmouth. .	Town Gaol . .	20 15 6	0 17 3½	..	..	3 18 0	..	3 0 0	..	3
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol.									
,,	Helleston. .	,,	8 0 0	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	0 3 0	..
Cumberland .	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	531 1 4½	73 7 1½	17 5 2	..	..	14 12 3	62 11 5½	42 16 6	28
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth.	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	10 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	175 0 0	..	7 10 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	1 3 0	5
Derby. . .	Derby. . .	,,	867 8 0½	116 6 10½	9 13 7	67 5 7	..	11 4 9	93 5 6½	9 10 0½	8 16
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol . .	505 10 9½	139 3 2	13 17 6	69 16 1	..	..	172 18 9	..	48 16
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	781 9 11	240 8 9	19 5 5	99 8 3	..	..	86 6 3	..	38 5
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol & House of Correction.	130 11 0	29 0 1	1 15 0	..	..	..	39 4 1	..	5 18
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol. .	74 12 9	11 18 8	9 16 4	6 6 0	..	..	3 0 0	0 15 0	0 3
,,	Barnstable .	,,	40 4 2	2 1 11	6 12 6	0 11 11	2 13 0	..	1 12 10	1 2 6½	..
,,	Tiverton . .	,,	68 4 11½	0 13 1½	2 18 10½	0 8 1	..	0 0 6	2 5 4	0 10 6	0 3
,,	Bideford . .	,,	15 9 7½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench .	,,	4 12 6	0 3 6	0 4 8	..	..	..	0 2 0	..	..
,,	Dartmouth .	,,	20 1 3½	..	..	..	14 19 0	..	..	..	1 12
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	0 10 6	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	0 5 0	..	..

* Meat, wheat, &c.

† Coals, soap, cheese, oatmeal, candles, oil, gas, shoes, bedding, straw, baking, &c.

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

No. 24.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	2 6 6	..	..	142 16 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	257 16 0
12 3 5	..	1 10 0	..	4 7 6	420 16 0	..	..	12 8 6	54 5 4	4 0 1	45 15 1½	780 17 4¾
26 6 4	..	4 7 6	..	4 0 0	358 0 0	..	..	..	..	31 9 5	35 6 5	941 10 9
..	..	78 3 0	..	4 16 10	909 5 0	15 0 0	..	52 10 6	35 8 9	283 16 0½	88 8 4	2695 10 10
0 15 11	..	15 4 4	..	3 4 0	445 12 0	20 0 0	..	69 1 0	4 4 6	130 14 1¼	51 4 11	1160 12 3
0 4 9	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	102 8 7½	26 0 0	..	1 13 1	..	147 3 9½
..	..	3 2 0	0 4 4	3 0 0	40 0 0	..	168 14 5	11 18 6	1 12 0	11 4 4	..	325 17 6
0 2 0	..	23 19 8	1 0 0	1 15 6	351 2 0	10 0 0	..	..	42 6 1	26 1 8	22 18 3½	770 12 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	134 12 3	..	8 13 2	676 16 0	50 10 0	..	16 8 3	72 16 10	1191 14 2	..	3757 14 11
..	..	..	0 13 1	7 11 9½	5 16 8	..	30 4 0	6 4 6	3 7 2	1 16 10	1 0 0	64 13 3½
2 8 0	..	29 14 2	..	25 7 0	646 4 0	100 0 0	..	5 8 6	78 15 10	261 2 0½	123 4 9½	1854 3 4
..	..	6 14 9	..	8 9 7	222 0 0	..	..	..	13 0 0	58 6 8	42 2 9	564 11 4
15 10 0	..	..	..	..	201 8 0	..	..	28 14 6	49 0 0	26 15 9	5 10 6	593 4 8
10 1 3	..	..	..	8 11 6	226 0 0	..	..	26 8 6	14 0 0	34 3 11	12 18 0	582 4 5
0 6 4	..	0 13 0	..	..	184 17 0	..	..	23 3 1	75 14 0	27 13 1½	7 14 9	442 14 7½
..	..	0 18 0	..	..	10 10 0	..	1 4 0	10 15 0	..	14 15 0	..	54 15 0
8 0 0	..	12 1 9	..	..	360 0 0	..	..	15 0 0	45 0 0	136 8 8	49 18 6	858 4 10
..	..	3 10 0	..	..	40 0 0	..	23 14 9	..	..	..	..	98 3 9
..	..	3 4 0	..	..	316 0 0	..	..	..	30 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	511 12 3½
..	..	77 8 6	..	10 10 4	1239 13 0	..	..	94 4 0	488 2 0	567 7 4	376 0 3	4076 11 6
..	..	7 4 3	..	3 8 0	262 0 0	..	..	..	42 2 5	60 9 5	72 19 5	869 10 6
..	..	90 2 10	..	8 9 5	1204 12 0	20 0 0	..	5 19 4	103 14 0	1429 3 5	230 15 10	4903 19 11
..	..	11 1 8	..	9 12 2	1005 8 0	15 0 0	..	90 5 9	135 4 0	366 4 4	96 17 3	2780 12 4
..	..	..	0 7 0	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	8 0 0	10 14 3	1 17 6	82 13 9½
..	0 10 6	..	..	..	9 15 0	..	3 10 0	3 0 0	..	0 0 4	..	16 16 7
..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 8 6	..	15 3 6
..	..	5 1 2	23 0 10½	34 1 0	732 15 0	..	..	31 14 6	100 11 0	49 12 8	67 15 1	1814 14 5
..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	14 14 0	49 15 0
..	..	0 10 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	297 3 0	..	..	1 4 0	61 10 9	..	..	553 1 3
..	..	26 7 7	..	39 16 2½	1140 15 6	..	..	17 19 2	217 6 4	1105 2 2	94 2 5½	3825 0 6¾
4 13 6	10 11 6	31 7 2½	..	8 19 0½	732 13 0	..	..	4 8 0	124 6 2	247 17 2	71 2 1½	2186 0 7
6 10 0	10 7 0	6 6 0	..	8 19 0½	724 5 0	..	..	..	..	224 16 0	67 17 11	2314 4 7½
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0
2 13 4	..	5 2 6	..	1 6 0	245 0 0	..	..	..	34 3 0	7 18 1	16 9 7	519 0 9
1 8 8	..	0 14 8	4 14 10	..	145 0 0	27 6 0	..	..	41 8 1	10 0 0	..	337 4 0
0 11 4	..	..	0 15 3	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	27 4 6	..	0 18 0	114 7 11½
0 3 7	..	0 2 0	0 1 6	..	31 11 0	..	..	1 13 0	10 0 6	8 1 8	0 12 4	127 10 5½
0 13 10	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 3	31 8 8½
0 6 0	..	0 12 0	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	8 0 0	4 1 6	0 6 0	28 8 2
..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	6 3 4	..	48 15 9½
0 2 6	0 2 6	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 7 6

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	808 14 4	61 10 9	71 7 2	61 2 3½	78 8 4	..	153 4 10	..	23 14 0
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	112 17 0	2 8 0	3 9 3	0 3 0	20 0 0	..	10 0 0	2 5 0	3 5 0
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	939 16 11	157 11 5	15 6 6	37 0 0	..	3 6 0	109 11 10	56 14 6	101 10 8
Essex	Chelmsford	,,	113 1 6	23 5 4½	25 10 4	39 2 7½	22 18 6	11 15 4½	72 1 0	11 0 6	34 0 4
,,	Springfield	,,	1062 13 9	326 1 2	50 11 10	37 6 4½	106 1 7	25 7 10½	138 7 9	14 4 2	82 12 3
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction.	181 4 0½	31 0 3	36 19 2½	12 2 6	7 7 8½	..	39 3 4	4 9 6	8 13 11
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	89 5 6	1 1 0	6 14 0	1 5 0	..	..	7 19 0	1 5 9	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction.	104 10 5	28 12 9	3 10 0	1 18 6¾	..	..	27 0 0	..	14 2 3
,,	Newport	,,	27 16 2½	3 15 0	5 14 6	..	3 0 6	..	13 14 10	0 17 5	2 16 9
,,	Ilford	,,	216 15 8	16 19 6	25 19 6	10 9 6	1 6 0	0 8 0	25 4 0	..	28 7 4
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	1 17 1	..	1 8 0	0 2 6	..	..	0 12 0	..	0 6 0
,,	Saffron Walden	Town Gaol	11 1 3	0 2 10	0 3 2	..	..	2 17 8	1 7 2	0 3 1	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering.	5 2 6	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 18 9
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction.	65 8 7	9 15 6	4 18 1½	2 3 0	..	..	9 4 8	0 6 9½	0 7 0
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,,	255 8 9½	132 6 6½	5 4 0	7 2 2	..	..	71 16 2	20 14 10	7 7 1
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction.	131 4 6	20 8 2½	11 5 9	19 8 5½	12 14 5½	..	22 8 6	7 13 0	5 7 0
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary.	1239 11 3	319 11 1	1 2 6	20 6 9	..	..	238 4 6	33 10 0	59 1 6
,,	,,	City Gaol & House of Correction.	246 0 0	106 0 0	..	13 12 0	25 0 0	..	24 0 0	..	68 0 0
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction.	189 11 9½	37 1 0½	1 10 0	1 13 1¾	..	..	49 10 6	8 16 0	9 13 0
,,	North Leach	,,	209 19 11¾	28 2 11½	4 13 8	1 12 0½	..	0 4 9	29 0 0	3 14 0	1 12 4
,,	Little Dean	,,	62 14 5	32 12 10	11 9 6½	..	..	..	19 7 4	2 12 6	1 7 9
,,	Lawford's Gate	,,	97 10 7	25 12 10½	32 3 3	..	..	..	24 10 0	..	7 15 2
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	46 8 3	1 7 6	1 16 5	..	18 19 6	..	7 19 0	2 2 2	2 7 1
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	359 1 11	..	11 13 0	6 11 9	..	..	79 8 0	..	29 16 8
,,	,,	County House of rection.	1268 10 0	188 0 2	23 0 3	20 16 3	..	..	141 11 6	..	13 8 0
,,	Gosport	,,	122 13 1½	4 10 4	3 18 6	5 17 9	..	..	18 7 3	3 3 3	3 18 0
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	332 0 6	21 8 4	2 11 8	9 5 11½	..	..	59 10 9	12 4 6	12 5 6
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	77 3 0	1 6 8	5 2 6	0 11 6	..	..	5 4 5	3 16 8½	1 3 0
,,	,,	House of Correction.	154 6 1	2 13 4	10 5 0	2 6 0	..	0 7 8	10 8 11	7 13 6	2 6 0
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 0	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight.)	County Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County Bridewell.	54 5 8	..	3 10 0	..	1 18 6	..	22 8 0	2 16 0	3 4 6
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol.	18 15 8	..	2 0 0	..	1 17 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	357 5 9	65 0 0	9 5 0	7 13 1	..	..	111 11 6	4 19 0	37 18 0
Hereford	Hereford	City Gaol	128 12 5½	43 19 9	..	16 13 8	20 0 0	..	25 9 0	..	7 18 6
Herts.	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	493 17 2½	78 8 9	10 6 0	3 12 3½	..	2 2 1	43 6 6	8 6 0	15 5 0
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	226 18 3	112 11 6	34 4 3	175 17 6	40 0 0	..	9 0 0	19 2 9	..
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell.	17 3 8	..	3 17 0	2 4 0	2 17 6	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	179 2 0¾	33 7 9	9 13 3	25 13 8	18 2 6	..	58 16 9	..	17 19 6
Kent	Maidstone	,,	1847 12 4	171 2 11	66 0 3	43 19 8	..	15 6 8	308 1 2	45 15 0	22 14 2

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

No. 24.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
37 1 8½	..	85 10 11	65 12 8½	12 10 3	1033 12 0	..	..	28 14 9	61 2 3	..	117 12 8½	2699 19 0
0 3 0	..	0 7 3	..	..	33 4 0	..	..	..	2 14 0	13 8 3	2 4 0	206 7 9
..	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	82 0 9	3 4 8	14 10 2	1127 7 2	..	..	..	141 18 9	942 9 4	199 9 3	3931 17 11
..	..	6 1 9	..	16 8 9	262 0 0	100 0 0	..	0 19 2	..	209 7 3	36 17 3½	984 9 9
..	6 10 0	25 2 10	..	3 13 6	1598 17 6	..	..	25 4 0	208 8 1	226 17 0	281 6 5	4219 6 1½
..	..	8 15 6	16 7 0½	12 0 6	302 0 0	..	..	47 12 5	..	39 1 0	47 8 0	794 4 11
0 10 6	..	..	..	1 18 1	94 16 0	..	91 2 6	7 0 0	1 7 0	34 3 7	4 7 4	342 15 3
0 15 0	..	11 7 0	19 10 2	9 13 4	227 0 0	..	..	39 14 10	..	51 13 0½	10 13 3	550 0 7¾
3 1 2	..	3 11 3	..	8 4 6	82 0 0	..	..	44 13 0	..	..	53 18 6	253 3 8
..	..	7 11 5	2 13 5	2 2 6	473 16 0	..	..	19 4 6	..	..	108 17 1	939 14 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	3 0 0	..	2 4 0	0 6 0	17 15 7
0 4 2	..	..	..	..	10 16 0	..	..	4 14 2	5 10 0	..	0 11 1½	37 10 7½
..	..	4 0 6	..	1 4 0	54 12 0	..	82 6 8	14 0 6	..	..	..	165 8 11
4 2 3½	..	0 18 10	..	0 15 10	230 0 0	..	..	11 1 6	53 14 3	68 14 10½	9 8 2	470 19 5
2 8 0	2 8 0	9 8 0½	28 8 11	16 11 7½	519 12 6	..	..	72 13 11	51 15 10	44 7 5¾	76 15 8½	1324 9 7¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 0 5½	..	18 2 3	15 0 0	..	273 16 0	..	1 18 0	33 1 0	..	40 9 7	46 1 4	661 18 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11 6 11	..	..	1294 6 9	..	..	62 8 0	190 14 11	1042 14 4	204 1 9	4717 0 3
1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 3 6	240 0 0	..	..	..	64 6 0	29 1 2	82 4 3	901 6 11
3 2 6	..	1 13 4	..	..	308 2 0	..	..	1 8 0	..	50 11 5½	95 5 7½	757 18 4¾
0 3 0	..	2 6 8	..	..	308 0 0	..	..	..	..	466 3 1	19 7 2½	1074 19 8½
1 2 0	..	8 9 6	..	..	225 0 0	..	..	6 17 0	..	..	10 13 9	382 6 7½
2 4 0	..	0 18 0	..	..	291 10 0	..	..	..	..	238 6 1½	26 0 8	746 10 8
..	..	0 4 9	..	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	6 13 11	6 12 7	149 11 2
..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	.	..	25 0 0
..	..	44 4 4	..	18 2 5	697 10 0	..	..	..	35 14 0	64 16 0	93 15 2	1440 13 3
..	..	7 15 6	..	14 13 0	865 10 0	..	..	..	..	54 1 4	126 15 4	2724 1 4
0 12 6	..	1 1 6	..	9 4 3	295 0 0	..	..	38 0 0	..	29 6 4½	18 4 10	553 17 7¾
..	..	1 16 3	..	11 14 0	431 10 0	..	..	..	25 10 0	..	16 6 4	936 3 9½
..	..	0 16 2	1 3 6	1 13 7	20 0 0	..	35 2 0	..	11 13 4	9 13 1½	1 18 0	176 7 5¾
..	..	1 12 4	2 7 0	3 6 0	202 4 9	..	20 16 0	..	..	20 8 0	3 16 0	444 16 7
0 15 6	..	..	..	6 12 6½	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 8 11½	0 12 8	47 14 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 9 11	..	0 6 6	0 7 9	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	17 1 4	4 12 9	211 0 11
0 7 3	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	3 8 0	..	37 9 6	..	71 17 11
86 13 4	..	32 13 6	7 7 0	7 1 1	832 10 11	27 6 3	..	6 15 0	100 5 0	120 18 6	90 0 6	1905 3 5
..	..	2 15 10	..	0 16 0	31 16 0	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	15 8 3½	303 9 6
..	..	11 1 10	..	11 10 9	896 16 6	..	..	14 18 6	36 4 3	1819 14 2	43 10 3	3489 0 1
..	..	5 1 6	4 0 4	9 0 0	185 13 4	..	..	1 6 0	7 10 0	119 10 1	..	949 15 6
..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	10 0 0	..	38 11 6	..	6 1 3	0 10 0	111 4 11
..	..	7 10 6	..	5 14 0	444 16 0	..	..	5 0 0	132 0 0	94 9 10¾	68 9 9	1100 15 7½
..	..	26 7 0	44 0 7	25 9 9	1787 1 2	74 0 0	..	5 18 6	26 13 6	170 18 8	320 17 11	5001 19 3

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kent . . .	Canterbury, (St. Augustine's.)	County Gaol and House of Correction.	331 10 11	61 17 4	23 15 2	2 1 6	..	1 14 7	113 5 3	24 3 6	20 0 7
,,	Canterbury .	City Gaol . . .	136 19 2	12 10 3	8 19 9	0 9 0	..	..	32 12 6	5 10 0	9 7 7
,,	Deal . . .	Town Gaol . .	3 13 0	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 1 6	..
,,	Dover. . .	,,	205 10 0	10 8 0	11 16 6	2 14 3	..	1 2 0	30 5 3	5 18 0	4 13 0
,,	Dover Castle.	Debtors' Gaol . .	22 11 5½	..	..	..	8 13 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	84 18 6½	7 19 8	0 6 6	1 0 8¾	..	0 5 2	38 3 7	6 0 9	7 15 2
,,	Folkstone .	Town Gaol . .	7 2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 4	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	3 12 1	..	2 3 0	..	1 10 0	..	2 9 0	..	1 16 0
,,	Faversham .	,,	8 11 0	..	1 15 8½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe . .	,,	9 4 0	..	0 2 0	..	..	..	2 16 0	0 2 2	..
,,	Tenterdon .	,,	18 8 0	0 17 0	1 4 10	..	3 7 0	..	1 4 6	0 2 2	0 0 8
Lancaster .	Lancaster .	County Gaol . .	2056 17 11	304 7 10	55 15 10	59 0 8½	187 16 0½	1 14 0	245 15 0	119 3 ½	75 17 0
,,	Preston . .	County House of Correction.	1133 6 1	113 10 11	23 14 9	40 4 3	22 7 0	1 8 0	117 16 11	33 6 0	82 17 2
,,	Kirkdale . .	,,	1686 15 6½	468 17 2	112 5 11	94 13 4½	125 7 6	5 15 6	305 5 0	90 6 8	52 18 3
,,	Liverpool .	Borough Gaol .	2233 0 10½	418 7 10	82 9 3	72 3 2	130 0 9½	41 13 6	327 13 5	143 7 0	97 2 4
,,	Salford . .	County House of Correction.	3350 18 8½	262 9 4	127 9 4	84 1 6	95 3 9	3 13 0	370 13 0	170 0 6	65 13 7
,,	Clithero . .	Borough Gaol. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester. .	Leicester. .	County Gaol . .	335 12 5	20 14 2½	7 12 3	9 14 9¾	..	..	46 6 3½	19 16 0	14 3 9
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	615 19 11¼	53 15 0	13 4 0	2 9 3	..	..	31 2 2	2 18 6	4 16 2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	440 19 0¾	54 13 1½	2 7 4	11 2 3	..	..	53 0 7	6 19 3	15 4 8
Lincoln . .	Lincoln . .	County Gaol . .	175 12 3½	15 13 7	6 17 2	4 12 1	25 0 0	0 10 3	77 18 6¼	4 16 0	7 3 6
,,	,,	City Gaol . . .	122 6 6	10 15 7	13 18 11	0 15 11	..	0 1 0	30 8 0	3 12 2	14 1 11
,,	Louth . .	County House of Correction.	363 3 10½	27 15 2½	24 14 4	13 3 0	..	5 14 0	5 16 0	12 4 0½	7 12 6
,,	Spilsby . .	,,	296 13 6½	26 4 0	28 13 9	16 5 9	..	5 16 0	99 16 3	8 18 3	3 10 3
,,	Kirton . .	,,	234 17 10	28 9 7½	2 0 0	7 4 6	20 0 0	1 5 0	41 5 4½	1 12 8	2 11 3
,,	Falkingham .	,,	231 9 6½	11 7 1	22 4 3	15 0 10	..	..	58 11 6	9 8 0	6 19 6
,,	Spalding . .	,,	347 8 10	33 7 0	7 18 0	7 14 2	..	..	90 7 6	11 5 0	2 12 8
,,	Boston . .	Borough Gaol. .	101 3 0	2 17 7	32 12 3	3 2 2	..	..	13 13 6	3 1 0	11 11 11
..	Grantham .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	42 18 6	2 14 10	10 0 0	..	..	..	8 2 6	..	...
,,	Stamford . .	,,	85 19 8	4 12 2	0 12 2	0 16 0½	23 3 3	..	11 2 0	1 9 11½	1 7 9
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth .	Dolgelly . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	22 13 0	1 10 0	4 12 9	..	..	..	5 0 0	0 14 4	0 2 0
,,	Bala . . .	Town Gaol . .	6 7 0	..	0 2 0	..	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Middlesex .	Clerkenwell .	County Gaol . .	618 2 10	108 9 10	53 0 6	87 16 1	..	60 11 10	163 12 6	38 12 0	27 1 6
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction.	6603 9 6	1169 15 9	75 10 0	240 19 6	..	88 15 4	216 13 6	80 1 5	475 3 0
,,	Newgate . .	City and County Gaol.	1744 7 3	299 9 7	155 0 2	75 3 4	..	..	288 4 6	54 17 6	243 11 0
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction.	1296 8 3	396 19 5	52 17 10	113 18 0	..	43 4 0	184 16 0	75 9 6	123 10 0
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Prison	1181 7 9	5 12 6	6 15 0	..	..	..	183 11 9	2 15 2	177 14 9
,,	Bridge-street .	City Bridewell .	741 6 1	155 13 5	59 18 4	6 1 8	28 1 0	..	128 11 10	40 9 0	16 12 1
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol & House of Correction.	1868 7 11	339 19 11	46 11 6	79 18 2	..	29 4 5	447 7 3	..	246 16 6
,,	Millbank . .	General Penitentiary.	3731 18 1	1294 10 3	358 4 6	33 1 5	129 2 4	68 1 11	812 7 3	33 16 5	199 14 10
Monmouth .	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	514 14 4	75 3 3	40 13 8	22 2 10	..	..	63 10 3½	12 7 3½	7 2 2
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction.	286 3 1½	56 3 3	7 8 4	0 8 11½	..	..	36 15 0	8 18 0	4 18 4
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	276 8 5½	23 8 6	8 1 6	2 0 0	..	..	36 0 0	4 11 6	3 11 6
Norfolk . .	Norwich . .	,,	717 10 0	67 17 4	66 0 0	33 7 6	..	..	68 15 2	7 17 0	84 13 11
,,	,,	City Gaol & House of Correction	440 11 4	68 10 3	50 16 10	34 11 2	..	..	39 13 6	20 16 0	20 10 4
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction.	305 9 11	23 0 7	..	2 2 8	..	..	40 14 0	..	21 4 8
,,	Walsingham,	,,	415 17 3½	80 4 8	4 5 0	35 16 5½	..	..	29 7 6	6 4 0	14 7 6
,,	Wymondham	,,	99 8 0	5 12 0	..	0 4 7½	..	..	40 3 7	13 13 6	4 19 7

ETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

24.

r under the following Heads:—

Cost of hing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Pensions, to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	24 6 7	..	13 13 4	639 6 2	7 16 0	..	..	26 4 2	49 17 1	92 4 10	1431 17 0
..	0 0 4	0 11 10	2 5 3	4 6 0	85 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	3 12 6	13 0 8	10 2 8	345 7 6
..	..	..	..	2 5 6	25 0 0	..	15 0 0	2 4 6	2 5 6	..	..	51 16 0
..	..	2 6 0	..	2 7 0	235 10 0	..	..	83 6 0	40 9 0	6 4 0	11 12 0	654 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 4 5½
..	..	7 5 7	..	..	191 7 10	..	..	..	..	33 15 10½	25 19 9	404 19 2¼
..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	9 2 6	1 18 0	..	..	0 7 0	23 10 1
..	..	..	0 6 9	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	2 18 6	10 10 5	0 16 7	31 2 4
0 10	..	0 0 10	..	..	..	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 1	..	19 19 6	3 6 6½	56 1 6
..	..	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..	..	5 12 9	..	1 5 0	24 6 11
0	..	0 1 0	..	..	4 0 0	..	83 12 0	13 17 0	..	7 7 9	0 3 7	136 14 6
..	..	107 8 4½	26 2 1½	10 13 3	1850 8 0	..	..	..	..	460 1 5¼	412 12 5¼	5973 13 3½
..	..	102 1 6	16 18 8	15 17 9	1249 1 6	..	..	..	..	219 15 10	193 8 6	3365 14 10
0	13 0 0	46 7 10	90 19 0	32 1 3	1819 17 3	..	..	..	..	1390 8 1	922 19 6½	7282 1 10½
..	..	149 7 3	81 5 0	15 0 0	1987 9 9	..	1185 18 9	20 12 6	423 2 0	4277 17 8½	677 8 6	12363 19 7½
0	..	231 2 8	5 3 0	34 12 1	2901 10 6	..	..	..	..	358 6 0	407 17 11	8475 12 10½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13 19 4	..	19 1 6	690 4 0	..	..	4 4 0	109 16 3	162 8 6¾	44 18 1¾	1498 11 6½
..	..	6 2 11½	..	10 7 2½	530 11 0	..	..	..	..	200 2 2¾	34 7 5	1505 15 10
..	..	22 1 7	..	15 16 4½	430 0 0	..	..	2 5 0	118 18 9	119 11 1	49 3 5	1342 2 5½
0	18 5 0	19 13 6	..	10 5 3	955 0 0	..	..	..	168 15 0	290 6 1¾	61 8 5	1869 2 9
..	..	1 3 6	..	..	190 0 0	..	..	..	47 15 6	38 0 4	74 8 4	547 7 8
..	..	13 11 0½	2 11 2	8 7 2	469 0 0	50 0 0	..	23 12 0	12 0 0	55 8 5½	18 6 11	1112 19 8½
..	..	5 5 0	..	3 8 0¼	380 0 0	..	..	24 16 6	4 15 0	..	..	904 2 3½
0	..	2 4 8½	4 7 0	1 10 9	384 12 0	..	..	..	3 4 0	53 4 5½	49 17 4½	844 1 6½
..	..	2 19 5	..	1 13 2	335 0 0	..	..	27 16 6	9 13 0	53 3 8	34 6 8½	819 13 1¾
..	..	2 19 8	..	..	320 16 0	..	..	9 0 0	44 2 0	84 4 10	20 1 7	981 17 3
0	4 14 2	2 3 0	5 18 0	..	176 6 0	30 0 0	83 2 6	9 10 3	42 13 6	182 16 0	59 17 6	768 15 4
..	..	3 0 0	..	..	45 0 0	3 10 0	..	4 6 0	8 3 6	1 7 6	6 9 0	135 11 10
6	..	..	1 18 2	..	113 14 8	..	..	6 18 9	8 1 0	40 15 0	2 9 9½	304 7 10½
..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 7 0	17 7 0
0	2 18 0	..	..	..	106 12 0	20 0 0	..	3 3 0	20 0 0	2 10 0	3 10 8	194 15 9
0	..	0 5 0	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	20 0 0
0	..	52 15 0	..	..	2362 0 6	..	..	..	..	424 15 8	146 19 6	4166 8 9
5	94 0 0	237 12 8	61 1 5	72 16 3	5794 6 9	357 17 1	..	66 15 0	..	1538 5 11	255 6 3	17602 0 9
..	..	258 8 1	94 15 0	120 15 2	3201 12 0	94 4 0	..	100 5 3	1021 14 6	563 9 6	89 6 0	8405 2 10
..	..	31 2 2	..	50 0 11	2155 5 0	..	..	3 10 6	..	962 15 10	331 0 9	5820 18 8
0	..	60 10 1	31 1 6	266 5 9	2308 14 0	..	..	..	..	721 1 4	140 9 10	5105 16 5
..	..	6 0 0	..	30 0 0	976 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	72 1 8	2261 9 1
..	..	61 12 5	..	100 7 0	3420 15 0	266 13 4	..	38 2 3	..	321 10 5	106 11 7	7373 17 8
3	..	117 5 0	296 17 11	..	5405* 1 3½	578 19 7	..	..	24 4 5	1866 0 0	537 12 8	15997 1 1
0	..	15 14 8	0 4 0	..	482 2 0	..	..	29 16 5	35 18 6	78 13 3	33 17 1	1417 9 9
..	..	8 18 10½	..	4 0 2	338 18 2	..	..	13 13 3	21 14 0	6 8 3½	28 9 5½	822 17 4
0	..	0 17 6	23 17 10	..	222 0 0	30 0 0	..	7 0 0	86 10 0	11 17 1	11 0 0	747 18 10½
3	..	..	25 1 4	25 7 3	1401 0 0	..	..	33 9 6	161 0 0	394 0 8	49 4 0	3144 10 11
..	..	23 6 11	..	10 12 9	507 10 0	50 0 0	..	16 10 0	57 14 9	223 18 8	62 7 4	1627 9 10
6	..	4 19 8	0 8 0	3 10 0	659 5 0	..	..	72 7 6	110 1 4	268 17 3	40 13 3	1552 18 1
..	..	5 13 4	..	0 19 6	781 5 7	..	..	53 18 6½	75 2 10½	71 13 10½	23 13 0½	1598 9 2
..	..	2 2 4	..	5 12 2	274 8 0	..	..	26 6 8	..	13 13 0	7 3 7	493 7 0½

* Including the inferior officers' rations.

TABL

Total Cost in the course of th

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total C of Candle Oil, and G
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	179 7 4	16 0 0	16 4 6	4 19 0	20 0 0	..	20 15 9	3 17 11	4 13
,,	King's Lynn	,,	300 12 6	34 8 10	31 5 0	..	10 0 0	..	4 14 2	4 16 0	2 10
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	20 8 3½	6 0 0	10 4 6	..	..	..	1 12 8	0 10 0	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	979 9 4½	71 18 4	76 7 9	25 2 10	..	..	112 6 5	15 6 0	26 6
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	27 2 4	5 14 0	10 10 0	..	..	..	3 10 0	0 12 0	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	63 5 3	15 0 0	11 10 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	2 0 0	0 10
,,	Oundle	County Bridewell	13 5 6	..	0 14 5	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	265 0 8¾	47 7 1½	3 2 6	14 8 7	57 11 0	0 7 6	66 18 8	..	14 5
,,	Tynemouth	,,	97 0 4	..	1 0 0	2 3 6	21 12 0	..	16 11 6	..	9 1
,,	Alnwick	,,	25 14 4	3 9 6	8 17 4	0 10 0	21 13 6	..	19 2 6	1 11 7	5 11
,,	Hexham	,,	17 8 6	0 19 0	4 4 6	..	2 7 6	..	12 1 4	2 10 1½	2 17
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	392 18 10¼	32 16 6	36 19 10	14 11 6	..	0 13 9	71 18 0	21 15 0	29 12
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol.	27 19 3	11 0 4	0 16 6	..	4 16 4	..	2 2 4	0 10 0	0 19
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	178 2 6	11 5 6	11 12 6	4 18 0	..	0 4 0	12 11 6	..	1 2
,,	,,	Town Gaol	73 8 11	2 5 2	..	1 19 10	..	..	22 6 3	1 10 4	5 5
,,	,,	Town House of Correction.	343 13 6	19 12 7	7 0 6	2 3 5½	..	..	58 11 9½	10 7 0	13 6
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction.	788 7 1	..	30 4 2	122 6 4½	..	..	119 9 7½	19 12 8½	9 2
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	671 15 5½	133 18 3	57 13 1	115 4 8	32 11 6	16 8 1	94 0 6	23 2 5	5 8
,,	,,	City Gaol & House of Correction.	131 3 2	15 10 5	2 9 6	5 9 4	1 1 0	..	44 1 4	7 3 7	2 18
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	27 12 4½	3 8 1	5 9 8	0 16 11	1 19 9	..	3 14 2	2 12 1	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	216 10 4	32 2 11	16 0 1½	1 12 5	..	..	45 16 8	10 0 4½	7 7
Radnor	Presteign.	,,	48 16 1	12 10 0	3 2 0	..	..	..	26 15 0	1 19 0	0 16
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol.	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 3	0 0 4½	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	70 2 3	8 16 10	0 13 6	1 13 6	..	0 6 9	28 7 0	4 18 6	4 4
Salop	Shrewsbury	,,	636 4 11	121 8 0	33 0 1	23 17 0	..	5 6 2	156 5 6	9 2 0	10 3
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol.	7 16 8¾	1 14 6½	0 12 0	..	0 3 0	..	13 0 0	0 9 9	1 15
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	15 16 0	..	3 1 6	0 3 0	2 1 6	..	5 5 0	0 4 4	0 3
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	397 16 7	114 19 8½	75 11 6	25 13 10½	1 1 0	8 4 7	105 0 7¾	15 10 9	38 9
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	1101 19 8¾	249 13 1	163 15 3	92 13 4½	..	..	154 9 0	58 16 5	26 11
,,	Wilton	,,	671 16 6¾	136 7 2½	43 15 3	28 6 8	..	3 15 11	83 15 1	23 18 0	29 18
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	145 9 10	.. ..	12 19 6	..	..	..	24 17 0	20 9 0	10 10
,,	,,	Common Gaol	899 10 6	119 14 0	103 12 0	29 8 0	73 0 0	..	105 6 0	19 12 0	15 4
,,	Bath	City Gaol	258 2 4	10 0 0	13 0 0	2 5 0	..	1 5 0	46 5 2	..	54 9
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2661 14 11	262 6 9	46 8 2	116 11 6	..	11 13 0½	215 7 3	..	76 18
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	45 13 3	9 9 6	4 4 0	0 4 6	4 6 6	..	7 14 6	5 14 4	23 11
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmonds.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	773 5 3	60 14 5	53 4 5	3 15 4	..	32 3 0	101 1 4	17 9 0	14 8
,,	Ipswich	,,	612 0 9	210 18 0	12 19 6	39 12 2	..	..	65 18 6	21 12 0	53 4
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	263 15 9	38 10 9	1 7 6	..	..	..	20 11 2	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction.	52 5 1	.. ..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction.	165 8 10⅓	21 3 3¼	9 4 1½	1 7 3	10 0 0	..	18 8	4 4 0½	5 18

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

No. 24.

Year under the following Heads:—

tal Cost of ashing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 10	..	21 9 3	..	..	159 12 2	..	..	..	41 18 4	56 2 9	18 10 7	568 17 11
..	..	..	1 19 2	..	145 13 6	40 0 0	..	..	41 18 9	43 5 0	13 12 8	674 15 7
10 0	..	1 13 1	1 11 4	1 10 0	50 0 0	..	..	33 6 10	4 4 0	121 19 5	..	253 10 1½
..	..	1 11 0	..	34 18 6	823 5 0	..	..	..	163 5 6	917 16 1	115 4 10½	3362 17 8
..	..	..	..	..	63 0 0	..	322 17 0	..	13 6 0	..	..	399 3 0
15 0	..	..	..	..	57 17 6	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	0 10 0	110 0 10
0 0	..	..	..	..	57 17 6	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	1 5 0	169 7 9
..	..	..	..	1 10 5	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 3 0	31 3 4
0 4	..	7 5 3½	15 6 11	40 3 0½	478 18 4	60 0 0	.. ..	43 0 0	31 15 2	67 8 1½	380 2 11¼	1600 1 5½
..	..	1 2 11	..	0 2 6	100 0 0	..	..	7 18 6	..	19 14 5	44 12 11	321 0 4
8 6	..	9 5 5	22 3 1	0 0 6*	54 0 0	..	..	7 3 0	..	12 19 0	12 6 6	208 16 5
12 0	..	0 10 3	1 5 7	2 10 10½	40 0 0	..	..	12 13 0	..	5 0 11½	10 16 10	117 17 5½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	30 13 6	..	26 3 7	805 18 6	25 0 0	..	..	25 8 9½	419 16 2¾	90 16 1½	2024 2 6½
3 4	..	..	13 10 0	..	114 5 6	..	..	4 13 6	33 19 0	29 15 3	2 7 0	248 17 11
14 6	..	5 16 4	..	2 4 9	497 2 0	50 0 0	..	3 0 0	132 16 6	35 16 0	28 10 0	987 16 1
..	..	7 4 10	..	1 11 6	220 0 0	..	..	..	86 7 0	48 8 5	15 1 7	485 9 3
..	..	1 6 11½	..	7 15 7½	408 10 0	..	..	1 1 0	..	151 10 2¾	30 19 3	1055 18 7¾
..	..	36 16 2	..	0 4 0	849 12 0	..	..	84 18 4	..	158 9 2	101 18 11½	2321 1 4
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	50 14 0	28 15 8½	21 12 4	841 9 6½	..	..	10 0 0	39 19 11	273 19 6	159 12 9½	2576 6 1½
18 0	..	14 17 0	12 9 4	2 18 10	176 15 0	30 0 0	..	..	40 16 6	69 14 1	..	560 5 3
..	1 3 0	..	..	1 16 4	40 0 0	..	105 9 3	7 0 6	4 10 6	9 9 3	2 3 1	217 4 11½
7 8	..	2 0 6	..	..	329 8 0	..	..	..	57 16 6	54 2 4½	42 11 5	817 17 3
..	..	2 14 0	2 15 0	1 5 0	132 15 6	..	..	..	22 5 0	5 13 3	27 13 4	288 19 2
2 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	0 17 10	..	12 1 11½
0 0	..	6 18 0	1 13 2	0 3 0	260 0 0	..	..	..	8 18 0	20 12 6	25 15 1	451 2 11
..	..	47 1 10	..	..	1001 10 10	..	..	8 7 0	60 17 0	203 16 5½	751 0 4	3068 0 1½
..	..	..	..	..	10 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 2 6
6 11	..	0 1 0	..	..	57 10 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	0 13 7	87 3 1¾
13 0	..	..	3 11 9	..	15 16 0	..	..	12 12 0	..	1 1 6	0 16 3	62 5 0
..	..	27 17 7½	7 10 9	15 11 3	726 0 0	..	..	31 3 0	353 6 0	122 9 9	198 4 1	2264 10 10
..	..	55 16 4½	..	14 0 3½	948 11 0	..	..	9 10 3	..	132 17 10	97 15 8	3106 10 1½
..	..	19 10 9	80 14 6¾	15 14 8½	682 8 0	..	..	119 6 0	8 15 10	218 16 6½	41 1 4	2208 1 2
..	..	..	..	3 10 0	259 17 0	..	..	..	..	133 12 4	10 5 3	621 9 11
..	..	52 15 0	..	9 0 9	1060 11 10	200 0 0	..	..	193 17 0	1481 13 10	469 8 9	4832 13 8
..	..	40 0 0	..	3 19 11½	257 14 0	..	1202 9 6	265 4 0	163 15 6	55 14 11	18 18 10½	2393 3 3
..	..	23 5 2	..	6 4 3	1428 8 0	..	..	45 5 0	408 6 9	153 2 3½	156 17 9¾	5612 9 10¼
10 0	..	1 12 0	4 17 6	2 2 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	6 6 0	7 9 11	2 7 2	199 2 8
..	..	34 5 9	30 9 7	15 16 9	1164 11 6	..	..	38 11 6	178 5 6	137 3 2	54 16 4	2710 1 4
..	..	41 7 4	..	10 8 0	765 8 0	165 0 0	..	24 1 4	236 17 11	227 16 1	155 17 11	2643 1 8
..	..	3 17 3	13 6 7	8 12 0	180 10 0	..	..	..	..	8 6 10	20 1 6	558 19 4
..	..	..	3 3 5	2 5 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	14 12 5	12 7 10	108 13 9
6 0	..	4 2 6	..	..	298 12 0	..	..	4 11 0	17 14 6	30 17 11	4 3 11	596 1 7½

* Quit Rent.

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Co of Candles Oil, and Ga
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Suffolk . .	Woodbridge .	County House of Corrrection.	88 3 9	57 9 8½	2 16 3	10 5 5½	20 0 0	..	18 16 0	..	2 10
,,	Orford . .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	3 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	..	..
Surrey . .	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol . .	1023 5 8	108 9 10	45 0 0	23 4 7½	..	..	174 2 0	54 0 0	64 1
,,	Brixton . .	County House of Correction.	1790 16 0	170 17 5	38 11 0	4 8 4	30 0 0	1 4 10	209 2 10	24 5 6	34 18
,,	Guildford .	,,	826 4 8	44 7 9½	1 4 0	9 0 10½	20 0 0	7 8 11½	103 14 6	21 18 0	49 18 1
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,,	169 19 6	..	..	1 17 9	10 0 0	..	9 12 0	7 13 3	13 9
,,	Southwark .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	198 12 4	1 17 8	13 7 11	5 16 1	..	1 9 2	32 6 0	2 16 6	10 0
,,	Croydon . .	Town Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex . .	Horsham . .	County Gaol . .	124 4 2	..	2 2 0	0 3 1½	..	..	43 4 0	0 5 3½	0 3
,,	Lewes . .	County House of Correction.	951 13 8½	82 8 3¾	43 4 6¾	37 13 10¾	150 0 0	..	119 15 0	27 0 0	46 9
,,	Petworth . .	,,	333 7 1¾	77 9 10½	9 10 0	41 4 0¼	..	..	139 14 4½	8 4 5	18 3
,,	Battle . .	,,	20 16 10	..	2 13 10	0 3 6	8 2 0	..	7 4 0	1 10 0	..
,,	Chichester .	City Gaol . . .	55 2 7	4 12 6	6 2 1	3 4 0	6 7 9	..	3 12 0	..	..
,,	Hastings . .	Town Gaol . .	34 10 0½	0 9 0	5 18 0	..	10 10 0	..	10 9 3	1 7 0	0 11
,,	Winchelsea .	,,	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	..	..	..	0 10 0	0 0 7	0 1
,,	Rye . . .	,,	31 0 0	..	3 10 0	0 9 9	4 0 0	0 2 0	3 18 0	0 5 0	..
Warwick . .	Warwick . .	County Gaol . .	920 7 7	121 10 8	65 7 4	20 12 10	..	2 10 6	149 3 9	52 5 2	28 14
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	1776 17 2	232 0 10	43 19 4	45 7 1	..	..	145 6 1	54 15 0	25 10
,,	Coventry . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	348 1 11	36 4 9	16 10 10	10 4 10	..	..	53 17 2	10 7 8	23 18 1
Westmorland	Appleby . .	County Gaol . .	117 11 5	4 10 3	2 8 11	3 14 2½	..	..	42 19 7½	1 6 0	2 9 1
,,	Kendal . .	County House of Correction.	98 8 8	6 6 11	2 3 4	5 8 6	3 17 4½	..	19 9 4	2 16 6	7 10
Wilts . . .	Fisherton Anger(Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction.	231 10 9½	36 12 2	8 18 6	17 1 9	..	0 13 8	30 10 6	3 12 4	9 15
,,	Devizes . .	County House of Correction.	1249 14 9	417 15 2	26 1 1	141 7 7	..	..	115 16 4	29 10 0	..
,,	Marlborough .	County Bridewell.	154 8 2	27 17 5	3 0 0	13 10 8	..	..	7 4 2	2 16 0	0 7
Worcester .	Worcester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1249 9 0	168 17 6	73 6 4	28 7 7	15 9 0	47 13 0	158 8 4	79 19 8	33 1
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	173 12 2	33 12 3½	3 0 0	2 13 10½	..	..	34 6 0	10 18 0	8 6
York . . .	York . . .	County Gaol . .	704 17 6	111 2 9	30 15 11	17 7 6	..	..	224 7 7	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction.	221 2 10	44 7 8	11 13 6	5 12 9	..	..	20 12 11	..	20 9
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction.	411 5 5½	24 2 4½	1 0 0	24 2 0	68 18 0	..	76 11 10½	8 2 0	17 1
,,	Beverley . .	,,	413 0 3	54 0 5	4 19 6	6 18 8½	..	..	133 16 3	6 18 11½	22 10
,,	Wakefield .	,,	3704 8 8¾	484 11 9	52 6 1	89 13 4¾	..	20 6 5	177 4 1	109 14 6	81 11 1
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	761 8 6	162 11 9	43 17 6	..	..	2 5 6	91 14 6	10 0 0	10 7
,,	Scarborough .	Borough Gaol. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon. . .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	46 12 2	0 4 4	7 12 6	..	..	..	7 11 4	..	1 13
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond .	Borough Gaol .	18 1 6	1 17 8	4 9 5	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster .	Town Gaol . .	29 11 6	..	1 13 0	..	..	..	14 0 0	1 0 0	40 0
,,	Beverley . .	,,	22 4 2½	..	2 16 4	..	..	..	10 19 9	0 7 0	0 6
,,	Halifax . .	Debtors' Gaol. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell . .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall .	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	89.391 2 11½	14.017 16 6½	4.107 14 6½	3.664 7 9½	1.892 0 11½	665 5 6½	13.441 17 2½	2.549 17 5	4.377 14

RETURNS 1839—*continued*.

No. 24.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
11 10 0	..	7 10 0	..	2 1 4	174 0 0	..	..	15 11 8	..	86 9 10	21 14 11	518 18
0 2 6	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 12
..	..	93 8 5	65 2 1	20* 0 0	1545 18 0	..	..	88 2 3	98 7 4	1096 15 11	106 16 8½	4606 14
..	..	23 8 10	19 10 2	4 15 3	1940 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	298 7 11	4590 13
..	..	7 3 7	..	9 7 9	915 18 9½	..	..	14 10 0	..	64 10 3	64 17 1½	2160 5
..	..	10 9 0	..	2 17 8	331 12 0	..	..	..	..	77 0 11	69 5 4½	703 16
0 15 6	..	11 12 3	..	70 1 5	515 0 0	..	..	35 4 0	..	46 8 0	22 13 6	968 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 6 6	..	2 2 1	1 2 9	5 3 9	390 16 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	3 6 9	44 1 4	717 1
..	..	74 8 10½	..	3 18 6	938 18 0½	146 17 0	..	5 2 0	132 10 2½	340 3 3½	107 11 2¾	3207 13
0 17 5¾	..	19 4 0	1 14 0	6 6 0	727 4 0	..	..	59 14 8	20 15 11	111 13 7	26 7 5	1601 10
..	..	0 11 2	..	1 12 0	86 6 0	..	..	..	..	11 13 1	3 10 9	144 3
..	..	6 12 0	..	..	20 0 0	..	55 2 6	..	..	6 0 0	5 15 6	172 10
1 3 0	..	..	1 2 8	2 10 0	32 8 0	..	111 0 0	15 8 0	3 0 0	12 18 8	5 12 1	248 16
0 1 8	..	0 3 0	0 3 0	..	25 0 0	..	7 5 6	2 7 3	..	0 15 0	..	37 7
0 5 0	..	0 7 6	2 0 0	..	20 16 0	..	25 8 0	..	..	120 0 0	..	212 1
..	..	80 8 2	..	10 2 3	1117 10 0	100 0 0	..	..	361 17 0	347 12 10	200 13 5	3578 15
..	..	16 12 2	..	..	1041 0 0	..	..	..	..	114 6 4	197 6 6	3693 0
12 4 6	..	..	..	15 0 0	345 0 0	..	..	..	39 14 0	93 5 11	21 19 11	1026 10
..	..	2 10 11	..	..	203 0 0	..	..	3 12 0	17 18 3	22 5 5½	2 0 6	426 7
0 12 3	..	11 1 4	..	0 1 0	95 8 0	..	..	9 18 0	27 8 0	31 18 5½	29 7 7	351 15
34 14 0½	2 16 6	4 12 0	..	52 17 9	687 0 0	50 0 0	..	40 17 0	82 1 4	191 9 7½	68 8 9¼	1553 11
..	..	58 4 7	..	21 11 5	785 7 8	..	..	65 13 2	..	369 17 0	244 15 5	3525 14
15 4 9	..	5 1 8	..	7 16 3	164 19 0	7 10 0	..	23 10 6	..	64 13 6	28 19 5	526 18
3 17 2	..	48 7 0	10 13 9	17 7 2	1657 4 5	..	..	18 17 6	156 18 0	1727 0 6	153 18 0	5648 15
..	..	10 9 10	12 15 0	19 18 2½	476 1 0	..	..	..	63 0 0	95 12 10½	24 1 2½	968 6
..	..	30 18 6	..	11 12 6	2073 6 0	..	..	120 8 5	713 5 10	430 10 0	122 2 9	4590 15
0 11 6	..	6 11 2	17 15 0	18 6 3½	333 10 0	..	..	..	..	483 7 3	19 19 11	1204 0
..	..	4 10 11	..	6 6 6	690 3 1¾	..	..	..	35 0 0	35 13 6	20 11 9½	1423 8
..	..	16 13 11½	..	29 5 0	759 14 4	..	..	..	10 4 0	307 4 8	23 6 4	1788 13
..	..	97 7 9	..	68 14 11	2637 11 6	..	..	301 14 7½	..	2856 2 2	144 1 1½	10825 8
..	..	52 11 6	39 4 6	27 17 3	570 18 0	..	..	..	24 4 10	166 2 6	..	1963 3
..	..	..	..	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 0
..	..	..	..	2 7 6	81 12 0	..	..	1 11 0	1 11 0	18 13 3	6 12 0	176 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 11 0	..	..	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	..	3 8 7	50 0 9	1 7 3	101 16
2 2 0	..	0 15 0	..	..	130 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	219 1
0 4 6	2 13 0	..	..	..	54 15 0	..	..	..	..	1 17 0	0 4 6	96 7
..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1196 17 2½	169 19 6	3925 0 1¼	1429 7 5¼	2014 18 0½	113406 7 3¼	3007 9 3	3768 16 5¼	3385 14 7	994 2 18 5¼	42888 9 6¼	14229 9 0½	333476 4

* Water Rent.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 25. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	Receipts in the course: Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	,, ,,	7 4 1	1 0 0	..	..	..	5 5 0	..
,,	,,	New House of Correction	5 19 6	2 14 9	..	..	..	7 7 0	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 4 6	1 14 2½	2 0 0	2 8 0	687 3 3½	..	5 4 3¼
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	6 1 8	1 10 5	20 12 5	..	71 13 0¾	15 4 0	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	Borough Gaol: Before Trial	9 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		After Trial	5 18 0						
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 5 2	0 7 4	..	26 19 6	..	4 0 0	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	*5 1 10	..	28 2 9	..	255 18 1	96 4 9	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	9 2 0	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 9 3¼	1 10 5	29 3 9	..	..	1 11 6	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	14 17 0¼	0 5 0	..	12 1 0	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction: Not at Labour	6 2 0	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
		At Labour	8 14 0	..					
,,	Ely	House of Correction	6 4 6¼	0 1 6¾	..	..	..	28 2 0	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 3 4	1 3 9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	9 2 6	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 12 11	2 10 0	..	..	23 14 9	5 0 0	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	6 1 8	1 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 4	..	95 14 8	..	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	4 16 11½	1 17 6	31 13 8	2 3 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 11 0	0 13 0	..	..	..	48 5 3	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	4 15 5	0 11 0½	507 5 7	23 19 0	..	17 15 0	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 0	0 15 6	..	1 3 0	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	3 18 0	..	6 16 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helleston	,, ,,	4 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction: Not Employed	5 4 0	1 16 9	10 0 0	20 12 6	..	..	..
		Hard Labour	6 16 6	..					
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	6 9 7¼	0 19 4	6 9 1½	3 11 7	611 19 9¼	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	6 8 10½	..	..	..	8 13 0	5 15 0	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	5 1 10	..	3 14 0	110 14 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 19 8	3 17 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	6 8 8¾	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	7 12 2½	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 1½
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	6 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradneuch	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 2	2 16 0	36 13 10½	17 8 6	..	..	0 11 3
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	11 14 0	..	..	0 10 6	..	..	..
,,	Weymouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lyme Regis	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 15 3	1 2 5½	127 6 2	5 19 6	..	14 4 6	..
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	3 16 0¼	1 10 5	..	..	21 5 10	2 1 6	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	6 16 10½	1 18 0¼	112 1 6	..	111 10 10	0 15 6	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	7 4 5¾	1 6 0	..	..	69 10 0	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	10 12 11	..	..	..	..	34 16 10	..
,,	Halstead	County House of Correction	7 5 8	2 4 3	..	..	..	..	..

* Including the cost of clothing and bedding.

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

TABLE No. 26. of the Year under the following Heads:						TABLE No. 27. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 28.
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	247 16 0	..	247 16 0	10 0 0	257 16 0	..
..	..	54 5 0	..	..	59 10 0	776 17 3¾	59 10 0	717 7 3¾	4 0 1	721 7 4¾	0 1 11
..	..	..	..	..	7 7 0	910 1 4	7 7 0	902 14 4	31 9 5	934 3 9	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	..	24 11 6	721 7 0¾	2411 14 9½	721 7 0¾	1690 7 8¾	283 16 0½	1974 3 9¼	0 0 9¾
..	..	..	..	..	107 9 5¾	1029 18 1¾	107 9 5¾	922 8 8	130 14 1¼	1053 2 9¼	0 1 5¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	145 10 8½	..	145 10 8½	1 13 1	147 3 9½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	314 13 2	..	314 13 2	11 4 4	325 17 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	30 19 6	744 11 1	30 19 6	713 11 7	26 1 8	739 13 3	0 1 7½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	123 18 5	72 16 10	..	50 4 7	627 5 5	2566 0 9	627 5 5	1938 15 4	1191 14 2	3130 9 6	..
..	..	3 7 2	..	..	4 17 2	62 16 5½	4 17 2	57 19 3½	1 16 10	59 16 1½	..
..	..	..	..	83 17 4½	114 12 7½	1593 1 3½	114 12 7½	1478 8 8	261 2 0½	1739 10 8½	0 1 8
..	..	..	2 7 6	..	29 10 6¼	506 4 8	29 10 6¼	476 14 1¾	58 6 8	535 0 9¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	566 8 11	..	566 8 11	26 15 9	593 4 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	28 2 0	548 0 6	28 2 0	519 18 6	34 3 11	554 2 5	0 1 0¾
..	75 14 0	1 12 0	..	..	77 6 0	415 1 6	77 6 0	337 15 6	27 13 1½	365 8 7½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	14 15 0	54 15 0	..
..	45 0 0	5 19 6	..	..	79 14 3	721 16 2	79 14 3	642 1 11	136 8 8	778 10 7	0 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	98 3 9	..	98 3 9	..	98 3 9	..
..	..	..	..	..	95 14 8	501 12 3½	95 14 8	405 17 7½	10 0 0	415 17 7½	..
..	..	..	..	136 11 7	170 8 3	3509 4 2	170 8 3	3338 15 11	567 7 4	3906 3 3	0 1 8¾
..	..	..	..	..	48 5 3	809 1 1	48 5 3	760 15 10	60 9 5	821 5 3	..
..	103 14 0	19 14 0	..	..	672 7 7	3474 16 6	672 7 7	2802 8 11	1429 3 5	4231 12 4	0 0 7
4 5 1	..	2 15 6	..	97 15 0	105 18 7	2414 8 0	105 18 7	2308 9 5	366 4 4	2674 13 9	0 1 3¼
..	..	12 10 6	..	..	19 6 6	71 19 6½	19 6 6	52 13 0½	10 14 3	63 7 3½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16 16 3	..	16 16 3	0 0 4	16 16 7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14 15 0	..	14 15 0	0 8 6	15 3 6	..
87 0 0	..	2 2 0	..	..	119 14 6	1765 1 9	119 14 6	1645 7 3	49 12 8	1694 19 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	49 15 0	..	49 15 0	..	49 15 0	0 1 6¾
1 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	553 1 3	1 0 0	552 1 3	..	552 1 3	0 1 3½
..	..	..	..	..	622 0 5¾	2719 18 4¾	622 0 5¾	2097 17 11	1105 2 2	3203 0 1	0 0 10½
29 7 10	..	92 14 3	..	..	136 10 1	1938 3 5	136 10 1	1801 13 4	247 17 2	2049 10 6	0 1 2¾
..	..	..	..	..	114 8 6	2089 8 7½	114 8 6	1975 0 1½	224 16 0	2199 16 1½	0 0 11½
..	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	511 2 8	..	511 2 8	7 18 1	519 0 9	..
..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	327 4 0	1 0 0	326 4 0	10 0 0	336 4 0	0 4 0
..	..	27 4 6	..	..	27 4 6	114 7 11½	27 4 6	87 3 5½	..	87 3 5½	0 0 9
..	..	..	..	..	1 12 1½	119 8 9½	1 12 1½	117 16 8	8 1 8	125 18 4	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	31 8 8½	..	31 8 8½	..	31 8 8½	..
..	..	..	2 2 0	..	2 2 0	24 6 8	2 2 0	22 4 8	4 1 6	26 6 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	42 12 5½	..	42 12 5½	6 3 4	48 15 9½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2 7 6	..	2 7 6	..	2 7 6	..
..	..	..	103 2 4	2 4 0	159 19 11½	2699 19 0	159 19 11½	2539 19 0½	..	2539 19 0½	..
..	..	..	0 8 0	..	0 18 6	192 19 6	0 18 6	192 1 0	13 8 3	205 9 3	0 0 10¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	147 10 2	2989 8 7	147 10 2	2841 18 5	942 9 4	3784 7 9	0 1 4½
..	..	..	..	..	23 7 4	775 2 6	23 7 4	751 15 2	209 7 3	961 2 5	0 1 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	224 7 10	3992 9 1½	224 7 10	3768 1 3½	226 17 0	3994 18 3½	0 1 4
..	..	..	..	..	69 10 0	755 3 11	69 10 0	685 13 11	39 1 0	724 14 11	0 1 9½
..	..	..	..	..	34 16 10	308 11 8	34 16 10	273 14 10	34 3 7	307 18 5	0 1 11¼
..	..	..	..	10 18 0	10 18 0	498 7 7¼	10 18 0	487 9 7¼	51 13 0½	539 2 7¾	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 25. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	Receipts in the course: Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Essex	Newport	County House of Correction	6 5 7	0 15 6	..	..	..	..	..
,	Ilford	,, ,,	4 16 6	1 13 0	..	..	50 10 0	31 19 0	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	Town Gaol	10 12 11	..	..	0 8 6	..	..	..
,,	Saffron Walden	,, ,,	6 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	12 3 4	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 17 0	0 3 11½	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	6 14 4	0 12 0½	..	0 14 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	Swansea	County House of Correction	5 3 2	2 11 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	6 10 0	2 10 0	137 7 9	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 16 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	..	..	2 7 1	0 12 0	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	5 5 0	0 14 1	32 5 3½	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	6 16 10½	0 8 0	1 12 6	..	..	12 17 6	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	5 19 8	2 8 0	16 0 3	6 6 6	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9 10 8	0 1 2¼	..	0 9 0	..	..	..
,,	St. Briavel's Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	5 8 9½	0 1 8	..	1 19 0	227 17 5	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8 0 6¾	1 3 9½	486 7 10	10 16 6	461 12 0	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	5 10 0	0 4 1½	..	71 7 0	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 0	..	10 7 3	48 17 6	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol	7 18 8¾	0 13 3½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	7 18 8¾	0 13 3¾	5 12 9	..	..	13 0 0	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Odiham	County Bridewell	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 2 1	0 19 10	18 15 9	0 7 6	..	12 15 0	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	6 15 4½	2 6 3½	16 12 6	1 18 0	..	6 7 6	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction: Not Employed	4 7 6	..	5 15 0	..	..	114 11 8	..
		At Labour	8 0 5						
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berkhamstead	County Bridewell	4 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction: First Class	4 2 0						
		Second Class	5 6 2	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Third Class	8 6 10						
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 10 0½	1 13 4	356 9 10	56 1 6	407 17 5	..	0 11 0
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,,	5 4 2	1 4 1¼	16 19 1	70 1 6	54 13 0	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	7 16 0	0 5 2	..	3 4 0	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	6 16 10	0 1 4	7 10 0	1 0 0	12 0 0	3 4 0	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction: Hard Labour	6 18 0½						
		Not Hard Labour	6 11 7¾	0 1 0½	5 4 2	2 6 6	27 19 0	6 11 0	..
		Not Employed	5 5 0						
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	7 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	7 16 0	2 1 3	373 6 2¼	2 19 6	2 12 6	5 0 0	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	5 2 7¼	0 11 4	55 4 6	42 19 0	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,,	5 8 3	1 17 4	147 18 6½	8 3 0	3036 19 4	0 17 6	3 17 9
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	4 18 10¼	1 2 9¾	511 11 1	40 1 6	..	..	579 15 5
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	4 17 1	2 12 0	393 4 9¼	305 19 10	..	..	..
,,	Clitheroe	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol	6 1 4	0 1 3¾	..	..	..	7 2 3	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	7 4 11½	0 15 11½	130 18 1½	0 5 0	..	4 6 6	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 0	0 16 4	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	7 8 5	2 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	10 10 3	..	0 3 0	..	..	2 7 0	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	6 16 10½	0 15 2¾	15 15 6	1 7 6	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,,	7 12 1½	1 4 2½	0 17 3	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1839—*continued.*

TABLE No. 26. of the Year under the following Heads:						TABLE No. 27. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 28.
Amount received from Parishes for the support of legitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	253 3 8	..	253 3 8	..	253 3 8	0 3 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	82 9 0	939 14 5	82 9 0	857 5 5	..	857 5 5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	0 8 6	15 11 7	0 8 6	15 3 1	2 4 0	17 7 1	0 5 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	37 10 7½	..	37 10 7½	..	37 10 7½	0 1 9¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	165 8 11	..	165 8 11	..	165 8 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	402 4 6½	10 0 0	392 4 6½	68 14 10½	460 19 5	..
..	..	..	..	12 0 1	12 14 7	1280 2 1½	12 14 7	1267 7 6½	44 7 5¾	1311 15 0¼	0 1 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	621 8 11	..	621 8 11	40 9 7	661 18 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	41 17 9	179 5 6	3674 5 11	179 5 6	3495 0 5	1042 14 4	4537 14 9	0 0 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	872 5 9	..	872 5 9	29 1 2	901 6 11	0 1 2
..	..	..	..	..	2 19 1	707 6 11½	2 19 1	704 7 10½	50 11 5½	754 19 3¾	0 1 6¾
..	..	..	..	..	32 5 3½	608 16 7¼	32 5 3½	576 11 3¾	466 3 1	1042 14 4¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	14 10 0	382 6 7½	14 10 0	367 16 7½	..	367 16 7½	..
..	..	..	..	..	22 6 9	508 4 6½	22 6 9	485 17 9½	238 6 1½	724 3 11	..
..	..	..	..	..	0 9 0	142 17 3	0 9 0	142 8 3	6 13 11	149 2 2	0 1 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	229 16 5	1375 17 3	229 16 5	1146 0 10	64 16 0	1210 16 10	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	..	..	958 16 4	2670 0 0	958 16 4	1711 3 8	54 1 4	1765 5 0	0 0 7
..	..	..	..	..	71 7 0	524 11 3½	71 7 0	453 4 3½	29 6 4½	482 10 7¾	0 1 2½
..	..	..	..	..	59 4 9	936 3 9½	59 4 9	876 19 0½	..	876 19 0½	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	166 14 4½	..	166 14 4½	9 13 1¼	176 7 5¾	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	..	..	18 12 9	424 8 7	18 12 9	405 15 10	20 8 0	426 3 10	0 1 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	46 5 8½	..	46 5 8½	1 8 11½	47 14 8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	193 19 7	..	193 19 7	17 1 4	211 0 11	0 2 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	34 8 5	..	34 8 5	37 9 6	71 17 11	..
..	1 7 4	100 5 0	..	..	133 10 7	1784 4 11	133 10 7	1650 14 4	120 18 6	1771 12 10	0 1 3½
..	0 11 6	..	..	0 12 0	26 1 6	293 9 6	26 1 6	267 8 0	10 0 0	277 8 0	0 0 9¾
..	..	..	..	48 9 6	168 16 2	1669 5 11	168 16 2	1500 9 9	1819 14 2	3320 3 11	0 2 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	830 5 5	..	830 5 5	119 10 1	949 15 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	105 3 8	..	105 3 8	6 1 3	111 4 11	..
..	..	132 0 0	..	..	132 0 0	1006 5 8¾	132 0 0	874 5 8¾	94 9 10¾	968 15 7½	0 1 10
..	10 11 1	26 13 6	..	17 2 6	875 6 10	4831 0 7	875 6 10	3955 13 9	170 18 8	4126 12 5	0 0 7½
..	..	..	..	34 15 9	176 9 4	1381 19 11	176 9 4	1205 10 7	49 17 1	1255 7 8	0 1 0¼
..	..	..	..	0 11 6	3 15 6	332 6 10	3 15 6	328 11 4	13 0 8	341 12 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	51 16 0	..	51 16 0	..	51 16 0	..
..	..	..	100 16 0	60 9 0	184 19 0	647 17 0	184 19 0	462 18 0	6 4 0	469 2 0	0 0 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	71 4 5½	..	71 4 5½	..	71 4 5½	..
..	..	..	0 7 6	2 12 8	45 0 10	371 3 3¾	45 0 10	326 2 5¾	33 15 10½	359 18 4¼	0 1 7½
..	..	..	..	..	..	23 10 1	..	23 10 1	..	23 10 1	0 1 3¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	20 11 11	..	20 11 11	10 10 5	31 2 4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	36 2 0	..	36 2 0	19 19 6	56 1 6	0 2 8½
..	..	..	..	..	..	24 6 11	..	24 6 11	..	24 6 11	0 1 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	129 6 9	..	129 6 9	7 7 9	136 14 6	0 1 1¾
..	..	..	3 17 0	17 19 5	405 14 7¼	5513 11 9¾	405 14 7¼	5107 17 2½	460 1 5¾	5567 18 8¼	0 1 2¾
..	..	..	13 7 1	2 7 3	113 17 10	3145 19 0	113 17 10	3032 1 2	219 15 10	3251 17 0	0 0 10¾
..	..	..	..	253 11 7	3451 7 8½	5891 13 9½	3451 7 8½	2440 6 1	1390 8 1	3830 14 2	..
..	..	..	..	6 9 7½	1137 17 7½	8086 1 11	1137 17 7½	6948 4 3½	4277 17 8½	11226 2 0	0 0 9
..	..	..	..	111 6 0	780 10 7¼	8117 6 10½	780 10 7¼	7336 16 3¼	358 6 0	7695 2 3¼	0 0 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7 2 3	1336 2 11¾	7 2 3	1329 0 8¾	162 8 6¾	1491 9 3½	0 1 4½
..	..	..	..	..	135 9 7½	1305 13 7¾	135 9 7½	1170 4 0¼	200 2 2½	1370 6 2½	0 0 9
..	..	118 18 9	..	..	118 18 9	1222 11 4¾	118 18 9	1103 12 7¾	119 11 1	1223 3 8¾	0 1 0½
..	49 10 7	..	..	136 0 11	185 11 6	1578 16 7¼	185 11 6	1393 5 1½	290 6 1¾	1683 11 3	0 3 6¼
..	..	47 15 6	..	..	50 5 6	509 7 4	50 5 6	459 1 10	38 0 4	497 2 2	..
..	..	..	..	..	17 3 0	1057 11 3	17 3 0	1040 8 3	55 8 5½	1095 16 8½	0 1 2
..	..	..	..	..	0 17 3	904 2 3½	0 17 3	903 5 0½	..	903 5 0½	0 1 3

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 25. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	Receipts in the course: Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln	Kirton	County House of Correction	7 16 0	0 3 0	10 9 10	0 14 6	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	,,	8 0 2½	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,,	7 13 10	0 3 1½	33 11 5½	..	101 9 9	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	0 4 9½	..	0 10 0	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,,	9 2 6	0 1 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 9 0	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 16 0	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	8 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	5 6 2	0 0 7½	..	6 8 0	2 8 0	..	..
,,	Cold Bath Fields	County House of Correction	6 2 7½	1 3 1½	366 18 2	92 13 0	61 18 0	..	25 13 0
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	6 7 10	0 2 3½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	7 9 0	2 11 10	..	0 14 6	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Prison	4 4 3¼	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	7 8 3	1 18 11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 15 4	0 1 2½	172 14 6	19 4 6	..	..	13 14 1
,,	Millbank	General Penitentiary	7 3 9¾	3 3 8¼	1472 7 2	1091 18 3	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 5 8	2 4 6	0 17 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	6 7 0	1 8 2	..	1 3 0	..	19 2 6	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 2 0	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	7 11 9	1 4 6	36 4 9	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	5 2 9½	1 2 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	7 3 4¾	2 6 0	100 3 4	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	8 1 3	..	..	1 2 6	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	7 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	7 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 6 2½	1 1 5	412 3 10½	87 2 0	322 17 0	160 7 10	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	27 3 9	..
,,	Peterborough	City Gaol	7 8 6	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	House of Correction	7 8 6	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Oundle	County Bridewell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 9 3	0 5 4	211 5 4½	0 12 0	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	6 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	6 1 8	0 4 10½	..	0 11 6	..	4 2 6	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	6 1 8	1 2 8	..	..	..	29 5 6	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	5 9 2½	0 19 1½	122 11 9	80 4 0	..	..	20 2
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	4 11 3	0 10 0	14 12 2	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	6 7 10	0 3 6	46 0 0	1 7 6	..	65 0 0	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol	6 9 2	0 6 5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town House of Correction	7 12 1	0 11 2	..	6 3 0	..	3 0 0	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	6 16 6	..	34 17 4	13 9 0	110 8 3	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Trent Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 12 8	1 12 1	9 5 0	1 0 6	73 8 6	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	43 2
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	7 11 2	0 11 6	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 19 8¼	1 10 5	..	..	180 13 9¼	4 17 6	..
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	8 6 10	0 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	7 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction: Males	10 8 0	3 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	9 6 4	..					
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 9 3¼	1 1 0	26 12 0	0 16 6	182 17 1	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Ilchester	County Gaol	6 5 8	1 10 0	..	..	145 10 6	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	6 14 0	1 10 0	152 9 7¼	..	1095 7 10	10 14 6	..

RETURNS, 1839—*continued*.

TABLE No. 26. the Year under the following Heads:									TABLE No. 27. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 28.
Amount received from Parishes for the support of legitimate children.		Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.		Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.		Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.		Other Receipts.	Total.		Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.		Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.		Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions		Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Yea		Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.		Cost of each Prisoner per Day.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
..		..		..		..		1 9 6	12 13 10		790 17 1		12 13 10		778 3 3		53 4 5½		831 7 8½		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		766 9 5½		..		766 9 5½		53 3 8		819 13 1½		..	
..		31 10 0		..		..		..	166 11 2½		897 12 5		166 11 2½		731 1 2½		84 4 10		815 6 0½		0 2 3½	
..		..		42 13 6		..		..	43 3 6		585 19 4		43 3 6		542 15 10		182 16 0		725 11 10		0 1 5½	
..		..		..		..		..	..		134 4 4		..		134 4 4		1 7 6		135 11 10		..	
..		3 9 4		..		..		..	6 18 4		263 12 10½		6 18 4		256 14 6½		40 15 0		297 9 6½		0 1 8¾	
..		..		..		..		..	..		17 7 0		..		17 7 0		..		17 7 0		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		192 5 9		..		192 5 9		2 10 0		194 15 9		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		18 12 0		..		18 12 0		1 8 0		20 0 0		..	
..		..		..		..		..	4 4 9		13 0 9		3741 13 1		13 0 9		3728 12 4		424 15 8		4153 8 0		0 1 7	
..		..		..		..		..	12 11 8		559 13 10½		16063 14 10		559 13 10½		15504 0 11½		1538 5 11		17042 6 10½		0 0 10½	
..		..		..		..		..	1635 13 9		1635 13 9		7841 13 4		1635 13 9		6205 19 7		563 9 6		6769 9 1		0 1 10	
..		..		..		..		..	..		0 14 6		4858 2 10		0 14 6		4857 8 4		962 15 10		5820 4 2		0 1 10	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		4384 15 1		..		4384 15 1		721 1 4		5105 16 5		0 1 0	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		2261 9 1		..		2261 9 1		..		2261 9 1		..	
..		..		..		..		..	4 5 4		209 18 5		7052 7 3		209 18 5		6842 8 10		321 10 5		7163 19 3		0 0 11	
..		..		..		..		..	38 14 8		2603 0 1		14131 1 1		2603 0 1		11528 1 0		1866 0 0		13394 1 0		0 1 1	
..		6 7 6		..		..		..	..		7 4 6		1338 16 6		7 4 6		1331 12 0		78 13 3		1410 5 3		0 1 1¼	
..		..		..		..		..	20 5 6		816 9 0¾		20 5 6		796 3 6½		6 8 3½		802 11 10		0 0 11¾	
..		..		..		..		..	..		736 1 9½		..		736 1 9½		11 17 1		747 18 10½		0 1 3¾	
..		..		..		..		..	36 4 9		2730 10 3		36 4 9		2714 5 6		394 0 8		3108 6 2		0 1 10¼	
..		..		..		..		..	..		1403 11 2		..		1403 11 2		223 18 8		1627 9 10		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		1284 0 10		..		1234 0 10		268 17 3		1552 18 1		..	
..		..		..		..		..	100 3 4		1526 15 3½		100 3 4		1426 11 11½		71 13 10½		1498 5 10		0 1 4	
..		..		..		..		..	..		479 14 0½		..		479 14 0½		13 13 0		493 7 0½		..	
..		..		..		..		..	1 2 6		512 15 2		1 2 6		511 12 8		56 2 9		567 15 5		0 1 5¾	
..		..		..		..		..	..		631 10 7		..		631 10 7		43 5 0		674 15 7		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		131 10 8¾		..		131 10 8¾		121 19 5		253 10 1¾		0 0 5½	
..		..		..		..		..	149 5 2		1131 15 10½		2445 1 7		1131 15 10½		1313 5 8½		917 16 1		2231 1 9½		0 0 10¾	
..		..		..		..		..	27 12 0		54 15 9		399 3 0		54 15 9		344 7 3		..		344 7 3		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		107 10 10		..		107 10 10		2 10 0		110 0 10		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		164 7 9		..		164 7 9		5 0 0		169 7 9		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		31 3 4		..		31 3 4		..		31 3 4		..	
..		..		16 8 5		..		..	..		223 5 9½		1532 13 4		228 5 9½		1304 7 6½		67 8 1½		1371 15 8		0 1 10¾	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		301 5 11		..		301 5 11		19 14 5		321 0 4		..	
..		..		..		..		..	4 14 0		195 17 5		4 14 0		191 3 5		12 19 0		204 2 5		0 2 7¾	
..		..		..		..		..	29 5 6		112 16 6		29 5 6		83 11 0		5 0 11½		88 11 11½		0 1 6¼	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
..		..		..		..		..	2 10 7½		225 9 1¼		1604 6 3¾		225 9 1¼		1378 17 2½		419 16 2¾		1798 13 5¼		0 1 0½	
..		..		33 19 0		..		..	..		48 11 2		219 2 8		48 11 2		170 11 6		29 15 3		200 6 9		0 1 9½	
..		..		..		..		..	..		112 7 6		952 0 1		112 7 6		839 12 7		35 16 0		875 8 7		0 1 5½	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		437 0 10		..		437 0 10		48 8 5		485 9 3		0 2 1¾	
..		..		..		4 11 0		0 8 6	14 2 6		904 8 5		14 2 6		890 5 11		151 10 2¾		1041 16 1¾		0 1 1	
..		..		..		..		..	158 14 7		2162 12 2		158 14 7		2003 17 7		158 9 2		2162 6 9		0 1 0¾	
..		..		..		..		..	..		20 0 0		..		20 0 0		..		20 0 0		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
..		..		..		..		..	31 1 6		114 15 6		2302 6 7½		114 15 6		2187 11 1½		273 19 6		2461 10 7½		0 1 1	
..		..		..		..		..	36 7 0		79 9 4		490 11 2		79 9 4		411 1 10		69 14 1		480 15 11		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		..		207 15 8½		..		207 15 8½		9 9 3		217 4 11½		0* 1 3	
..		..		57 16 6		..		..	243 7 9¼		763 14 10½		243 7 9¼		520 7 1¼		54 2 4½		574 9 5¾		0 1 1¾	
..		..		22 5 0		..		..	28 11 0		283 5 11		28 11 0		254 14 11		5 13 3		260 8 2		0 2 1	
..		..		..		..		..	..		11 4 1½		..		11 4 1½		0 17 10		12 1 11½		0 6 10¾	
..		..		8 18 0		..		..	0 14 0		9 12 0		430 10 5		9 12 0		420 18 5		20 12 6		441 10 11		0 2 9½	
..		..		60 17 0		7 5 9		12 8 8	290 17 0		2864 3 8		290 17 0		2573 6 8		203 16 5½		2777 3 1½		0 1 1¾	
..		..		..		..		..	..		10 2 6		..		10 2 6		..		10 2 6		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		85 3 1¾		..		85 3 1¾		2 0 0		87 3 1¾		..	
..		..		..		..		..	..		61 3 6		..		61 3 6		1 1 6		62 5 0		0 1 11	
..		..		..		1 2 0		..	..		146 12 6		2142 1 1		146 12 6		1995 8 7		122 9 9		2117 18 4		0 0 11	
..		..		..		9 1 6		..	..		1267 13 5¾		2973 12 3¼		1267 13 5¾		1705 18 9½		132 17 10		1838 16 7½		0 0 11	

* The cost per day to the borough of Banbury of prisoners sent to Oxford Gaol, under contract, is 1*s*. 6*d*. each.

TABLE No. 25.

Cost per Annum under the following Heads:

Receipts in the course of t

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet per Head per Annum	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate,	Amoun received the Supp of Vagran
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Somerset	Wilton	County House of Correction	5 12 8	0 10 0	55 19 6½	..	108 5 10	8 12 6	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	1 9 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	7 12 0¼	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 14 0	1 8 1¾	582 19 9½	..	..	2 8 0	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 12 2	1 19 3	0 10 9	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmond's	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 16 10½	0 15 2	128 9 10	1 15 0	..	100 0 4	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	8 4 8	4 7 2	..	12 12 0	..	8 4 6	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	8 2 4	1 3 8½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough House of Correction.	9 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction:							
		At Labour	8 13 11½	0 3 7	..	..	..	6 16 6	..
		Not Employed	7 10 6½	..					
,,	Woodbridge	County House of Correction	5 5 0	3 15 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	..
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	7 12 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol:	5 19 2	..					
		Criminals' Bedding	..	1 5 10					
		Debtors' Bedding	..	0 15 2	11 9 0	9 8 0	..	18 10 0	..
		Male Clothing	..	0 9 3					
		Female Clothing	..	0 11 10½					
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction:							
		Males	7 3 0	..	288 3 0	0 6 0	..	1 8 11	..
		Females	5 11 7	..					
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction:							
		Convicted Males	8 1 5	0 8 9					
		Convicted Females	6 3 6	..	114 17 5½	3 2 6	40 3 5	6 2 0	0 5
		Untried Males	7 7 4	..					
		Untried Females	5 9 5	..					
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	County House of Correction	7 12 1	..	25 19 7	1 0 6	..	4 11 6	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	4 5 6	0 0 0½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Horsham	County Gaol	1 10 3½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lewes	County House of Correction	7 0 10	2 4 0	96 15 2¼	20 11 6	179 12 0	15 13 0	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	5 18 1	0 4 5	20 0 0	0 6 6	69 7 6	17 1 0	0 6
,,	Battle	,, ,,	7 11 8	0 0 4¾	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	8 7 3	..	..	0 17 6	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol:							
		At Labour	9 2 6	0 1 0½	..	..	..	1 0 0	..
		Not Employed	6 16 10¼	..					
,,	Winchelsea	Town Gaol	6 16 10½	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	6 16 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol:							
		Males	5 17 0	4 4 0	21 11 8	..	126 12 10	..	..
		Females	5 6 1	..					
,,	,,	County House of Correction	7 7 4	3 10 6	79 5 0	23 9 0	821 2 1	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	8 14 11¼	0 14 3¾	..	6 16 0	..	..	..
Westmorland	Appleby	County Gaol	8 13 4	1 17 6	..	..	..	2 10 0	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	7 2 0	0 12 0	18 1 11	2 1 6	..	1 10 0	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 19 6¼	0 12 3	..	..	..	4 0 6	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	7 12 4¾	2 10 11¼	7 11 5	..	96 14 8	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	5 17 10	..	..	..	51 11 0	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 12 2	1 7 0	53 12 7	..	..	21 1 0	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 5 2	1 18 6½	..	..	..	2 5 0	..
York	York	County Gaol	5 4 0	0 4 5¾	..	5 18 0	134 13 3	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	9 15 0	0 0 10¼	..	1 6 0	..	19 13 0	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	7 18 2¼	0 9 7½	32 17 8½	1 1 6	30 5 8	0 2 6	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	7 9 1	1 1 3	212 3 1	9 12 0	..	10 5 0	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	7 9 6¾	1 1 8	356 14 9½	91 13 6	2599 18 2½	39 16 4	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	7 3 0	1 14 0	291 10 5	18 9 6	..	17 1 1	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	13 13 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	0 6 8¼	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	0 10 6	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	25 8 6	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rothwell	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	9388 18 7½	2516 18 2	12678 14 5½	1,184 2 0	693

RNS, 1839—*continued.*

LE No. 26. under the following Heads:						TABLE No. 27. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 28.
unt red n nes e t of nate en.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	Cost of each Prisoner per Day.
d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	..	..	..	..	172 17 10½	1989 4 7½	172 17 10½	1816 6 9	218 16 6½	2035 3 3½	0 1 0
	..	..	..	..	1 9 6	487 17 7	1 9 6	486 8 1	133 12 4	620 0 5	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3350 19 10	..	3350 19 10	1481 13 10	4832 13 8	..
	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 18 0	2337 8 4	0 18 0	2336 10 4	55 14 11	2392 5 3	..
	52 17 7	..	..	318 15 4	957 0 8½	5459 7 6¾	957 0 8½	4502 6 10¼	153 2 3½	4655 9 1¾	..
	..	..	..	..	0 10 9	191 12 9	0 10 9	191 2 0	7 9 11	198 11 11	0 1 0
	11 0 4	311 14 0	..	..	552 19 6	2572 18 2	552 19 6	2019 18 8	137 3 2	2157 1 10	0 1 0½
	..	..	..	..	20 16 6	2415 5 7	20 16 6	2394 9 1	227 16 1	2622 5 2	0 1 8
	..	..	..	..	..	550 12 6	..	550 12 6	8 6 10	558 19 4	..
	..	..	..	..	..	94 1 4	..	94 1 4	14 12 5	108 13 9	..
	..	17 14 6	..	..	24 11 0	565 3 8¼	24 11 0	540 12 8¼	30 17 11	571 10 7¼	0 1 9¾
	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	432 9 1	3 0 0	429 9 1	86 9 10	515 18 11	0 3 4½
	..	..	..	..	..	5 12 6	..	5 12 6	..	5 12 6	0 0 7¼
	..	98 7 4	10 18 6	..	148 12 10	3509 18 4	148 12 10	3361 5 6	1096 15 11	4458 1 5	..
	..	..	..	10 0 0	299 17 11	4590 13 1	299 17 11	4290 15 2	..	4290 15 2	0 0 10
	..	..	12 18 0	24 18 6	202 6 10½	2095 14 11	202 6 10½	1893 8 0½	64 10 3	1957 18 3½	0 1 0½
	..	..	5 0 6	..	36 12 1	626 16 0½	36 12 1	590 3 11½	77 0 11	667 4 10½	0 1 7¾
	..	..	..	..	..	921 12 10	..	921 12 10	46 8 0	968 0 10	0 1 2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	713 14 9	..	713 14 9	3 6 9	717 1 6	0 2 1
	..	132 10 2½	17 19 7½	0 18 6	464 0 0¼	2867 10 6	464 0 0¼	2403 10 5½	340 3 3½	2743 13 9¼	0 1 0¼
	..	..	37 7 0	1 6 0	145 14 9½	1489 16 7¾	145 14 9½	1344 1 10¼	111 13 7	1455 15 5¼	0 1 6
	..	..	..	..	..	132 10 1	..	132 10 1	11 13 1	144 3 2	0 2 8¾
	..	..	..	..	0 17 6	166 10 11	0 17 6	165 13 5	6 0 0	171 13 5	..
	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	235 18 0½	1 0 0	234 18 0½	12 18 8	247 16 8½	0 1 6¾
	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	36 12 4	0 8 0	36 4 4	0 15 0	36 19 4	..
	..	..	..	6 12 0	6 12 0	92 1 3	6 12 0	85 9 3	120 0 0	205 9 3	..
	34 4 7	508 15 0	..	72 7 11	763 12 0	3231 2 11	763 12 0	2467 10 11	347 12 10	2815 3 9	0 1 2¼
	..	..	7 12 0	141 0 0	1072 8 1	3578 14 3	1072 8 1	2506 6 2	114 6 4	2620 12 6	0 0 7
	13 19 10	39 14 0	..	..	60 9 10	933 4 5	60 9 10	872 14 7	93 5 11	966 0 6	0 1 3½
	..	..	..	6 14 3½	9 4 3½	404 2 0½	9 4 3½	394 17 9	22 5 5½	417 3 2½	0 2 3½
	..	..	4 11 0	0 7 0	26 11 5	319 17 5½	26 11 5	293 6 0½	31 18 5½	325 4 6	0 1 3½
	12 4 11	..	..	..	16 5 5	1362 2 2¼	16 5 5	1345 16 9¼	191 9 7½	1537 6 4¾	0 1 2¾
	..	..	..	49 4 1	153 10 2	3155 17 2	153 10 2	3002 7 0	369 17 0	3372 4 0	0 1 0½
	..	..	..	..	51 11 0	462 5 0	51 11 0	410 14 0	64 13 6	475 7 6	0 1 0
	..	..	..	50 0 0	124 13 7	3921 14 8	124 13 7	3797 1 1	1727 0 6	5524 1 7	0 1 7¼
	..	63 0 0	..	..	65 5 0	872 13 11	65 5 0	807 8 11	95 12 10½	903 1 9½	0 1 10
	65 13 11	..	..	..	206 5 2	4160 5 3	206 5 2	3954 0 1	430 10 0	4384 10 1	0 1 5½
	..	..	..	..	20 19 0	720 13 2½	20 19 0	699 14 2½	483 7 3	1183 1 5½	..
	..	..	..	..	64 7 4½	1387 15 0½	64 7 4½	1323 7 8¼	35 13 6	1359 1 2¼	0 1 5
	..	..	..	0 2 0	232 2 1	1481 8 5½	232 2 1	1249 6 4½	307 4 8	1556 11 0½	0 1 6½
	..	..	..	165 6 8	3253 9 6	7969 6 9½	3253 9 6	4715 17 3½	2856 2 2	7571 19 5½	0 0 0
	..	..	..	..	327 1 0	1797 0 10	327 1 0	1469 19 10	166 2 6	1636 2 4	0 1 1
	..	..	..	..	..	55 0 0	..	55 0 0	..	55 0 0	..
	..	..	..	..	..	157 7 4	..	157 7 4	18 13 3	176 0 7	0 2 2¾
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	51 15 5	..	51 15 5	50 0 9	101 16 2	..
	..	..	..	..	0 10 6	219 1 6	0 10 6	218 11 0	..	218 11 0	..
	..	..	..	..	26 10 6	94 10 9½	26 10 6	68 0 3½	1 17 0	69 17 3½	..
	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	538 19 10	2222 6 8½	482 2 0½	3958 5 0	33663 14 7	290587 15 0½	33663 14 7	256924 0 5½	42888 9 6¾	299812 10 0	..

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING

SUMMARY of TABLES Nos. 1 and 2.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners committed for Trial or Tried

—	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total.		Convicted.		Acquitt. at the Ba.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	1702	432	14,480	3446	2496	781	1500	350	20,178	5009	12,561	2833	3163	8
Total Juvenile	203	59	2,085	401	497	81	85	29	2,870	570	1,960	359	332	
Total Adult and Juvenile	1905	491	16,565	3847	2993	862	1585	379	23,048	5579	14,521	3192	3495	
Grand Total of both Sexes	2396		20,412		3855		1964		28,627		17,713		4416	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Total Number of Prison

—	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Total Adult	1665	1081	2293	5	456	32	217	
Total Juvenile	3	2	164	..	3	..	..	
Total Adult and Juvenile	1668	1083	2457	5	459	32	217	
Grand Total of both Sexes	2751		2462		491		228	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Total Number of Debtors in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

—	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Total Adult	593	34	8012	682	128	29	154	4	8887
Total Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	593	34	8012	682	128	29	154	4	8887
Grand Total of both Sexes	627		8694		157		158		963

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in England and Wales, at the Date of the Returns.

—	Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Criminal Lunatics.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	1691	448	3730	952	3681	885	158	53	9260	2338	1481	87	10,741	2425	15	9
Total Juvenile	202	35	341	90	546	83	36	3	1125	211	..	..	1,125	211	..	1
Total Adult and Juvenile	1893	483	4071	1042	4227	968	194	56	10,385	2549	1481	87	11,866	2636	15	10
Grand Total of both Sexes	2376		5113		5195		250		12,934		1568		14,502		25	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Number of Recommittals in England and in the course of the Year.

—	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Total Adult	8624	2752	3239	1369	1540	831	2450	2364	15,
Total Juvenile	1613	241	663	118	289	42	636	123	3,
Total Adult and Juvenile	10,237	2993	3902	1487	1829	873	3086	2487	19,
Grand Total of both Sexes	13,230		5389		2702		5573		

LES, 1839.

es and Sessions, or Bailed, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, and the result of the proceedings.

Bills ind.		Not Prosecuted.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Transferred to the Custody of other Keepers for Trial.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total.	
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
319		680	277	6	5	11	4	67	12	974	298	185	34	1534	391	20,178	5009
34		17	8	1	..	..	..	20	4	196	37	..	1	199	42	2,870	570
353		697	285	7	5	11	4	87	16	1170	335	185	35	1733	433	23,048	5579
95		982		12		15		103		1505		220		2166		28,627	

Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

r the nt Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total.	
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6274		1731	487	1595	402	982	716	6004	1055	2598	674	2451	571	8357	2765	38,179	12,992
526		406	58	697	85	77	42	250	43	87	12	1300	126	1477	291	6,184	1,183
6800		2137	545	2292	487	1059	758	6254	1098	2685	686	3751	697	9834	3056	44,363	14,175
267		2682		2779		1817		7352		3371		4448		12,890		58,538	

UMMARY of TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

ustody the ncement of Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Criminal Lunatics.		Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.	
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2208	53,658	16,499	6756	2154	6060	2764	74,931	23,625	1941	116	8887	749	85,759	24,490	54	19	41	1
	237	8,194	1,573	1144	233	1449	296	11,917	2,339	..	..	..	..	11,917	2,339	..	..	..	..
	2445	61,852	18,072	7900	2387	7509	3060	86,848	25,964	1941	116	8887	749	97,676	26,829	54	19	41	1
,632		79,924		10,287		10,569		112,812		2057		9636		124,505		73		42	

MARY of TABLE No. 8.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and les, in the course of the Year.

r s	12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	4767	1112	7010	1561	6078	1662
36	556	90	1761	359	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	556	90	1761	359	4767	1112	7010	1561	6078	1662
5	646		2120		5879		8571		7740	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 9.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,325	3438	13,864	5078	13,174	4463
698	139	1337	184	4149	860	..	..	..	..	..	..
698	139	1337	184	4149	860	10,325	3438	13,864	5078	13,174	4463
837		1521		5009		13,763		18,942		17,637	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 10.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	5669	1606	3318	1305	6619	1166	2224	254
Total Juvenile	1073	217	608	160	708	99	125	9
Total Adult and Juvenile	6742	1823	3926	1465	7327	1265	2349	263
Grand Total of both Sexes	8565		5391		8592		2612	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 11.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Total Adult	13,693	5933	6439	3495	14,566	3294	2053	
Total Juvenile	3,122	733	1318	279	1,556	151	90	
Total Adult and Juvenile	16,815	6666	7757	3774	16,122	3445	2143	
Grand Total of both Sexes	23,481		11,531		19,567		230	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 13.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners a Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Y
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Total Adult	820	231	478	147	1388	397	920	251	2608	683	2208	511	1076	196	150	30	16
Total Juvenile	263	49	174	28	332	70	172	39	362	67	190	46	49	8	12	1	2
Total Adult and Juvenile	1083	280	652	175	1720	467	1092	290	2970	750	2398	557	1125	204	170	31	18
Grand Total of both Sexes	1363		827		2187		1382		3720		2955		1329		201		

SUMMARY of TABLE No 15.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportatio in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Total Adult	1319	232	860	116	462	26	17	..	231	10	2889
Total Juvenile	294	35	93	11	12	4	..	..	5	1	404
Total Adult and Juvenile	1613	267	953	127	474	30	17	..	236	11	3293
Grand Total of both Sexes	1880		1080		504		17		247		3728

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 18.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Total Adult	1752	465
Total Juvenile	441	84
Total Adult and Juvenile	2193	549
Grand Total of both Sexes	2742	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 19.—Showing the Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of J to be whipped in England and Wales in the of the Year.

	Publicly.		Privately.
	M.	F.	M.
Total Adult	15	..	249
Total Juvenile	37	..	610
Total Adult and Juvenile	52	..	859
Grand Total of both Sexes	52		859

TABLES, 1839—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 12.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
324	1672	3951	1039	3928	934	2209	510	604	96	108	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
906	203	666	119	574	111	286	60	50	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
330	1875	4617	1158	4502	1045	2495	570	654	102	113	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
9205		5775		5547		3065		756		124		1		..		..	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 14.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions, in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
07	3526	7955	3416	12,420	4621	5175	723	5005	618	633	64	156	24	3	..	66	..
33	260	1502	386	2,175	391	687	81	770	64	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40	3786	9457	3802	14,595	5012	5862	804	5775	682	699	65	157	24	3	..	66	..
1,526		13,259		19,607		6666		6457		764		181		3		66	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 16.—Showing the Total Number of Cases of Sickness and Death in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
,607	7334	4504	1586	1151	365	176	46
,227	646	299	102	92	42	1	2
,834	7980	4803	1698	1243	407	177	48
37,814		6491		1650		225	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 17.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in England and Wales, have been Employed in the course of the Year.

Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38,193	13,413	12,428	3678	22,453	6103
6,905	1,274	1,079	357	3,783	697
45,098	14,687	13,507	4035	26,236	6800
59,785		17,542		33,036	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 20.—Showing the Total Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
127	14	67	..	7140	1376	6042	1527	26,300	8592	1513	722	41,189	12,231
6	4	48	..	1467	129	1909	253	5,861	581	317	46	9,608	1,013
133	18	115	..	8607	1505	7951	1780	32,161	9173	1830	768	50,797	13,244
151		115		10,112		9731		41,334		2598		64,041	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING

SUMMARY of

Showing the Total Expenditure of the Prisons in England and

	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
Total . .	89,391 2 11½	14,017 16 6½	4107 14 6¼	3664 7 9¾	1892 0 11½	665 5 6½	13,444 17 2½	2549 17 5	4377 14 8¼	1196 17 2¾	169 19

SUMMARY of

Showing the Total Receipts of the Prisons in England and

	Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total . .	9,388 18 7¼	2,516 18 2	12,678 14 5½	1,184 2 0	693 7 9½

SUMMARY of

Showing the Total Expenses of the Prisons

	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of the Prisons for the Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total . .	290,587 15 0¼	33,663 14 7

ABLES, 1839—*continued.*

ABLE No. 24.

ales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads :—

al Cost of tionery, inting, l Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rates and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
s. d.	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
5 0 1½	1429 7 5¼	2014 18 0¼	113,406 7 3¼	3007 9 3	3768 16 5½	3385 14 7	9942 18 5½	42,888 9 6¾	14,229 9 0½	333,476 4 7

ABLE No. 26.

ales in the course of the Year, under the following Heads.

mount received m Parishes for the port of Illegitimate Children.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
. .	538 19 10	2,222 6 8½	482 2 0½	3,958 5 0	33,663 14 7

ABLE No. 27.

England and Wales in the course of the Year.

nal Cost to the Counties, ities, or Boroughs, not uding Officers' Fees and pairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expenses of the Prisons for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.
£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
256,924 0 5¼	42,888 9 6¾	299,812 10 0

LONDON:
Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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II.

FIFTH REPORT of the Inspector of Prisons for the Northern and Eastern District.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord, *Strand-on-the-Green, July* 10, 1840.

II.

Northern and Eastern District.

The accompanying Reports upon the State of Prisons, in the northern and eastern district, do not present any material diversity from those of the last year, and therefore require but little of prefatory comment or observation. I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the prisons in this district are generally in an improved condition, and although their ameliorations, if judged by a single year, may be deemed of less consequence, yet when taken in the aggregate of the five years, during which they have come under my cognizance, their extent and importance will be at once admitted.

Consolidation of Gaol Acts recommended.

I recommend very respectfully to your Lordship's consideration, as a measure of great public utility and convenience, the consolidating the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to gaols into one or two statutes. In the case of borough prisons, which are affected by the Municipal Corporation Act, and its several amendments, and also by the more recent application to them of the provisions of the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, and the 5 Geo. IV. c. 85, the difficulty of applying these multifarious enactments has become almost insuperable.

Appointment of Sub-officers by Governors of Prisons.

I consider it proper to bring to your Lordship's notice, a practice which is gaining ground and which is not only contrary to law, but detrimental to the good government of prisons. I allude to the delegation of authority to governors and keepers, to select and appoint the sub-officers of prisons; a power vested solely in the magistrates in quarter sessions by section 25 of the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64. In several instances where this authority has been confided to the governor and exercised by him, I have found individuals engaged as turnkeys, more for their qualifications as gardeners, or grooms, or as being family connexions, than for those most requisite for the proper discharge of their public duties.

Decrease in Prisoners for Debt.

I have to remark the extraordinary decrease in the number of prisoners for debt, in every establishment visited by me, since the passing of the measure, to which this gratifying consequence must be attributed. It has been my duty in former reports to describe, from actual observation, the almost certain debasement resulting from confinement in a debtors' prison, and this considerable diminution in the amount of those annually exposed to such an atmosphere of idleness and contamination, cannot fail of being advantageous to public morality.

Debtors' Gaols belonging to Liberties, &c.

I have to recommend to your Lordship's attention the wretched condition of those debtors' gaols attached to ancient liberties and jurisdictions: the numbers in this district are as follows:

Cheshire.—Debtors' Gaol for the Hundred and Forests Courts of Macclesfield at Macclesfield. — 2nd Rep. p. 35.

Nottinghamshire.—Debtors' Gaol, for the Honour and additional Limits of Peverel, at Radford; with a jurisdiction extending over the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parts of Leicestershire and Yorkshire, — 3rd Rep. p. 38; 5th Rep. p. 21.

Yorkshire.—Debtors' Gaol, for the Liberty of Pontefract, at Rothwell, near Leeds. — 2nd Rep. p. 140; 4th Rep. p. 142.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Wakefield, at Halifax (a public house.) — 2nd Rep. p. 142.

Two Debtors' Gaols, at Knaresborough for the Forest, Forest Liberty, and Borough Liberty. — 2nd Rep. p. 147.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Ripon. — 2nd Rep. p. 151; 4th Rep. p. 140.

Debtors' Gaol at Richmond for the Liberty of Richmond and Richmondshire. — 2nd Rep. p. 157; 4th Rep. p. 118.

Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Ecclesall Bierlow, at Sheffield.* — 2nd Rep. p. 144; 4th Rep. p. 142.

Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Sheffield and the Liberty of Hallamshire.* — 2nd Rep. p. 146; 4th Rep. p. 143.

* These gaols were the receptacles for prisoners from the Baronial Courts, but by an Act passed in the 48th of Geo. III. they are also constituted prisons for debtors from courts of requests.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

These gaols, with the exception of those at Sheffield, have been almost wholly neglected since the passing of the Act for uniformity of process, which caused them to be no longer a source of profit to the officers of the jurisdiction. The premises applied to this purpose, are generally in a dilapidated state, and similar to the one lately selected for the Liberty of Peverel, and described at page 21. From six to eight is the highest average of their inmates. There is no separation of the sexes, nor any accommodation provided beyond the bare walls, and the prisoners are frequently dependent upon the charity of the keepers for food. Their poverty is often extreme. One of the keepers states in evidence, "My experience almost leads me to suppose, that prisoners are put in here by attorneys, in expectation of the intervention of the Thatched House Society on their behalf. I go to arrest men who are in the most distressed condition, from whom it is utterly hopeless ever to expect a shilling." I suggest to your Lordship, that these most discreditable places of confinement might be dispensed with, by an enactment compelling the bailiffs of liberties, and separate jurisdictions, to lodge their prisoners on caption, in the nearest county or other gaol, appropriated to the reception of debtors, and allotting a certain sum for their lodging and maintenance there, to be paid out of the funds of the Court.

Treatment of Debtors from Courts of Requests.

The variety of treatment to which debtors from Courts of Requests are subjected, seems to require the interposition of Government. Many of the Acts of Parliament establishing these Courts, authorize the committal of the debtor to any gaol or *House of Correction* within the jurisdiction; whereby establishments such as the last mentioned are burthened with a class of prisoners, whose treatment ought to be distinct from those penal applications and purposes for which *Houses of Correction* were founded. In such cases I have often found but little or any difference made between them and criminals; in the House of Correction, at Wisbech, they form but one class, and in others are placed with the convicted misdemeanants, and subjected to the same restraints. The most efficient remedy for this evil appears to be the enacting, that such prisoners shall either be lodged in the custody of the sheriff, or in such gaols, only, where debtors can be legally imprisoned; or that, as at Bradford and Halifax, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, power should be given to the officers of the jurisdiction to raise money on the security of the court funds for the erection of a suitable prison.

Societies for the assistance of Liberated Prisoners recommended.

I cannot too strongly recommend the formation of local societies in the immediate neighbourhood of penal establishments, for the purpose of assisting and encouraging such liberated prisoners as may appear really desirous of abandoning their former vicious pursuits. In too many instances the convict leaves a prison with the resolution to be a better man, but finds himself outside of the walls an isolated being, without means of subsistence; one, for whom no fellow creature feels a particle of interest, and, even if successful in obtaining work, exposed (as I have known in many cases) to the liability of being recognized, and his former criminal acts made known to his employers. He experiences a repellant power acting on all sides against him, and, without any fixed confidence in religion, resigns himself to a morbidness of feeling, which induces the conclusion that no resource is left to him but crime. It is by succouring those only whose thoroughly investigated cases afford a fair prospect of amendment, that the utility of such associations as are here recommended should be tested, and not by indiscriminate applications of assistance. They may be formed of a few individuals distinguished more for active than pecuniary benevolence, and the chaplain of the prison should invariably be of their number. To guard against the objection, that such societies have a tendency to encourage crime, the assistance rendered should be of a moral in preference to a temporal nature, rather for the purification of the mind, and the restoration of character, than the relief of bodily wants. To instance the good that may result from very trifling means applied to such purposes, I refer to the Report of the borough gaol of Great Yarmouth, page 122.

Transportation.

Every successive inquiry among those most likely to be best informed upon the subject of transportation, induces me to believe that this punishment is greatly dreaded by the criminal population, and that the salutary impression is increasing. This opinion seems in some degree corroborated by the not infrequent attempts at suicide, plans of evasion, and simulation of disease, by those so sentenced; and also by the painful scenes of leave-taking, of which I have often been a witness, previous to the removal of convicts. The gravity of this punishment appears to lie in "*the leaving of the country*," and I am apprehensive

that this terror will experience a diminution should it become generally understood that offenders, sentenced only to seven years' transportation, are not to be expatriated. By the following extract from the evidence of the experienced keeper of the gaol and house of correction at Bury St. Edmunds, this would appear to be already the case. "I have now been governor of this gaol more than 40 years, and, I trust, not an inattentive observer of the criminal character; and my practical experience convinces me, that no punishment will be found so efficient or beneficial as removing offenders from this country, and I am certain that nothing now is so much dreaded. It begins, however, to be understood among offenders, that those sentenced to seven years are not to be sent out of the country; and I have had instances where that sentence has been passed, that the offenders have exclaimed to their friends, '*As I sha'nt be sent away I don't mind it!*'

"I have frequently had letters brought for my perusal, sent by convicts abroad to their friends at home, but of late years I have seen none that did not contain an anxious desire to return home, and a warning to shun their fate. I only remember two cases of hardened bad offenders, who returned from the colony, and both of them exhibited marks of punishment received there, and in a very short time they committed offences and were sent away again; but both these fellows I had known from early periods as bad characters."

Removal of Convicts by public Conveyances.

The removal of convicts to the hulks by the public conveyances I consider to be a source of great evil, and any apparent saving most dearly paid for at the expense of public morals. The time of departure is invariably known, and the gates of the gaol always besieged by a crowd of the prisoners' old associates and connexions. Before such witnesses the convicts seem as if ashamed to betray any symptom of feeling or depression; a spirit of bravado and effrontery is assumed for the moment, which is not infrequently manifested in the most offensive manner, as shown in the following extract from the evidence of an eye witness:—

"I always find the worst of convicts (and worse than —— and —— are scarcely to be found) thoughtful and softened before their departure. The most inaccessible minds then become accessible. Such was the case with those who departed to-day; and as usual this just state of feeling, which was produced and prevailed before they left the prison walls, was at an end when they appeared in the street. It was then subverted by the influence of the herd around them exciting them to laugh and shout. There were their former companions, the thieves of the place, whose influence excited a mad and joyous feeling in the convicts, and removed all terror which the example ought to have produced; so that, instead of any being deterred from crime at the sight, a different effect may be expected."

Several of the counties in this district are still unprovided with that most useful appendage, a covered van, for the moving of prisoners, and I cannot too strongly recommend that such a decorous means of conveyance should, on all possible occasions be employed.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS,
Inspector of Prisons.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

RUTLAND.

County Gaol and House of Correction, Oakham.

Inspected this prison and found it unexceptionably clean and orderly. The prisoners were classed as follows:—

No. 1, Day Room.

W. L., aged 47, for trial, charged with stealing a wheelbarrow.
J. G., aged 23, convicted of embezzlement. Twelve months' imprisonment.
N. B., aged 38, convicted of stealing hay. Twelve months' imprisonment.
R. A., aged 29, convicted of stealing potatoes. Nine months' imprisonment.

No. 2, Day Room.

W. T., aged 40, convicted at Assizes of subornation of perjury. Twelve months' imprisonment.
J. S., aged 19, convicted of assault with attempt to commit a rape. Six months' imprisonment.
H. C., aged 16, convicted of breaking church windows. Six weeks' imprisonment.

Females.

M. B., aged 15, for trial at Sessions, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

There has been but a single punishment during the last two years for an infraction of prison rules.

Two prisoners were sick, viz., J. G., apparently in a decline, and M. B., female, sore legs.

The surgeon keeps no journal, as required by the Gaol Act. There has been neither death nor serious illness since my last visit. Examined the books and found them correctly kept. The misdemeanants should be entered in the prison register, which is restricted to the felons.

A very marked improvement has taken place under the head of moral and religious instruction. The former chaplain having resigned his office, a new one has been appointed, who performs two services on the Sunday, and reads prayers daily. He goes through the wards, explains the Scriptures to the prisoners, distributes tracts, and is occasionally occupied for an hour and a half in individual communication with them. I make the following extracts from his journal:—

"January 17th, 1838.—I have been much pleased with the attention and apparent devotion of the prisoners, who, with one exception, unable to read, follow me in the prayers and lessons.

"The prison is kept in a state of remarkable cleanliness, and both the master and turnkey seem to me, from their humane disposition, judgment, and experience, to be peculiarly well fitted for their office. At present there are seven prisoners.

"June 30th.—The number of prisoners is reduced to four, including two debtors. The prisoner, unable to read a fortnight since, has made rapid progress. He can now read easy sentences at sight, and has learnt one of Watts's hymns. Though I have devoted some hours to his instruction, his present quickness may be attributed to his solitary confinement. This mode of punishment seems attended with excellent results. The other prisoner, since the departure of his companions, appears more sensible of his guilt, has expressed more sorrow for his past life, with stronger resolutions of amendment than I ever heard from him before. On former occasions of religious conversation he has been inclined to cavil at the Bible, which he appeared to read principally for the purpose of discovering more wretched characters than himself. But I have much greater hope now, under the Divine blessing, of his reformation.

"August 20.—Examined a lad, 14 years of age, committed for the Sessions. Could repeat the Lord's Prayer imperfectly; not able to read, but a wish to learn. Is a Roman Catholic. He cried bitterly, and said he had no food for two days previous to committal.

"31st.—Visited the prisoners severally Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the week, and explained the Scripture. Instructed those unable to read.

"September 30th.—During this month have given three days weekly to tuition and religious conversation.

"November 5th.—The prisoner was liberated this morning. He has learnt to read and repeat the catechism, and several of Watts's hymns, during his confinement.

"August 31st.—During the last two months I have given a lecture in the chapel upon the portion of scripture that I have been in the habit of reading. It appears to me to be attended with greater benefit than the private exhortation I used hitherto to make to them in their cells. I have not omitted to visit the prison twice or thrice weekly for the purpose of supplying them with religious books, and upon these occasions have made such remarks as appeared to me best suited for them."

I have to regret that the temporary absence of the chaplain, at the time of my visit, prevented me from extending my inquiries upon this head.

The discipline of the prison is carried on in precisely the same manner as at the last inspection. The number of prisoners is so small as to render it impossible to find labour for them.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons.

I think it worth the consideration of the magistrates whether it would not be an advantage to erect a treadwheel upon a small scale, where the prisoners might be worked in separate partitions, and by which some portion of their time might be saved from contaminating intercourse and idleness.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, NOTTINGHAM.

Nottingham. County Gaol.

Inspected this gaol on the 2d of November. The following is a return of the number and description of prisoners confined there at the time :—

NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the County Gaol at Nottingham, on the Morning of Inspection, November 2, 1839,

No.	Class.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	Convicted Felon . .	C. G. .	56	Stealing three horses . .	Transported 15 years.
2	,, ,, . .	J. C. .	19	Stealing two silk handkerchiefs, and a large quantity of other articles.	,, 7 years.
3	,, ,, . .	J. D. .	14	Stealing three shirts . .	,, 7 years.
4	,, ,, . .	E. S. .	14	Stealing a shawl, and other articles.	,, 7 years.
5	,, ,, . .	J. H. .	21	Stealing one pocket handkerchief, and a quantity of other articles.	One calendar month hard labour.
6	For Trial for Felony.	W. B. .	74	Bigamy	Committed for trial at the Assize.
7	,, ,, . .	B. P. .	22	Horse stealing. . . .	,, ,,
8	,, ,, . .	J. B. .	16	Manslaughter	,, ,,
9	,, ,, . .	T. W. .	22	Stealing 10 sovereigns, and other monies.	Committed for trial at quarter sessions.
10	,, ,, . .	G. T.	18	Stealing from the person on the highway three pounds in silver, and other monies.	,, ,,
11	,, ,, . .	G. W. .	19	Same offence	,, ,,
12	,, ,, . .	T. J. .	17	Stealing a door-key . .	,, ,,
13	,, ,, . .	H. C. .	22	Stealing one shirt . .	,, ,,
14	Misdemeanants . .	F. K. .	27	Deserter from 60th rifles .	Committed as a deserter, after being remanded on a charge of felony.
15	,, . . .	J. T. .	33	Committed under Trespass Act.	One calendar month hard labour, or pay 17*s.* 6*d.*
16	,, . . .	T. G. .	29	Assault (want of sureties).	12 calendar months' imprisonment, or find two sureties in £5 each, or one in £10; self in £10 for 12 months.
17	,, . . .	M. B. .	31	Assault (want of sureties).	12 calendar months' imprisonment, sureties as above.
18	Debtor	G. C. .	68	. . .	. . .
19	,, ...	J. H. .	56	. . .	. . .

Convicted Felons	Males	3
,, ,, ...	Female	2
Committed for trial at Assize . . .	Males	3
,, ,, Sessions . . .	Males	5
Committed as a deserter (awaiting Route) . .		1
Misdemeanants, Summary Convictions.	Males	3
Debtors	Males	2
Total		19

RETURN of PRISONERS employed in the County Gaol, Nottingham.

Name.	Offence.	Employment.
J. F. . .	Trespass in pursuit of game . . .	Sweeping and cleaning ward occasionally.
T. G. . .	Want of Sureties	In the keeper's house, and the court house.

The wards were clean and orderly on the day of my visit, the only exception being the hospital, which was dirty and untidy; the prisoner there had a quantity of bread in his possession, the accumulated allowance of several days.

On going into one of the day rooms, I detected a prisoner with tobacco in his possession; who, it appeared, had been employed as a sweeper in the adjoining court house.

The former chaplain has resigned his office, and receives a retiring allowance of 50*l.* per annum. The present chaplain was appointed July 2d, 1838, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. He is master of the free grammar school in the town, which occupies him daily from half-past eight to eleven in the forenoon, and from two to four in the afternoon. He states, "I perform the appointed service with a sermon on the Sabbath, and read a selection of prayers daily in the chapel. I go through the wards once a-week, changing the books, and speaking to the prisoners. There is no room appropriated to me where I can see a prisoner alone. Two orthree Catholics have requested to be attended by their priest, and have been so. I have the selection and the inspection of the books. The prisoners are furnished with elementary books, but there is no instruction beyond what they mutually afford each other. They pass their time in idleness, and I have no doubt in demoralizing conversation. If I had a room afforded me, I should be glad to have a class with me daily or do anything else that might be thought desirable. I am not informed when prisoners come in or when they go out. I have not seen any who are in at present. During the early period of my appointment, I had considerable personal conversation with the prisoners, inserting the particulars in my memorandum book. I desisted in consequence of having been referred to a minute made by the visiting justices with reference to this portion of my duties.

The circumstances which occasioned this order appear in the following memorandum, furnished by the chaplain, and in the subjoined extracts from his journal:—

Memorandum.

"D——, (from——, for murder, on coroner's warrant,) on my asking him how he was on Saturday (13th April), said he was 'uneasy about his mind;' and I, supposing he might require religious instruction or direction, told him that I would see him on the Sunday (this) afternoon, which I did at four o'clock.

"On going into the ward, I called him aside and inquired on what subject he was uneasy in his mind, whether it was that he now began to feel the awfulness of his condition, in having done as he had confessed?

"He said 'that he was uneasy about the murder, because there was another man with him, and he could not feel easy without telling it. The man's name was ———, and he met with him in the churchyard as he was coming home that night, and he asked him to go with him to the woman's house, for that he, ———, was asked at church, and had no money to buy proper things with (for his marriage), and he must get some; that he (——) was *fresh*, and said he would go with him, and they went and cut through the wood-work over the door, as it might be that (pointing to a place in the ward No. 2); that ——— did not tell him what he was going to do with the woman till they were at the door; that ——— went up stairs first and did the deed, and the woman never spoke to him (——) after he went up; that he (——) only got 5*s.* in money and two watches, and that ——— got all the rest, if there was any; that ——— had been keeping company with the girl for some time, and cohabiting with her and her mother every night, going about midnight, for a year past; that because ——— would follow this girl, his master for whom he worked (I forget the farmer's name*) had turned him off out of employment; that the two parishes (C—— and another,† I think) to which ——— and the girl belonged, had refused to give them anything towards the marriage, and (as I understood) one of the parishes said it would injure it for men to marry (he used some such word as *fire* the parish, which I could not make out); that they had not agreed to do the deed or to go to the woman's house before he met ——— in the churchyard that night. He (——) wished me to make the above known; he had told his fellow-prisoners the same.'

"The above are the particulars as far as I recollect them; now half-past eight o'clock, Sunday night, same day as I heard them.

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"17th April, 1839.—Prayers, as usual, Wednesday. The chaplain sent for by —— and reproved for having received a prisoner's confession respecting a murder, Mr. —— referring to a minute of his, and his co-visitor in the order book to the effect that the chaplain 'should abstain from all conversation with the prisoners, especially if not tried, on the subject of their crimes;' against which construction of his duties, however, the chaplain here enters his protest, as being a clergyman who is bound to hear confession, if required by a penitent, and is, by virtue of his office, bound to give consolation and advice on any subject which may press on the prisoner's conscience, or require religious direction and instruction, for its removal or explanation.

"19th July.—At this Assizes D—— was sentenced to death for murder, which he denied up to the time of his trial, giving a statement by which another person was charged with being the principal in the deed; but after his trial and sentence he immediately confessed himself guilty when he had regained his ward, and desired that it might be made known to the magistrates, and all others concerned, that his former statement was false, and only got up with a view of escaping or mitigating his own punishment.

"23d, Tuesday.—D—— having expressed a desire to be visited by a Wesleyan minister, I requested Mr. ——, an itinerant preacher in ——, to see him, who came this day accordingly, and appointed 11 o'clock as the hour at which he would attend daily upon the prisoner. Mr. ——, his parish priest, called upon D—— to day, and thought him greatly improved in his feelings, and knowledge on religious subjects, stating that he had voluntarily neglected going to church up to the time of his apprehension.

"31st, Wednesday.—For two or three days before his execution, D——, having repented and prayed, and attended to religious instruction very anxiously, stated his mind to be easy and resigned, having hope and trust that God would forgive him his sins, and mercifully accept him as a penitent. He had been allowed to grow up from childhood in extreme ignorance of religion, or any school learning, not knowing how to read at all except his letters, and very short words, which he learnt in

* I have asked him this month, and he says it is Mr. ——, of ———.—Monday, April 13.
† ———.—Monday.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. Nottingham. County Gaol.

prison. Indeed his ignorance was such that he knew not the meaning of common religious expressions, but requested to have them interpreted into his own scanty vocabulary. Administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to D——; the gaoler, six debtors, and Mr. —— receiving it with him."

The matron states, "That she invariably, on a Sunday, hears the female prisoners read, and marks the progress they have made from week to week in instructing each other. The keeper and herself both attend Divine service."

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory since the last inspection. The hospital is, as before stated, most defective and inconvenient. A water-closet has been fixed in the interior, which is so offensive, that, in cases of fever, he is obliged to put the patients in any part of the buildings which may offer a preference. He complies with the Acts of Parliament. There have been no deaths during the last two years.

RETURN of SICK, County Gaol, Nottingham, November 2, 1839.

Name.	Description.	Disease.
G. C. . .	Debtor	Pleurisy.
H. C. . .	In custody for felony . .	Diseased lungs.

I examined the bread issued to the prisoners, which was of just weight and wholesome quality. Inspected the prison books; those connected with the supply of provisions are very defective. I annex a statement of the expenditure for the year ending October, 1839.

AMOUNT and Items of Expenditure of the County Gaol, Nottingham, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

Epiphany Sessions.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary, per quarter	45	0	0
Extra for removing seven convicts, at 15*s*.	5	5	0
Matron, per quarter	7	10	0
Turnkey	15	0	0
Assistant ditto, 13 weeks, at 16*s*.	10	8	0
Surgeon, per quarter	15	0	0
Chaplain, ditto	25	0	0
*Retired ditto	12	10	0
Expense removing transported convicts	30	12	6
Bread bill	34	5	0
Milk ditto	12	4	6
Coals to turnkeys' lodges and flues, 5 tons 6¾ cwts, at 13*s*..	3	9	6
Candles to ditto, and to lock prisoners	0	5	6
Ale, half a pint per day, by order of the surgeon, to a sick prisoner, six days	0	0	8
Wagon load of straw for beds.	2	0	0
Printing calendars, &c.	1	1	6
Oliver, for books	0	11	9
Diet for sick felons, by order of surgeon	1	9	0
Bought nine yards of grey cloth, at 3*s*. 4*d*.	1	10	0
Making up and trimmings	0	8	9
Shoes, and mending for felons	1	4	9
Shirts and Shifts	1	3	6
Repairing felons' clothes	0	3	2
Washing for felons and misdemeanants	3	7	9
Pence account.	5	18	1
Brushes, mops, &c.	1	2	6
Postage	0	4	0
Blacklead and turpentine	0	2	2
	£ 236	17	7

Easter Sessions.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries this quarter	130	8	0
Gaoler, extra for removing convicts	6	0	0
Expense removing convicts	26	4	6
Window-tax	1	2	4½
Bread bill	32	6	0½
Milk ditto.	11	5	4
Removing three prisoners to house of correction . . .	0	15	0
Coals to turnkeys' lodges and flues, four tons	2	12	0
Candles to ditto	0	5	6
Printing calendars, &c.	1	5	4
Diet to sick, by order of surgeon.	1	6	6
Carried forward . .	213	10	7

* The retired chaplain, the Rev. Robert Wood, D.D., receiving the superannuated allowance, died in December last.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	213	10	7
Shoes and mending	1	5	9
Shirts and Shifts, &c.	1	0	0
Felons' clothes repairing	0	3	9
Blankets bought, as per account	2	5	0
Washing for felons, and scouring blankets	2	18	6
Pence account	4	17	4
Brushes, mops, &c.	0	18	6
Besoms	0	3	6
Postage	0	3	3
	£227	6	2

Repairs.

	£.	s.	d.
Walker, for bricklayer and plasterer's work	12	10	8
Walker, for stone-mason, &c.	7	1	10
Bell for a stove grate, &c.	4	18	0
Clarke, for carpenter's work	4	10	0
Hackney, for paper-hanging	4	15	6
	£35	16	0

Midsummer.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries this quarter	130	8	0
Extra for removing convicts, at 15*s.* each	7	10	0
Expense removing convicts	36	10	6
Bread bill	28	2	4
Milk ditto	10	5	0
Removing 11 prisoners to house of correction	2	5	0
Coals to turnkeys' lodges and flues, four tons	2	12	0
Candles, &c.	0	5	6
Ale, 16 days, one pint at 2½*d.*, to sick, by order of surgeon	0	3	4
Printing calendars, &c.	1	5	0
Oliver, for books	0	9	3
Diet to sick, by order of surgeon	1	7	9
Shoes and mending to felons, &c.	1	2	6
Shirts and shifts, &c.	1	4	6
Repairing felons' clothes, &c.	0	2	3
Sacking for beds, four yards at 2*s.* 3*d.*	0	9	0
Washing for felons, &c.	3	4	9
Pence account	5	6	5
Brushes, mops, &c.	1	5	4
Besoms	0	3	6
Postage	0	3	9
	£234	5	8

Michaelmas.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries this quarter	130	8	0
Extra for removing convicts	6	15	0
Expense removing convicts	39	9	0
Bread bill	36	15	6½
Milk ditto	12	18	9
Window-tax	1	2	4½
Coals to lodges, &c., six tons, 13*s.*	3	18	0
Candles to ditto	0	5	6
Printing	1	3	6
Extra diet to sick, by order of surgeon	0	14	9
Shoes and mending	0	17	3
Shirts, &c.	0	14	0
Repairing felons' clothes, &c.	0	5	4
Bought sheeting for felons' beds, &c.	6	18	6
Washing and scouring blankets	3	3	6
Pence account	5	19	2
Brushes, mops, &c.	1	7	8
Besoms	0	7	0
Postage	0	4	6
Chamber-pots	0	2	0
Blacklead and turpentine	0	1	4

	£.	s.	d.
Michaelmas	253	10	8
Midsummer	234	5	8
Easter	227	6	2
Epiphany	236	17	7
Total	£952	0	1

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nottingham. County Gaol.

I insert the following extracts from the keeper's journal, as bearing upon the discipline of the gaol:—

"December 30, 1837.—Eliza K——, under sentence of transportation, attempted to escape at five o'clock this evening. The yard door being locked, she got out the iron staunchion from the pantry window, and got up into the yard; having tied the sheets and blankets together, pulled them after her, and threw them over the walls on the side next the Marsh, when I caught her in the act of getting up the wall, for the purpose of sliding down into the Marsh. I placed her in the old solitary cell for the night without bedding, and in the morning removed her to the new solitary cell, and gave her half a loaf of bread and water for the day.

"August 18, 1839.—W—— D——, being placed in No. 5 yard as company for J—— N——, made his escape by getting up on the privy in the corner, and over the chevaux de frise into the vista, then over —— and ——'s premises, over the Meeting-house yard, and over a house upon Garner's-hill, where he was retaken by me in his father's house, concealed in the chimney, and brought back into the gaol in a few minutes from his leaving it."

With reference to the prisoner, with whom the above individual was placed for company, the keeper states that he was detained to give evidence against the Chartists, and was much alarmed at being in the prison, and thought the man (Driver) lately executed was always at his back. He cried like a child, and it was absolutely necessary to have some one with him. He gave the alarm of the prisoner's escape.

The number of punishments for offences within the prison during the year 1839, to October, have been but 10.

The number committed to this gaol for the two last years is as follows:—

From October, 1837, to October, 1838,

Debtors 49, Felons and Misdemeanants 416.

From October, 1838, to October 1839,

Debtors 18, Felons and Misdemeanants 357.

This gaol is altogether defective in accommodation and arrangement; there are neither sufficient infirmaries for the sick, nor adequate wards for the female prisoners, and the chapel is most inconveniently small. No officer, however alert, can properly discharge his duty of effective superintendence over the prisoners with such obstructions to inspection as are placed in his way by the construction of this prison. The keeper and matron state, "That great inconvenience is experienced from the propinquity of the female wards to the part of the town, called the Narrow Marsh, which is chiefly inhabited by the lower classes. That communication takes place by calling out from below, which it is impossible to prevent."

I have again to notice the still existing impropriety of permitting the keeper to retail coals to the prisoners. One penny a-day is allowed to each, from the county, out of which they purchase coals for cooking in the day-rooms and meat on the Sundays. The keeper is compelled to keep a long and intricate account with each prisoner for the amount thus accruing to him during his stay in the prison. Independently of the inconvenience he is thus subjected to, the practice is illegal, he says, "I cannot conscientiously say there is no profit; at times I have reason to believe there is a profit. The price is, however, generally pretty stationary for the articles thus provided." The prisoners still eat their meals without supervision, order, or regularity. I recommend that the food should be served out in proportionate quantities, three times a-day; that it should be cooked for them, and that an officer should be invariably present at the time. The practice of permitting prisoners to clean the court-house appears to me a very dangerous and improper one. The prisoner detected with tobacco on the day of inspection was so employed. Some light work might, I should hope, be obtained for the prisoners, who themselves often desire it, for which some allowance, under the name of earnings, might be paid to those for trial, in the event of no bill being found or acquittal. I recommend that the chaplain should be called upon to perform Divine service twice on the Sabbath,* and that a room be appropriated in which he may assemble the prisoners in classes for instruction.

One subject of satisfaction is the very considerable decrease in the number of debtors, there being but two at the period of my visit.

Two boxes are affixed to the exterior gate to receive the contributions of the benevolent for debtors and felons: the one for debtors has not been opened since July, 1837, when the contents were 2*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; the other for felons, in August, 1836, 18*s.* 5½*d.*

SOUTHWELL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Southwell. House of Correction for Nottinghamshire.

Visited this House of Correction on the 5th of November; the cells and day rooms, particularly those appropriated to the females, were clean, the infirmary and vagrant wards were, however, exceptions. In the infirmary a quantity of dirty rubbish was lying about in the cupboards and corners, also dangerous tools, such as files, a chisel, and a piece of iron formed into a saw; in the vagrant ward also much rubbish was collected, which had evidently been there for some time.

* Two services are now performed on the Sabbath in this prison.

RETURN of the Number and Distribution of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction on the day of Inspection.

MALES.

Offences.	No. of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial	2
Convicted felons	24
,, misdemeanants	21
Summarily convicted for poaching	13
,, assaults	3
,, misdemeanors	24
Want of sureties	6
Summarily convicted for vagrancy	9
Under sentence of courts martial	2
Deserters waiting a route	1
Total	105

Employment of the above Prisoners.

At the tread wheels	40
Frame work knitting	6
Seaming	5
Tailors	2
Shoemakers	1
Infirmary	7
Day room	28
Itch ward	1
Wardsmen	5
Cooks and bakers	5
Cleaners	3
Solitary	2
	105

OFFENCES.—FEMALES.

Convicted felons	6
,, misdemeanants	2
Summary convictions	1
Total	9

Employment of the above Prisoners.

Washing	5
Mending	4
Total	9

RETURN showing the Number of Wardsmen, Cooks, Bakers, &c. employed in the Nottinghamshire House of Correction.

Name.	Employment.	Offence for which Imprisoned.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
J. B.	Nurse	Convicted Felony	Once	Felony.
J. H.	Wardsman	Convicted Felony	Never	Never.
E. W.	Cook	Assault	Never	Never.
C. B.	Cook	Bigamy	Never	Never.
W. M.	Baker	Misdemeanor	Never	Never.
H. P.	Baker	Game	Once	Game.
W. W.	Baker	Convicted Felony	Once	Felony.
C. W.	General Cleaner	Convicted Felony	Once	Felony.
W. S.	Wardsman on Tread-wheel	Neglecting his family	Once	Felony.
J. R.	Same	Game	Never	Never.
E. B.	Stove Wardsman	Assault	Never	Never.

NUMBER of PRISONERS receiving extra diet as remuneration for Labour or Employment, in Nottinghamshire House of Correction, September 3, 1839.

Cooks	2
Wardsmen at wheel	2
Bakers	3
Barber	1
Hospital attendant	1
Store man	1
Warder	2
Tailor	1
Shoemaker	1
Frame work knitters	5
Total	19

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Southwell. House of Correction for Nottinghamshire.

There has been little or no variation in the mode of carrying on the discipline of this establishment since my last visit. An additional turnkey and night watchman have been appointed, and a new keeper and matron in the room of the former officers who resigned; one turnkey has been discharged for misconduct. Blinds have been fixed to some of the windows of the sleeping cells in the female wards. The continual presence of two prisoners at the lodge has been discontinued, and one only is allowed to go there for about an hour during the day to light the fire and clean the reception cells. A prisoner occasionally works in the garden, and the governor's knives, forks, and shoes, are now sent into the prison to be cleaned, instead of being done at the lodge. Clothing is still much wanted, particularly among the females; a regular gaol dress for all the prisoners is essential to discipline, cleanliness, and health.

Upon the important subject of health, I regret to state that there has been no amelioration. The diet, to which much of the prevailing debility may be attributed, remains unaltered. *Diet.*—Males, 1 pint of milk with 2 pints of gruel, made from a quarter of a lb. of oatmeal, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bread of the quality called thirds. Females, half a lb. of bread less. Wardsmen and prisoners at framework labour receive $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of meat, and broth. Women at labour, tea and sugar, and broth. Prisoners before trial are allowed to purchase half a lb. of meat, 1 lb. of vegetables, 1 lb. of bread, and 1 quart of milk. The Surgeon states, "I do not consider the diet as sufficient for prisoners for six months; it is not so for the majority of male prisoners. I have not the least hesitation in declaring it insufficient, and it is from this that the very large sum is expended under the head of extra diet." The keeper, on being questioned, states, "I observe in two or three months a very considerable alteration in the prisoners; they often lose their appetite for the prison food. They are constantly applying for a change, which I cannot grant, at least one out of twenty." The amount paid for extra food to sick and wardsmen from October 1838 to October 1839, was 122*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Referring to the Surgeon's Journal, I find the following number of prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, during the present year.

NUMBER of PRISONERS ordered Extra Diet for Medical Reasons, from 1st of January, to the 22d of September, 1839.

From January	1	to January	7	. .	15	From June	4	„	10	. .	14
„	8	„	14	. .	10	„	11	„	17	. .	14
„	15	„	21	. .	11	„	18	„	24	. .	15
„	22	„	28	. .	10	„	25	to July	1	. .	13
„	29	to Feb.	4	. .	11	July	2	„	8	. .	11
Feb.	5	„	11	. .	17	„	9	„	15	. .	10
„	12	„	18	. .	18	„	16	„	22	. .	12
„	19	„	25	. .	20	„	23	„	29	. .	11
„	26	to March	4	. .	20	„	30	to August	5	. .	10
March	5	„	11	. .	19	August	6	„	12	. .	13
„	12	„	18	. .	18	„	13	„	19	. .	12
„	19	„	25	. .	18	„	20	„	26	. .	13
„	26	to April	1	. .	19	„	27	to Sept.	2	. .	16
April	2	„	8	. .	15	Sept.	3	„	9	. .	16
„	9	„	15	. .	14	„	10	„	16	. .	11
„	16	„	22	. .	14	„	17	„	23	. .	11
„	23	„	29	. .	13	„	24	„	31	. .	17
„	30	to May	1	. .	12	October	1	to October	7	. .	15
May	7	„	13	. .	16	„	8	„	14	. .	17
„	14	„	20	. .	13	„	15	„	22	. .	16
„	21	„	27	. .	13	„	22	„	28	. .	16
„	28	to June	3	. .	13						

The insufficiency of the diet for long terms being established, I strongly recommend the magistrates to add thereto a portion of animal food for prisoners under such circumstances. The Gaol Act expressly says that each prisoner "shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food." I am quite of opinion that this ought to be done without the intervention of the surgeon, who never supplies it but for medical reasons, and until actual injury has been inflicted; it moreover gives an unnecessary expansion to the discretionary authority vested in him, and is a powerful incentive to the simulation of disease among the prisoners. The surgeon states, that, in consequence of the few vagrants now committed, eruptive disease has diminished; that he now attends corporal punishments; the whipping is severe, but not such as to require medical treatment. No precise number of lashes are inflicted. Visits the prison daily, and sees every prisoner twice a week; does not visit those in solitary confinement, except when sick. He considers that the making of the bread in the prison has been beneficial to the health of the prisoners, it being free from adulteration.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Sick or receiving Extra Diet by Direction of the Surgeon on the Day of Inspection.

John D.	Occasionally of unsound mind.
William S.	Abscess.
Reuben S.	Spitting of blood.
James B.	Diarrhœa.
William W.	Debility from fever.
Alexander B.	Suffering from the effect of cold and hunger.
Sarah B.	Debility.

DEATHS in the Nottinghamshire House of Correction, 1838 and 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date of Decease.	Disease.	Imprisonment.
G. F. .	20	3rd February 1839.	Consumption . .	Received 14th August 1838, on a charge of felony; tried and convicted at Retford Sessions, 22nd October 1838, and sentenced to four calendar months' hard labour.
H. B. .	29	30th April, 1839 .	Accidentally poisoned by eating the root of a plant called monk's hood.	Received 11th January 1839, on a charge of felony; tried and convicted at Nottingham Sessions, 8th April, 1839, and sentenced to three calendar months' hard labour.

The death of the last prisoner was occasioned by eating a large quantity of monk's hood which was growing in the keeper's garden, and which she picked through the open iron railwork of the airing yard. She was subject to epilepsy, and appears to have been of unsound mind. She had a most ravenous appetite; would steal her fellow prisoners' food; and had been known to eat dirt, and even excrement, to gratify it.

The chaplain states "his duty to be carried on precisely in the same manner as at my last visit. He performs two services on the Sabbath, and prayers daily. There is no systematic instruction of the prisoners; what is done in this way is by the turnkeys. He distributes tracts, which are generally returned in a very wretched condition; indeed, it requires no ordinary attention to keep them in any kind of order. Has the entire authority over the books. Principally makes use of Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgment, and very seldom permits a prisoner to introduce one of his own. He further says, "A curious application was made to me the other day by one of the Chartist prisoners. He mentioned to me that he belonged to a mechanics' society at ——, and thought it very hard that he could not introduce books from the library of the institution to which he was a subscriber. I asked him what books he required, and he answered, 'The Bridgewater Treatises,' which surprised me no little, he being a very ignorant, superficial man. I instruct a class of boys; but their labour is so incessant at the wheel that they have hardly any time. These boys are brought up on Sundays, not every Sunday, but when I am at liberty from other duty; they do not make any considerable progress, but they quickly recover the knowledge of the catechism if they have lost it. There are a number of prisoners here for offences connected with Chartism; I have not had any individual communication with them as yet, but intend doing so. I visit the female prisoners occasionally, and supply them with books. The governor attends the chapel, and a proper proportion of the officers. The average daily time I spend in the prison is from one to two hours. I do not believe there is much corrupting intercourse takes place."

The chaplain's journal is confined to the simple entry of service performed; I consider it might be very judiciously extended to noting down such observations as may suggest themselves in the execution of his duties, either with reference to the effect of the discipline, morally and physically, or the result of inquiries into the causes of crime, and the habits, connexions, and pursuits of the criminal population.

List of Books in use by the Prisoners.

Bibles, 8vo.
Testaments, 8vo. and 12mo.
Prayer Books, 12mo. and 24mo.
Trimmer's Abridgment of Old Testament.
Ditto ditto New Testament.
Bower's Companion for Prisoners.
Yonge's Manual for Prisoners.
Pious Country Parishioner Instructed.
Daily Preparation for Death and Eternity.
Bishop Andrews's Devotions.
Crossman's Introduction to Christian Religion.
Davys's Conversations on the Liturgy.
Leslie against Deists.
Stanley's Meditations for Sick.
Church Catechism.
Osterwald's Abridgment of Bible History.
Parables—Miracles—Discourses—Sermon on the Mount—and History of our Saviour—extracted from the New Testament.
Nelson on the Fasts and Festivals.
Trimmer's Spelling Book.
Simpson's Primer.
Spelling Cards.
Cheap Repository Tracts, 3 vols.

The labour to which the prisoners are subjected is the tread-wheel, framework knitting, and making the prison bread. When a prisoner, by profession a framework knitter, has been

two or three months at the mill, he is put to the frame, and receives an extra allowance of food. The taskmaster superintends the work and also the baking of the bread. The prisoners manufacture caps and pieces, which are disposed of to a master at Nottingham, and the amount of earnings is from 30*l.* to 40*l.* a-year. The prisoners do not work by candle-light.

TABLE of Prisoners' Earnings, with five Frames, from 15th June, 1839, to 28th September, 1839, being 15 weeks.

Date.	No. of Days with 5 frames.	Amount of Daily Task.	Amount of Weekly Task.	Amount of Earnings.	Expenses of Frames, &c.	County Share.
1839.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June 22 . .	30	0 4 3½	1 5 9	1 5 9	0 9 11	0 15 10
„ 29 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 1	0 12 2
July 6 . .	30	0 3 2½	0 19 3	0 19 3	0 7 5½	0 11 9½
„ 13 . .	30	0 3 11½	1 3 9	1 3 9	0 9 6	0 14 3
„ 20 . .	30	0 4 1½	1 4 9	1 4 9	0 9 7	0 15 2
„ 27 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 5	0 11 10
August 3 .	30	0 4 8½	1 8 3	1 8 3	0 9 6½	0 18 8½
„ 10 .	30	0 4 3½	1 5 9	1 5 9	0 10 0	0 15 9
„ 17 .	30	0 3 11½	1 3 9	1 3 9	0 9 7½	0 14 1½
„ 24 .	30	0 4 1½	1 4 9	1 4 9	0 9 6½	0 15 2½
„ 31 .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 0½	0 12 2½
Sept. 7 . .	30	0 4 8½	1 8 3	1 8 3	0 9 10½	0 18 4½
„ 14 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 0½	0 12 2½
„ 21 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 5	0 11 10
„ 28 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 3	0 12 0
Total . .	450	2 18 7½	17 11 9	17 11 9	7 0 3½	10 11 5½

I examined the books, and found them correctly kept, and the entries made in a most clerk like manner.

The method of keeping the account of monies received for the labour of prisoners appears to be different in this from any other establishment. The sums received from the manufacturers have been paid into a fund and allowed to accumulate for many years; and when the credit side shows a balance of perhaps 400*l.*, the half of it is turned over to the county treasurer and the remainder reserved. I confess I cannot see the advantage of this machinery; the simple and usual way of placing the earnings, as they accrue, to the credit side of the prison account, appears to me preferable.

I annex an abstract of the expenditure from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839:—

ABSTRACT of the Expenditure from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	£. s. d.
Officers' salaries	839 16 0
Dietary	788 7 1
Extra diet for sick and wardsmen	122 13 1
Clothing and bedding	30 4 2
Washing and cleaning	19 13 4
Candles	5 12 3
Coals and wood	122 17 4½
Repairs:—	
Carpenter £24 19 7	
Plumber and glazier 33 19 7½	
Smith's work 29 7 6½	
Masonry 37 9 6	
Painter 32 12 8	
Brazier 2 7 8	
	160 16 7
Hardware	35 7 1
Printing and stationery	31 1 4½
Conveyance of prisoners	84 18 4
Religious books	4 14 8
Messenger	2 0 0
Subsistence money on discharge	18 3 2
Sundries	44 16 8
Total	£2,311 1 2

The prisoners from the borough of Newark are received here under contract, and maintained at the rate of 10½*d.* per diem.

New Officers. ——, turnkey; age 26; single man; butcher by trade; 16*s.* a-week; resides in the prison, sleeping in one of the cells at the extremity of the galleries; overlooks the wheel; and attends to the extra diet and the general business of the establishment.

——, turnkey; age 26; single man; formerly in service; 16*s.* a-week; resides in prison, sleeping in one of the cells at the extremity of the galleries; unlocks the prisoners in the top landing in the morning; and overlooks the day room appropriated to the untried, and men not sentenced to labour. The overlooker either reads to this class of prisoners, or selects one from their number to do so during the day.

——, night watchman; age 37; married; formerly in the 33rd regiment; pension 1*s.* 10½*d.* a-day; wages 16*s.* a-week; does not reside in the prison. His duty is to patrole the passages of a night, and to prevent talking. Comes on at five in the winter and goes off at seven. Goes round every half hour. Has never detected any of the prisoners talking at night, or found the least smell of tobacco, or any article thrown over the walls. The prison is shut up at ten, and the keys lodged with the governor.

——, turnkey; age 22; currier by profession; wages 16*s.* a-week; resides in the prison, at the lodge; unlocks the old prison and attends to the hospital, and takes his turn for half a day with the men for trial. They are very fond of reading, and of having chapters read to them from the Scriptures.

Matron appointed July, 1838; formerly matron Town Gaol, Nottingham; salary 60*l.*

Keeper, age 40, appointed July, 1838; salary 200*l.* The keeper states that he complies with the provisions laid down in the Gaol Acts referring to his office.

Return showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for Offences within the Prison, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Number of Prisoners in Dark or Refractory Cells, with Stoppages of Bread.	Number of Prisoners in Dark or Refractory Cells, with Stoppages of Milk and Gruel.	Number of Prisoners confined Once.	Number of Prisoners confined Twice.	Number of Prisoners confined Three Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Four Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Five Times.	Whippings.
None.	154	129	20	3	1	1	9

Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement are placed in the ordinary sleeping cells; are allowed to take walking exercise daily, and attend chapel on the Sabbath. They are visited occasionally by the chaplain, and daily if sick. The governor states, "That in several instances prisoners have suffered very much from solitary confinement. A cattle-dealer, found guilty of assault with attempt to commit a rape, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with one week in each month solitary, was greatly depressed: the chaplain visited him regularly. Another case was that of a soldier. It affected his sight, and made such an impression upon him as to compel me to increase the time allowed for exercise by half an hour."

While engaged in inspecting this house of correction a prisoner was brought there in a cart, by a person known not to be a constable. Upon being questioned, he stated, "That having to go through Southwell on his way to fetch fruit, the constable engaged him to leave the prisoner at the house of correction, for which he is to have six shillings."

Several prisoners were undergoing their sentences for offences connected with Chartism at the time of my visit: upon being questioned they stated they had no reason to complain of their treatment in the house of correction. I annex the evidence of one of the number in answer to my inquiries as to the discipline to which he was subjected:—

"The first thing in the morning I make my bed, and then come down and wash in the yard (towels and soap being provided). I walk with others, about two yards apart, in rough file in a circle round the yard until the bell rings for chapel; from chapel into the dining-room to breakfast. I have milk and bread for breakfast: this is the best meal we have; I have then as much as I can eat; I would not desire any more. After breakfast, when the bell rings for labour, we who are not for it return to the day-room, and sit on forms opposite the turnkey, and remain silent and still: we have the privilege of reading aloud in the Bible. It is a great relief to me, and I believe likewise to the others. Those who cannot read sometimes make motions for us to do so, and sometimes go up to the officer to ask him to read, which he does. I have no idea how time goes here; I never hear a clock but at night, when in my cell. I believe we have an hour's marching in the yard before dinner. We get gruel and bread for dinner; the same quantity of the latter as at breakfast. After dinner we return to the day-room, and remain there until an hour or three quarters before dark, when we again walk about. When it rains, we remain in the day-room during the day. Supper is just before dark; the same as at dinner. I am convinced that if I remain here for nine months on this diet it will undermine my constitution. I have nothing whatever to complain of here; the officers act promptly, and will not allow any person to be annoyed. Though a dissenter, I do not make any objection to the Established Church. I was brought up in it, but have dissented. I believe there is not one of us but would rather go to the chapel and hear the minister preach than walk about the yard. We would all rather be at the county gaol, by reason of the silence system here. I do not mind it anything near so much as at first. I am a fancy brush maker by business; I have worked above eight years at one place, and averaged during that time 1*l.* a-week; the most I have earned during a week at it is 1*l.* 5*s.* The other men are mostly frame-work knitters, and earn about 7*s.* 6*d.* I never drank: I am well satisfied, as far as I am concerned. I do not care about the Charter, but would wish to have a vote for a member of parliament."

I subjoin a return of the prisoners imprisoned at the time for offences of the same description:—

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Southwell. House of Correction for Nottinghamshire.

Return showing the Number of Prisoners under Sentence, from the last Michaelmas Sessions, for riotously and tumultuously assembling in an unlawful Manner, &c.

Names.	Ages.	Religion.	Sentences.
H. D. C.	29	Brought up as Churchman, at present Unitarian	Nine months.
J. M.	77	Church of England	Six months.
J. W.	30	Ditto	Nine months.
C. M.	23	Baptist	Ditto.
J. S.	19	Ditto	Four months.
J. K. *alias* K.	25	Calvinist	Six months.
E. C. (female)	45	Church of England	One month.
T. G.	30	General Baptist	Nine months.
G. I.	32	Church of England	Ditto.
J. M.	26	Methodist New Connexion	Ditto.
M. B.	26	Baptist	Ditto.
J. C.	26	Methodist New Connexion	Ditto.
M. H.	21	Ditto	Six months.

The discipline of this prison, as regards penal infliction, appears to be well maintained. I have already adverted to the deficiency of diet and clothing, and I recommend the establishment of a school under the personal superintendence of the chaplain, with an under officer to act as schoolmaster. Of 37 prisoners for trial at the adjourned sessions at Nottingham in March last, 13 could not read at all, 21 but imperfectly, two only well, and one not ascertained.

Return of Recommittals during the under-mentioned Periods.

Offences.	From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.	From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.
Felonies	6	3
Misdemeanours	7	5
Vagrancies	10	6
Assaults	6	4
Disorderly apprentices	5	5
Poachers	4	7
Total	38	30

Average Number of Prisoners, 1838, 1839.

Average number of prisoners confined from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838 . $105\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{6}\frac{2}{5}$
Average number of prisoners confined from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839 . $110\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{6}\frac{5}{5}$

The following communication has been received by me from the governor since my visit to the house of correction.

"Immediately after your visit of inspection in November last, the visiting justices held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the recommendations which you laid before them, and in compliance therewith, they have given the surgeon a power to order, under their authority, in addition to the usual prison diet, one pint of soup daily to every prisoner, who having been confined for six months, appears to require such sustenance.

"The visiting justices have also given their attention to your observations relative to the conveyance of prisoners by persons not being constables, which is most irregular, as well as upon other matters connected with the conduct of the persons employed for such purposes, and they have made a very long report to the Court of Quarter Sessions; but as the matter has not been finally adjusted, and has given rise to very grave discussions, they do not consider it desirable at present to enter more fully upon the subject.

"The visiting justices have appointed two additional turnkeys, in order to enable the governor to carry out effectively the provisions of the new Prisons Bill, and the practice of employing prisoners as wardsmen, has consequently been discontinued."

NOTTINGHAM.—Town Gaol.

Nottingham. Town Gaol.

I inspected this gaol on the 4th of November, and have much satisfaction in reporting its generally improved state, which I attribute, in a great measure, to the appointment of a new keeper and matron. The interior was unexceptionably clean, neat, and orderly. I annex a return of the prisoners confined there at the time.

Summary of the Prisoners confined in the Town Gaol at Nottingham, on the 4th day of November, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Male.	Female.
J. D.	26	1	..
J. T.	34	1	..
A. B.	45	1	..
W. W.	15	1	..
W. R.	24	1	..
J. H.	24	1	..
Felons for Trial	..	6	..
Under Sentence of Transportation.			
H. H.	21	..	1
Under Sentence of Imprisonment.			
M. G.	37	..	1
Deserters awaiting a Route.			
J. T.	26	1	..
W. G.	25	1	..
Debtors.			
J. P.	41	1	..
H. B.	31	1	..
J. P.	39	1	..
J. W.	22	..	1
R. N.	36	1	..
Total	..	12	3

The only alteration I have to notice in the buildings, is that a strong wooden screen has been erected in front of the debtors' rooms, looking into the females' airing yards, and some impediments thereby thrown in the way of the constant communication carried on between prisoners of both sexes. On going through the wards I observed two of the debtors employed in designing patterns for lace work; one of these was earning 35*s.* a week, paying the keeper 2*s.* weekly for a feather bed: his original debt amounted only to 9*s.*, the costs having accumulated to 4*l.* He had only his wife to maintain, and I understood drink to have been the cause of his being here.

In the females' yard, a felon under sentence of transportation, and a misdemeanant, were together; indeed the separation between all classes of women is but nominal.

The chaplain now sees the prisoners individually, and reads to them portions of scripture and expatiates upon them, and recommends passages to their consideration. He states that he examines the books which are provided for the prisoners' use, and that they mutilate them. He has not been annoyed by any interruption or noise from the debtors since the present keeper was appointed. In consequence of ill health, he has not been able, during the last three months, to perform his duties with the regularity he wished. The keeper and matron attend divine service; the debtors very seldom. The average time spent by him in the prison when in health is an hour. Upon questioning the female prisoner under sentence of transportation, she said she had not been visited by the chaplain, nor had the other prisoners. It is but justice to mention that I believe these omissions attributable to his ill state of health at the time. The journal kept by the chaplain, which was formerly limited to entering the simple performance of his duties, is much improved, containing the results of inquiries into the prisoners' habits and connexions: the following are extracts therefrom:—

"January 13.—Prayers. Visited all the debtors separately, and invited them to attend divine service, they refused to do so, on the ground that they were under the necessity of mixing with the felon prisoners.

"November 17.—Catherine ——, aged 45, committed for trial on the 11th day of November, charged with stealing a pair of stockings from ———; says she was born in Dublin, and lived there till she was 13 years of age, and then her father being dead, she went with her mother to live at Waterford, where she resided until she was 18, and then married and returned with her husband to Dublin, where she stayed for about 12 years, and then came over to England with her husband and children. She settled in Nottingham, and has lived there ever since. Her husband works in the frame, and obtains his living by it. She attended a day school when young, and says she could read the Bible. When in Ireland, she was a Roman Catholic, and attended chapel, but since she came to Nottingham, she has scarcely ever attended there, or elsewhere. She says she was once before taken up on suspicion of stealing a saucepan, and was a week in the house of correction.

"John T., aged 33, committed for trial on Wednesday, for stealing a watch from ———; says he does not know where he was born, nor where he has resided since he came to years of discretion, but has been travelling through different parts of the kingdom, obtaining his living by selling small wares, and sometimes by labouring work. He reads and writes well, and says he obtained his learning by attending a vast variety of sunday schools, and by a day at a time, but cannot name any one school he was in. He has attended so many in the course of his travels, that he has now entirely forgot all of them. He says he has never been in prison before."

Both the keeper and the matron (his sister) occupy themselves with instructing the prisoners. The men who are the best readers are selected, and set to teach those unable to read. Several have learnt to do so during their stay. The matron employs one hour daily in teaching the females. She states, "My salary is 20*l.* a-year; I teach the females to read and sew, and am chiefly during the whole day in the prison. The prisoners always behave very kindly. They are all anxious to learn and make progress. One now here, and who was in the county gaol, and had learned to read a little, has improved here so much as to read tolerably." The prisoner alluded to read in the scripture before me and appeared to have made some progress. She stated, "That she had been nine weeks last Friday in the town gaol, and five weeks had only elapsed between the commencement of her present confinement and the period she left that of the county; she never was taught to read there but once a week on the Sunday. Sewed and washed, and helped to do the matron's things there, up stairs. One of the men prisoners used to come in to help; his name was ———; he used to clean the boots, he had served three months, and had nine to serve. The matron did not allow us to communicate, but we did sometimes when she was out of the kitchen. He several times asked me how long I had to serve; we were never above a few minutes together. I had my victuals when up-stairs doing for the matron. The matron allowed me 1*d.* for my loaf when I was employed in her house, and she purchased for me a little coffee or sugar."

The surgeon states the general health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory; there was not one on his list at the period of my visit.

I examined the prison books, and found them entered and correctly kept.

EXPENSES of the Gaol from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d*
Surgeon	42	0	0			
Chaplain	60	0	0			
Late gaoler, balance to his death	12	12	0			
Gaoler 48 weeks' salary at the rate of 150*l.* per annum	138	7	9			
Turnkey	50	0	0			
Matron, balance to her leaving	6	18	0			
Matron ¾ year	15	0	0			
				324	17	9
By food, viz.—						
Bread	60	19	10			
Oatmeal	5	6	8			
Milk	10	14	3			
Salt and potatoes	0	13	6			
				77	14	3
[The average number of prisoners in the gaol per day, during this year, was 12.]						
By clothing and bedding				1	1	2
By fuel and lighting, viz.—						
Coal	22	11	5			
Gas	12	10	3			
				35	1	8
By removing 31 convicted felons				115	19	0
By rent of land for New Gaol in Saint John's Street				88	0	0
By repairs, viz.—						
Glaziers' work	1	7	10			
Painters' work	28	1	0			
Bricklayers' work	26	6	2			
				55	15	0
By sundries, viz.—						
Water rent	7	0	0			
Mops, soap, brushes, skeps, &c.	10	13	1			
Printing and stationery	12	5	8			
Late gaoler's bill for other sundries	2	1	4			
Present gaoler's bills for ditto	9	16	7			
James Lawson, an allowance for attending at the gaol, as gaoler, after Mr. Vason's death	5	0	0			
Shaving the prisoners, and combs for ditto	1	0	3			
Sweeping chimnies	0	5	6			
				48	2	5
By repayments in part of loans for New Gaol, and interest thereon				389	19	9
				£1136	11	0

The keeper states that the conduct of the prisoners latterly has given him no cause for complaint. That ———, a man in a very respectable rank of life, and well educated, was committed on the 29th of May, 1839, to take his trial at the assizes for forgery. By direction of the visiting justices, he was allowed a room to himself, to live separate from the other prisoners. He had not been there alone longer than a few hours, when he solicited the keeper to allow him to go down to the felons' yard, and to associate with the other prisoners. He said, "he did not like to be alone." He was permitted to do so, with the approbation of the justices, and remained there until bailed by a Judge's order on the 20th September.

The usual punishment for refractory conduct is solitary confinement on bread and water.

A Return showing the number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for the years ending Michaelmas, 1838, and 1839.

	Number of Prisoners confined in the Dark or Refractory Cells, Stoppage of Food, Bread excepted.	Number of Prisoners confined in Solitary Cells with Stoppage of Food, Bread excepted.	Number of Prisoners confined Once.	Number of Prisoners confined Twice.	Number of Prisoners confined Three Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Four Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Five Times.
1838	..	12	6	2	2	2	..
1839	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

The keeper was appointed on the 30th July, 1838, aged 35, salary 150*l.*, formerly superintendent of the night watch. He is allowed to charge the debtors 2*s.* a week for supplying them with feather beds, and calculates his remuneration altogether to be 200*l.* per annum.

He states, "That when first appointed, the debtors were most disorderly; that he is obliged to be most vigilant in preventing the introduction of spirits, and that some are so addicted to tobacco, as to spend as much money in the use of it during the week as would well support one child." The bequest of Abel Collins of 1*s.* a week is laid out in coals. The debtors are now only allowed to introduce a pint of ale daily into the prison, half a pint morning and evening, which has tended much to their better conduct. The female prisoners wash for the prisoners, but the payment for such work has been discontinued. Prisoners before trial are permitted to have their dinners sent in from without.

The practice of the female prisoners being allowed to remain in the day room until the debtors are locked up still prevails; indeed until some other disposal is made of either the one or the other class, it is difficult to say how it is to be avoided, as the women have to pass through the debtors' ward to reach their sleeping rooms. The best remedy for the evil would be, perhaps, to commit all females to the house of correction. The greatest number of women at one time during the year has been eight. There being only eight sleeping cells for male prisoners in custody for trial or convicted, and the average number at the sessions being 16, the prisoners do not sleep in separate cells. This most desirable object might also be accomplished by committing them to the house of correction. The attention of the keeper and the matron to their respective duties, I consider very praiseworthy.

The inconvenient arrangements of the interior of this prison render it quite hopeless to expect that the requisite degree of superintendence can ever be fully exercised over the prisoners. When in their day rooms they are wholly out of the range of inspection, and their night rooms, being below ground, and objectionable even for this use, are quite unfit to be occupied at all during the day. The house of correction is fully capable of accommodating the whole of the prisoners, with the exception perhaps of the debtors, and I think this arrangement well worthy the consideration of the municipal authorities.

The keeper, having filled a respectable situation in the police of this populous town, states, in answer to my inquiries, that his experience leads him to the conclusion, that the beer houses are very mischievous, and calculated to increase crime; that they are often kept by persons of indifferent character; that one of very bad repute is kept by a man returned from transportation; that they are frequented principally by youths; that they have had bad effects upon the public houses; the landlords, in consequence of the falling off in their custom, being less cautious as to the respectability of those who frequent them; that the present system of night police has prevented crime, there having been but two burglaries during four years in the town; while in the adjoining villages there have been many. The number of delinquent children sent to the prisons are very few, they not being employed in any numbers. The prostitutes are not among the manufacturing classes, the latter are more respectable. A master manufacturer would not employ a female of very loose character. The lace frames are double and treble handed, and the hands work four hours at a time, and this is continued through the whole 24; and it is no unusual thing to see the streets of Nottingham, at two in the morning, quite thronged while changing hands.

NOTTINGHAM.—Town House of Correction.

Nottingham. Town House of Correction.

Inspected this prison on the 31st of October and subsequent days. The interior was clean and orderly; in two instances implements for idle games were found. The day-rooms were almost insupportable from smoke. Several of the prisoners were engaged at work as labourers at the police station at present building within the walls, they are placed under the charge of a constable. I annex a return of the number of prisoners, and their employments on the day of inspection.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nottingham. Town House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the House of Correction for the Town of Nottingham on the 31st day of October, 1839.

Convicted Felons.

		Age
1.	William T.	19 years.
2.	Edward P.	17 „
3.	Edward P.	18 „
4.	George J.	32 „
5.	Silas B.	32 „
6.	William A.	43 „
7.	James R.	38 „
8.	John B.	17 „
9.	Henry F.	17 „
10.	John G.	16 „
11.	Alfred W.	26 „
12.	Thomas B.	23 „

Convicted Misdemeanors.

13.	Dominic D.	30 years.
14.	Thomas B.	39 „

Summarily convicted for Assault.

15.	Joseph W.	35 years.
16.	Samuel S.	33 „

Summarily convicted of Vagrancy.

17.	James H.	19 years.
18.	Frederick B.	17 „
19.	Joseph L.	21 „
20.	John H.	15 „
21.	John M.	14 years.
22.	James W.	19 „
23.	John W.	21 „
24.	James L.	16 „
25.	Peter C.	15 „
26.	Samuel P.	1 „
27.	Ann G.	17 „
28.	Sarah G.	16 „

Want of Sureties.

29.	Joseph T.	51 years.
30.	Philip M.	23 „
31.	John G.	54 „
32.	Alfred B.	29 „
33.	Henry G.	26 „
34.	William W.	25 „
35.	Mary Ann B.	45 „
36.	Susan B.	23 „
37.	Ann S.	30 „

** Summarily convicted under a Bye-Law.*

38.	George T.	29 years.

Re-examination on Charge of Felony.

39.	William W.	13 years.
40.	Sarah E.	15 „

DISTRIBUTION, EMPLOYMENT, &c.

	Males.	Females.
On the Tread Wheel	16	..
Tailoring	1	..
Cooks	2	..
Cleaning	3	..
Removing Soil	4	..
In Hospital	1	..
Unemployed	7	1
Washing	7	4
Sewing	..	1
Total	34	6

The whole of the males were sleeping separately.

Two of the females, mother and daughter, committed for want of sureties, were sleeping in the same bed, with a third prisoner in the same cell.

Two prisoners in another cell, and one separate.

The alterations which have taken place since my last visit are the strengthening of the outward gates, and the erecting a second barrier of stout iron palisades within. Three iron gates have likewise been put up at the ends of the passages leading to the cells, and a more convenient place fitted up for the receiving of visitors. A station-house for the police, with convenient lock-ups, is now erecting within the walls, but detached from the prison buildings. A new matron and female turnkey have been appointed.

The chaplain now performs Divine service daily; he states, that he sees the prisoners individually, excepting those at labour on the wheel; he visits the sick and those in solitary confinement; has not been able for the last three months to perform the entire of his duties from continued ill health. He examines the books given to the prisoners, who mutilate them very much. That most of the prisoners are without a single idea upon the subject of religion. He has had them in classes of eight and ten together, and endeavoured to learn them the creed or catechism, but in vain. He considers that the prisoners are too leniently dealt with, and that the house of correction is quite a place of comfort to them. Has never found any in a state of mind proper to receive the sacrament. The keeper does not attend Divine service in the prison. The female prisoners now always come to chapel under the superintendence of an officer. A short time since there was a prisoner named Dominic D——, a Roman Catholic, and among other tracts from the Religious Tract Society which were presented by a magistrate for distribution in the prison, was one entitled "The History of Andrew Dunn,

* G. T., age 29, butcher, was committed on the 18th of October, 1839, for non-payment of a penalty of 10*s.* for exposing for sale unwholesome meat, not fit for human food, contrary to a bye law, made by the town council of the town of Nottingham, on the 18th day of August, 1836, for the good rule and government of the said town, and for prevention and suppression of nuisancies, under and by virtue of the statute made in the 6th year of the reign of King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." He served 14 days' imprisonment, and was then discharged, not having paid the penalty.

an Irish Catholic," in which a Catholic priest is introduced under the name of Father Dominic. The prisoners in the same day-room with the prisoner attached the name of Father Dominic to him from the tract, by way of nickname, which gave him great offence. He complained to the Catholic priest, and the following letters passed between us on the subject.

"Reverend Sir, "*August* 30, 1839.

"On visiting Dominic D——, a prisoner in the house of correction, on Saturday last, I was informed that you had lately introduced into the cell where this man is confined with others, a tract, entitled 'The Conversion of Andrew Dunn.'

"As this tract contains much matter highly calculated to irritate the feelings of Catholics, and to produce anger and animosity in such a place as a prison, by the absurd way it represents Catholicity, I am willing to hope that it was taken there through inadvertence, feeling pretty *confident*, you have no deliberate intention of introducing controversial publications into the cells of a prison.

"May I be permitted to ask, most respectfully, if such were the case? If so, I am sure you will have the goodness to guard against a recurrence of this kind.

"Waiting your reply at your earliest convenience,

"I am, Reverend Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"*To the Rev.* ————, "————.

&c. &c. &c.

"Reverend Sir, "*September* 3, 1839.

"In reply to yours of the 30th of August, I beg to state, that the tract of which you complain was given to me, with many others, some years ago by a respected and pious magistrate of Nottingham for the purpose of distribution in the house of correction, and which has occasionally been placed in the different wards of the prison for the perusal of the prisoners, but without the most distant intention on my part to 'produce anger and animosity.'

"Indeed it has ever been my sincere desire, both in my parish and the prisons, to promote in every possible way 'unity, peace, and concord.'

"I am, Reverend Sir, yours truly,

"*To the Rev.* ————. "————.

"P. S. Dominic D—— professes not to know a letter in the alphabet."

I cannot but lament the oversight which permitted the introduction of this controversial tract, it being one which appears to me, by its acerbity, to be little calculated for any purpose but that of exciting the angry feelings of our Catholic brethren. The offensive tract was withdrawn.

The chaplain has been appointed to a living six miles distant from Nottingham, with one service on the Sabbath; he also officiates at the gaol.

The following are extracts from his journal:—

"D. R., age 26, born at ———. Her father is a gardener with Mr. P——. Has attended the church and Baptist chapel alternately; never had regular family prayer or the Scriptures read in the family; attended the Baptist Sunday-school about a year and a half. She says she thinks she has been ten years in service, and has had seven places during that time. She has had three natural children, two of them to married men. She was tried and convicted upon two indictments for stealing from a shop, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The matron reports her as having conducted herself very properly since her conviction, and professes an amendment of life. She reads very imperfectly.

"H. H., was born at ———, in this county, and brought up there; is 44 years of age; has lived 26 years with him, and has six children living by him. She reads well. Was tried for stealing from a shop, convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Has behaved herself well since her conviction, and appears penitent for her offence.

"Visited I.; had a long conversation with him; he professes to be a confirmed Atheist.

"Examined Hannah H., who says she is 32 years of age; was born in ———, Shropshire; has been in Nottingham between 13 and 14 years; she came here with a soldier, and has lived for the last eight or nine years with a man named ———, but not married; when young, she attended a Methodist Sunday-school, but cannot read; her parents were Methodists, and brought their children up religiously; she is upon the town, but promises to give up her vicious course of life when released from prison; was committed to the house of correction on March 26th for six months, and has been imprisoned there 13 times before."

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory: affections of the chest, venereal, and cutaneous diseases are those most prevalent; that cutaneous disease has frequently broke out, and does still within the prison. He attributes its origin to the use of oatmeal in the diet. It is not the itch, for he can handle the patients with impunity; there are instances of its being cured, and returning again. A great deal of itch is brought in by the prisoners, but he considers this eruption quite distinct. It has occasionally yielded to alteratives and aperients; but, generally speaking, the same treatment as for the itch, sulphur combined with alkali, is the most effective. There has been a case of self-destruction, which he thinks arose from the fear of transportation. He complies with the Gaol Act as to seeing the prisoners twice during the week.

Sick on the 31st October, 1839.

Ann G., aged 17, venereal and scald head.
Sarah G., aged 16, scald head.
John W., aged 21, venereal.

Deaths.

George E., aged 26, convicted at the sessions held on the 6th of April, 1837, of felony, and sentenced to 10 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour. Died in prison on the 13th January,

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Nottingham. Town House of Correction.

1838, of consumption. He was of very intemperate and dissolute habits, and was labouring under disease when committed. He committed the offence on the morning of the sessions day, so that he was not one day in prison before trial.

John H., aged 37, committed for trial for a misdemeanor on the 5th February, 1839; the following morning was found suspended by his handkerchief from the handle of his bed cell window quite dead. Coroner's inquest—verdict, *felo de se.*

The usual punishment for breach of prison rules is by close confinement on bread and water in the dark cells; five prisoners were under this punishment on the day of inspection for disorderly behaviour at the tread-wheel in the temporary absence of the turnkey. One of the divisions of the tread-wheel has been parted off for separate labour, and appropriated to prisoners guilty of misconduct.

Number of Prisoners who have been Confined in the Dark or Refractory Cells, for Offences in the Prison, with Stoppages of Food, Bread excepted, for the Years ending Michaelmas, 1838, and 1839.

	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times.
1838	17	5	..	1	1
1839	16	4	1	..	..

Inspected the prisoners' food, which was of excellent quality, and examined the prison books, and found them in a very creditable state.

Expenses of the House of Correction from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
D. M. Jackson, governor	150	0	0			
James Spooner, turnkey	57	4	0			
Tinley, Porter, and Moore, overlookers of tread-wheel	53	12	0			
S. German, matron, ¼ year to her leaving	6	5	0			
Ann Jackson, matron, ¾ year	18	15	0			
Robert Davison, surgeon	42	0	0			
The Rev, Samuel M'Lund, chaplain	60	0	0			
Alice Flint, female turnkey, ¾ year	16	10	0			
				404	6	0
By food, viz.						
Bread	175	12	9			
Meat	50	14	0			
Potatoes	26	2	6			
Milk	45	15	10			
Oatmeal	22	13	10			
				320	18	11
[The average number of prisoners in the house of correction per day, during this year, was 43½.]						
By clothing and bedding, viz.						
Leather	9	13	3			
Blankets, and scouring same	10	4	6			
Stockings and worsted	4	13	8			
Cloth for prisoners' clothes	9	0	6			
				33	11	11
By fuel and lighting, viz.						
Coals	63	9	6			
Oil	2	17	9			
Gas	15	15	0			
				82	2	3
By rent of land for the house of correction				71	5	0
By repairs, viz.						
Bricklayers' and masons' work	32	15	2			
Joiners' work	18	15	4			
Glaziers' work	3	5	0			
Braziers' work	2	5	6			
White washing and painting materials	11	3	5			
Iron work	8	6	1			
New palisades, chevaux de frise, &c.	69	11	8			
				146	2	2
By sundries, viz.						
Mops, soap, brushes, skeps, straw, besoms, &c.	54	3	10			
Water rent	5	10	0			
Cleaning fire arms	4	0	0			
Printing and stationery	0	18	2			
D. M. Jackson's bills for other sundries	25	16	5			
				90	8	5
Total				£1,148	14	8

Diet Table.—The males have 1½ lbs. of bread per diem, made from seconds flour; 1½ pint of milk porridge for breakfast; one pint of soup for dinner; half a peck of potatoes for the week, cooked and divided each day for dinner; 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel for supper. The females have the same as the males, except that they are only allowed 1lb. of bread per diem, and their pint of milk is served to them without being made into porridge.

In the summer, when potatoes cannot be obtained, 8 oz. of cheese is allowed in their stead, delivered out twice during the week.

The soup is made of meat and vegetables, viz. one pound of meat, with bone, for each person per week, with vegetables, such as turnips, onions, leeks, carrots, parsley, &c.

I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal.

"August 13, 1837.—D. C., under sentence of two months' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, being nearly blind, the surgeon considers it not safe to place him on the tread-wheel. He is mischievous in the extreme; will not allow the straw to remain in his bed. Being deprived of a knife, or any other instrument, he gnaws holes through the bed-ticks, and empties the straw on the floor; will not use a vessel for evacuations, so that it is one man's employment to look after him and keep him clean.

"Fastened him to the railings of No. 14 ward, about three hours, with a pair of cuffs, by order of the visiting magistrates, for refusing to work, dirtying and destroying his bedding and clothing.

"August 20.—A body belt and cuffs put upon D. C. to prevent him from climbing over the palisades; being still determined to climb, a pinion strap was placed upon his arms; notwithstanding all this, he still persevered and climbed to the top of the palisades in No. 14 day-ward. I then put a strait waistcoat upon him, which prevented him from climbing.

"August 21.—Obliged to continue the strait waistcoat, for tearing his clothes and breaking the bed-windows of his bed-cell; kept the waistcoat upon him about six hours, and he promised to behave better.

"August 27.—Body belt and pinion straps put upon him to prevent him from injuring himself upon the palisades.

"August 29.—Strait waistcoat put upon D. C. for biting one of the prisoners upon the hand; in his passion he ran against the edge of the day-room door, and made one of his eyes black.

"August 30.—Borrowed a chair from the Lunatic asylum, to confine D. C. and prevent his destroying clothing, &c. The chair has been the means of deterring him from mischief, and he has certainly been more orderly since occasionally confined in it. I consider the chair one of the best means of punishing a refractory prisoner I have ever met with, as it cannot injure nor can they injure themselves. When sitting in the chair, a broad belt is placed round the body under the arms, a handcuff for each wrist, and a strap to each ancle; also a hole in the chair for convenience. I am of opinion that six hours in such a chair would be equal to two days in a refractory cell.

"March 11th, 1838.—G. M., under sentence to eighteen months' imprisonment for felony by the Court of Assize, held 20th July 1837, escaped about half-past seven in the morning, out of No. 1 airing-yard over the roof, by means of a ladder which is used for lighting the lamps and the clothes-line, both of which ought to have been locked up by the first turnkey, who also, contrary to the governor's orders, left the prison in the care of the second turnkey, without any assistance, and also leaving three doors unlocked by which the escape was effected.

"March 29.—Turnkey discharged from his office and ordered to leave the prison this day.

"August 21.—J. B. under sentence for a misdemeanour, privately whipped for repeated offences against the rules of the prison, by order of a magistrate; present the governor, jailor, and turnkeys.

"February 5, 1839.—J. D., age 14, under sentence for felony, confined in a refractory cell for kicking J. B.; when in the dark cell he attempted to strangle himself with his handkerchief, and threatened that he would destroy himself; upon which a pair of handcuffs, pinion strap, and leg hopples were put upon him, and kept on till near five o'clock, when he promised to conduct himself better in future.

"February 5.—J. H., aged 37, by trade a slater, was committed for trial at the next sessions, for obtaining money under false pretences. He had been convicted three times before for similar offences, the last of which was at the April sessions 1838, and sentenced to nine months' hard labour, four separate weeks to be solitary. On the way from the police office, he asked me (the governor) if I would allow his wife to speak to him within the door of the prison, to which I assented; his wife, and son about 13 years of age, and a female friend of the former, came within the entrance door, when H. took his hat from his head, in which were a pair of gloves and a night-cap; the gloves he gave to his wife, and said, Take care of them, the night-cap I shall want myself. He gave his boy a kiss, and said to him, Be sure and be a good boy to your mother and the rest of the children, for I shall never live with you any more. The wife replied, I don't think you will, for I am sure they will transport you. He said, I am done this time, I am sure to be transported, therefore don't you fret; try and do the best you can for yourselves. He bid them good bye and was removed. At locking up time he was placed in No. 5 bed-cell, second story. The turnkey afterwards informed me that he was as cheerful as usual. When the doors were unlocked the following morning, he was found hanging by his neck from the handle of the window by his neck handkerchief. He was quite cold and stiff, and it is possible he committed the act very soon after he was locked up."

Evidence of the Officers.

"Turnkey, age 31, salary 52*l.* a-year, residing in the prison, lace maker by trade; receives the prisoners from their bed-cells at half-past six in the morning, and locks them in the day-rooms; sees the work served out; I see the milk porridge served out for breakfast, and see that it is properly made by the cooks. There is no regular hour for breakfast, they have it when it is ready. They work and makes the fires before breakfast; this takes till about half-past seven. I then get my own breakfast. The chaplain comes about eight or a little after; the prayers take about half an hour. They go to the wheel a little at a quarter before nine. I attend to them on the wheel, except when called off to some of the other prisoners who are employed in other parts of the prison. The other turnkey generally takes my place when I am absent. At twelve I serve out the dinners to each ward, before they leave the wheel; at one they return to labour and continue until four, then to supper and are locked up at five. The prisoners use very bad language, they are checked for it and sometimes punished. The misdemeanants have no prison clothing, and they traffic with their food. I constantly

take away drafts, and there is great difficulty in preventing them from marking the floors and forms for idle games. I go through the prison at night occasionally; they sometimes talk to each other after locking up. The chaplain goes twice a week through the prison. I have, when watch over the wheel, frequently to run off upon other duties, and then the labour is neglected. I was only absent a short time, when the five prisoners, now in solitary, made the noise at the wheel. The person who acted for me when I was ill allowed the gates of the cages to be opened, and they wanted the same to be done then, under the pretence of having no access to a privy. The keeper would not permit it, and they are dissatisfied. I think the placing partitions upon the wheel would be a great improvement. The men for trial find the day-rooms very irksome; they are very willing to do anything, but not so the men for sureties, who are among the worst in the prison. A few days since, we had to stop their dinners until they cleaned their room. The prison has no terror for them; one of them told me, on going out, that it was a house of corruption rather than correction; another, also a youth of this town, told me the same thing.

"Turnkey and Porter.—I was not at the wheel when the complaint was made of the men being locked in. I was not aware that the turnkey was absent at the time. We cannot occasionally help leaving them at the wheel alone, for we have to go about other business, and then they take advantage; they are never left but for a few minutes.

"Matron, wife of the keeper, salary 25*l*. Has the general superintendence of the females, and also looks after the stores. The women have behaved pretty well lately. Since the appointment of a female turnkey, they are left very little by themselves. It is a few weeks since the chaplain has been in that part of the prison, he goes there very seldon. We have now two female prisoners who cannot eat their allowance.

"Female turnkey, single woman, formerly in service, 12*l*. a-year and board, for which the keeper is allowed 10*l*. Resides in the prison; unlocks about half-past six in winter, and lets them down into the day-room to wash, then get their breakfasts and afterwards to chapel. The matron goes with them occasionally, but not on Sundays, I always do; they then go to work, washing and mending for the prisoners; they occasionally work for the keeper. Two or three times a day, never less than twice, I give them lessons in reading, making use of the Bible and elementary books. They make some progress. The chaplain never hears them read. He has, for the last two or three weeks, been here once a week with a tract. I have been here twelve months, and he has visited the females three or four times for the purpose of advising and talking to them. It would give me great pleasure if the chaplain would come and hear them. The prisoners are very well behaved.

"Keeper.—A prisoner occasionally works in the garden with the approval of the visiting justices. One of the cooks cleans the kitchen, and one of the turnkeys has occasionally the assistance of a prisoner to clean his room, which is in the interior of the prison. Thinks it would be better if half a pint of milk porridge in the mornings and half a pint of gruel in the evenings were taken from each prisoner's ration for the first six weeks of their imprisonment. The number of recommittals in the two years from October 1837 to October 1839 have been 39 males, two females.

"Surgeon.—I think the subtracting of half a pint of milk porridge and half a pint of gruel from the diet of those committed for one month would not be prejudicial. I see not the least objection to their taking their meals in their separate cells. I am quite satisfied that this prison is anything but a house of correction.

"T. R. Prisoner.—I am treated as well as I can expect in a place of this sort. I am in the garden the greatest part of my time. The chaplain was in the ward about five weeks ago. When I was first taken up, he had a long conversation with me, and noted down in a book. He generally comes once a week to give out tracts."

Without ascribing any fault to the keeper, who is a most active and zealous officer, I am quite of opinion, that confinement in this prison is more likely to encourage than repress crime. On going through the wards I was struck at once with the ineffectiveness of the supervision over the prisoners; I recommend most strongly that another turnkey should be appointed, and that this additional officer should, in combination with the performance of other duties, act as schoolmaster. I advise that the diet should be diminished for short terms of imprisonment, subtracting, therefrom, half a pint of porridge in the morning, and the same quantity of gruel in the evening; also, to prevent trafficking, that the prisoners should eat their meals in their sleeping cells, and that gaol clothing should be provided for all classes; that some employment be found for the untried, for which they might be slightly remunerated in the event of acquittal, or no bill being found; that the tread-wheels be divided for separate labour, and that a water-closet be placed in the cages.* I think the keeper should attend Divine service; I am aware that both the matron and himself are dissenters, but I consider his presence in the chapel obligatory as a point of duty. I recommend that a Sunday-school should be established for the prisoners. I fear that the Sabbaths are most unprofitably, if not corruptly spent. The frequent visits of the chaplain to all the wards of the prison are most desirable, and I trust they are only suspended by his unfortunate state of health. I consider the women's side of the prison to be greatly improved; the female turnkey appears to be a most valuable officer. I recommend the authorities to prevent the erection of any building against the prison walls, or the placing of scaffold poles or timber against them on the exterior, both practices being dangerous.

Nottingham Town Lock-ups.

Nottingham. Town Lock-ups.

Inspected the lock-ups adjoining the house of correction, and found them clean and without a prisoner.

* This has since been done.

Return of Prisoners who have passed through the Police Lock-ups in the Town of Nottingham, in the Years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.

	1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 18 years of Age	66	10	62	9	75	8	89	9	120	25
18 and upwards . .	403	118	656	107	656	104	496	92	551	82
Total . . .	469	128	718	116	731	112	585	81	671	107

Debtors' Gaol for the Honour and additional Limits of the Liberty of Peverel at Radford.

The miserable gaol appropriated to prisoners from this extensive jurisdiction, at Lenton, has ceased to be occupied, and the prisoners have been transferred to another dilapidated tenement in the vicinity, at Radford, which was formerly used as a poor-house. One advantage has undoubtedly been gained, that of its being no longer connected with a public house as was previously the case. The scene which presented itself at my entry into this prison was a curious one; the prisoners were five in number: one, an old woman 87 years of age, was huddled over the fire, two were playing at cards, another engaged with a Bible, and another at a loom. The beds were unmade, and the rooms in a disorderly condition. The women sleep in the part of the building occupied by the keeper, the accommodation for all is of the very humblest description.

Return of Prisoners in the Gaol for the Liberty of Peverel, on November 5th, 1839, with the Amount of Debt and Costs, and the Date of their Caption.

Names.	Amount of Debt and Costs.			Date of Caption.
	£.	s.	d.	
G. P. . . .	24	4	6	30 July, 1839.
J. M. . . .	18	1	2	5 August, 1839.
A. E. . . .	20	5	8	22 July, 1839.
J. T. . . .	18	16	2	16 July, 1839.
E. L. (Female) .	34	13	4	30 July, 1838.

During the last two years, 21 debtors imprisoned here have passed through the insolvent court, 17 have been relieved by the intervention of the Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors, by the payment of sums of from 1*l.* to 5*l.*, and two made their escape in 1838.

A new keeper and bailiff has been appointed; he states, that the prisoners are occasionally in the greatest distress, and dependent upon charity for subsistence. He gives the following case among many others which have occurred:—"W. C. was imprisoned here for a debt and costs amounting to 8*l.* 5*s.*; he was, with his family, totally destitute, and during his stay here was indebted to the keeper's charity for even food." He further says: "My experience almost leads me to suppose that the prisoners are put in here by attorneys, on the expectation of the intervention of the Thatched House Society in their behalf. I go to arrest many men who are in the most distressed condition, from whom it is utterly hopeless ever to expect a shilling. I have had also, in several instances, to pay for medical assistance to the prisoners out of my own pocket. I find them beds if they cannot afford to do so themselves. I have provided Bibles and tracts for them, and they make use of them, and a dissenting minister occasionally attends on Sundays at the instance of a lady in town." The keeper gives security in the amount of 300*l.* for the safety of the debtors. He appears an intelligent and humane man.

The maintenance of this prison devolves on Lord Middleton as steward of the Honour; and the merging of this anomalous jurisdiction into that of the several counties over which it extends, and its consequent abolition, would be a public benefit.

NEWARK.—Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

Newark. Borough Gaol and Lock-up.

This small prison is used for the imprisonment of debtors and prisoners under examination. It was without an occupant on the day of inspection. The interior was not over clean.

Number of Prisoners who have been imprisoned in the Borough Gaol at Newark, from October, 1837, to October, 1839.

	Criminals.		Debtors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
From October, 1837 to October, 1838 .	68	22	4	..
From October, 1838 to October, 1839 .	60	17	1	..
Total	128	39	5	..

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. — Reports on Separate Prisons.

The establishment of a court for the recovery of small debts, comprising Newark and a large neighbouring district, whereby authority is given to imprison debtors in execution therefrom in this prison, renders it indispensable that there should be some further provision for their accommodation; the gaol, as it at present stands, is wholly inadequate, and also unfit for the purpose.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLN CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL.

Lincoln Castle. County Gaol.

Every part of this prison was extremely clean on the day of inspection. I annex a return of the prisoners confined here at the time.

RETURN of Prisoners in Lincoln Castle, 8th day of November, 1839.

No.	Name.	Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.	Total No.
1	E. P. .	1 July, 1837 . .	Stealing 500 pigeons	Transportation for 7 years	
2	E. S. .	6 July, 1839 . .	Felony	Ditto	
3	W. S. .	23 October, 1839 .	Ditto	Ditto	
4	W. C. .	26 October, 1839 .	Ditto	Ditto	
5	H. L. .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5
		FOR TRIAL.			
1	T. C. .	19 July, 1839 . .	Burglary . . .	. .	
2	P. L. .	Ditto	Ditto	. .	
3	H. B. .	14 September, 1839	Robbery. . . .	. .	
4	N. H. .	Ditto	Ditto	. .	
5	G. F. .	17 October, 1839 .	Burglary . . .	. .	
6	W. S. .	6 November, 1839	Poaching; for re-examination.	. .	6
		FEMALES.			
1	{Female Debtor}	. .	. .	. .	1
1	T. W. .	26 October, 1838 .	Felony	Transportation for 7 years	1
Male Debtors in Custody					3
				Total	16

NAMES of DEBTORS.

No	Name.	For what Sum.	When brought into Custody.	Upon what Process.	Charged in Execution.	For what Sum.	Remark.
		£. s. d.				£. s. d.	
1	R. S. .	1211 18 4	28 March, 1834 .	Exchequer .	. .	..	Contempt of Court.
2	H. C. .	..	9 September, 1836	Ditto . . .	7 September, 1836	68 12 6	..
3	M. E. .	..	22 March, 1839 .	Queen's Bench	21 March, 1839 .	10 7 0	..
4	R. W. .	..	29 April, 1839 .	Ditto . . .	29 April, 1839 .	28 14 1	..

There has been no variation of importance either in the discipline or management of this establishment since my last visit.

Under the head of health, the surgeon states, "That the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There have been two cases of sea scurvy, which, however, did not originate in the prison. He sees every prisoner twice a-week. There has been no case of death, or even a case of fever. The hospital remains in the same inconvenient situation, and I have no separate place where itch patients can be placed under treatment. The diet is certainly large, but I consider not too much; the labourers in this county are accustomed to eat considerable quantities of strong food, such as bacon, &c. I occasionally find the prisoners sent here from the houses of correction infected with cutaneous disease. A case occurred of the improper removal of a sick prisoner from the house of correction at Falkingham. This I noticed in the journal, July 6. "Examined E. S.; he is clean, but labours under a complaint from which I am of opinion he was not in a fit state to be removed here." This man is still here, he suffered from a tumour in the abdomen; great difficulty was experienced in getting him to climb the hill leading to the gaol. This circumstance is also referred to in the keeper's journal, July 12th, 1839. "It has been represented to me that E. S., a convict, arrived at this prison on the 6th of July in a state of great exhaustion, and upon examination by the surgeon a very extensive tumour was found in the heart, and altogether such a disordered state of health, that considerable danger was apprehended. Upon reference to the certificate of the master of the house of correction at Falkingham, I find his state of health is reported to be good, and that he has

been certified by the surgeon as fit to be removed." The prisoners were all well in health on the day of inspection.

The chaplain, independently of his ordinary duty in the chapel, has individual communication with the prisoners: he states, "The prisoners seem to take considerable interest in the books; there are many who could not read, and who have come out capable of reading a chapter in the Bible. The books are much less mutlated than formerly; I attend once a week about an hour and a-half, and see the prisoners separately. In several cases, where prisoners have been under sentence of death, I have been informed, as coming indirectly from them, that they would like to have the attendance of a minister of their own sect; but, upon personally referring to the individual, they have always expressed themselves satisfied with my attentions, and no dissenting minister has attended any of the executions that have taken place for 40 years. There is one prisoner, a catholic, at present attended by his own priest. When he first came in he attended chapel, saying he did not care, when it all tended to good, but directly the priest came, his attendance ceased. I also gave him the Church catechism, and he began to learn it until the priest came, when, upon my hearing the prisoners in a class, he directly left the day-room. The sacrament has been administered, and I think when prisoners will communicate it has a very beneficial influence upon their conduct in prison. I always satisfy myself that they are proper to receive it."

Extract from Chaplain's Journal.

"January 24th, 1839. Visited this morning the prisoners in their respective cells, heard them read several portions of Scripture and found them much improved. The debtors very regular and orderly. February 28. Visited the prisoners in their respective cells and found them very attentive to the spiritual instructions given to them. The holy sacrament was administered in the chapel this morning to —— —— —— ——, officers of the prison, two convicts, and three prisoners for trial."

I examined the progress made by the prisoners in reading, under the direction of the officers, and was satisfied therewith.

The prisoners are employed in knitting caps and stockings, the material is provided by the county, and the articles disposed of out of the prison. There is generally a loss upon the transaction; the amount received for sales during the quarter ending October, was 4*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The sums paid to the prisoners for their labour are allowed to be expended in tobacco, or other articles at their pleasure. The impropriety of this indulgence is illustrated by the following fact:—I. P., a boy of 15, was employed knitting stockings before trial, and was so quick at it that, upon an average, he would knit two pairs of stockings in three weeks, receiving ninepence a-pair, which he almost invariably laid out in three ounces of tobacco. The four prisoners for trial are now earning about 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week, which they expend in potatoes and tobacco. A debtor is employed as cook, who is paid at the rate of 1*s.* per day.

The amount received for articles made by the prisoners and sold during the year 1839, was 23*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The proportion of earnings pain to them during the same period, 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly kept and correctly entered.

Extract from Keeper's Journal.

"F. M., a convict, has been complained of this day, by W. G. a convict, for being quarrelsome, abusive, and striking him, making use of oaths and very improper language. The under turnkey corroborates G.'s statement. I have ordered him to be placed in separate confinement, and on bread and water for three days."

Magistrates' Order Book.

"T. W., female convict, appearing to be in solitary confinement, and in low spirits and her health affected, ordered that the attention of the surgeon be specially called to her case; that she may, with consent freely granted, be admitted to the female debtors, to hear her read and see her write, not more than one hour daily.

"That the keeper may allow her to walk in the front grounds, with due caution, for not more than one hour daily."

A very proper book has been established for the entry of all persons' names who visit the prison, arranged under the following heads:—

Date.	Visitors' names.	Observations, if any.

Prisoners' visitors.

Date.	Visitors' names.	Prisoners' visitors.

Remarks.

Only three prisoners have been punished during the year for misconduct in prison, and these by close confinement on bread and water.

I have, in a former report, remarked the excellent regulation existing in this gaol, of appropriating a room for the debtors to receive their visitors, and thus keeping a variety of strangers from the interior of the prison and out of the view of the officers.

I regret that the very lamentable state of health to which the respectable keeper* of this prison was reduced, prevented me from giving further extension to my inquiry. I have to notice in this gaol, as well as others, the great diminution in the number of debtors. At the period of my former visit, they amounted to 27, while at the present time there are but four; one of whom, for a contempt of the Court of Exchequer, has been in custody from the 28th of March, 1834.

With reference to the portion of the prison appropriated to criminals, I strongly urge upon the magistrates the propriety of providing each prisoner with a separate sleeping cell at night, instead of their sleeping together in threes, fours, and fives; the turnkeys have now to rise frequently to check talking. The constant presence of an officer in the day-room with

* Since dead.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

the prisoners for trial appears very desirable. They are now so placed as to defy all inspection, and the better inclined among them unprotected from the evil communications of the worse. I have before pointed out the inconvenient situation and defective accommodation of the infirmary. The permanent decrease in the number of debtors may, perhaps, afford the means of appropriating some other part of the building to this purpose. I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the respectability and zeal of the officers of this establishment.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey-at-Kirton.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey-at-Kirton.

Inspected this prison November 11th. The wards were in general clean. I noticed a want of fresh straw in the bedding; also that several of the cells were filled with such articles as lumber, onions, &c. Several of the prisoners were sleeping three together in a cell, while others were unoccupied. Upon going through the yards, the tread-wheel labour appeared to be very imperfectly superintended; the prisoners were turning round and lolling listlessly about. The females were engaged in washing on my entering the prison, and were afterwards removed to break stones. There has been little or no variation in the management of this prison since my last visit. The keeper states "that he sleeps about four nights a-week in the prison, and the other three in a house close by, where his family reside. He employs one of the prisoners to clean his shoes, and another (the cook) to clean his boots." The matron is, from age and infirmity, wholly incapacitated for the performance of her duties: her absence is but partially supplied by a female, her grandchild, a married woman, who resides in the prison. The females are not invariably attended by an officer of their own sex.

The treatment of debtors sent here from local courts of requests appears to be very stringent, and to differ little from those convicted of criminal offences, The keeper states, "The debtors are not searched on coming in, but are requested to deliver up their money, knives, and tobacco: if they refuse to deliver them, I should take them away. They are placed with the misdemeanants." There was only one in confinement on the day of inspection. The imprisonment of this description of prisoners in houses of correction appears very objectionable.

I find the following entry in the keeper's journal:—"This morning, on entering ——'s sleeping-cell, and asking him how he was, I perceived him to be dead; he was not worse at bedtime, and had eaten his food all but the bread." The surgeon states, "—— died during the night of Monday, August 26, 1839; he was imprisoned for having broken a window at Barton when intoxicated. I examined him on Saturday, August 24; he was then suffering from nervous fever; whether it arose from want of the stimulus of drink or want of food I could not, when I first saw him, positively determine, but, from what I observed on Sunday, when he was a little relieved, I do believe it arose from want of sufficient nourishment, and not from intoxication. On Monday he was not quite so well, but yet there was no indication of any sudden change. The inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon. I was not summoned to attend the inquest, or examined thereon." I cannot but remark that this appears a most extraordinary omission.

The chaplain's duties are performed in precisely the same praiseworthy manner as at my last visit. He states that the female prisoners occasionally attend chapel without an officer. The time spent by him daily in the prison depends upon the number of prisoners. I make the following extracts from his journal:—

"October 9.—Evening service. —— and —— absent; prisoners attentive; catechized the boys. —— expresses himself very penitent, and is thought likely to be a better man if he gets better.

"Monday, October 2.— —— died this morning very penitent.

"November 30.—Advised with Anne O. and her brother, a boy of six years of age; the latter totally ignorant, but the gaoler says 'old in sin.'

"December 10.—Advised with —— (poaching). Sorry to find him resolving to follow the same conduct when he gets out, because, as he says, he was sworn to falsely.

"Jan. 24.— —— behaved himself insolently while advising with him; reported him to the keeper.

"July 11.—Advised with ——, on going out; wrote to his friends, who are very respectable, and got him restored to them.

"August 27.— ——, a vagrant, died this morning; came in on Saturday, the 24th, unwell.

"Sept. 20.—Wrote to ——'s friends, who are highly respectable, in his behalf, but his conduct has been so bad that they refuse further to notice him."

The female acting as matron occasionally instructs children in reading, but no systematic instruction of the prisoners is carried on.

The health of the prisoners during the last two years has not been marked by any important variation. The dumb woman who has been here ever since the year 1808 still remains; she has latterly been attacked by illness, but has rallied, and, in appearance, seems likely to last for years.

Return of Prisoners Sick and under Treatment, November 11, 1839.

No.	Names.	Disease.
1	L. —— . .	Pneumonia and diseased liver.
2	O. —— . .	Piles.
3	P. —— . .	Scrofulous disease of the skin.
4	S. —— . .	Gun shot wounds.

Return of the Number of Deaths which have occurred between October, 1837, and October 1839.

No.	Names.	Cause of Death.	Observations.
1	E. H. . . .	Consumption . .	H. died on Monday evening, October 22, 1838; his disease was brought on by intemperance.
2	J. W. . . .	Nervous Fever .	Died during the night of Monday, August 26, 1839.

Return of the Number of Cases of Sickness, or requiring Medical Treatment, with the Name of the Ailment, occurring in the House of Correction between October 11, 1838, and October 11, 1839.

1838.

	Cases of Sickness.	Males.	Females.		Surgical Cases.	Males.	Females.
1	Dysmennorhea	..	1	1	Abscess	1	..
1	Amennorhea	..	1	1	Inflammation	1	..
3	Intermittent fever . . .	3	..	1	Stricture	1	..
4	Mixed fever	2	2	3	Frostbitten	3	..
10	Nervous fever	9	1	3	Sprain	3	..
1	Typhus fever	1	..	1	Anchylosis	1	..
1	Scarlatina	..	1	1	Sciatica	1	..
6	Scorbutic eruptions . . .	3	3	1	Burn	1	..
1	Cutaneous eruption . . .	1	..	2	Rupture	2	..
1	Gravel	1	..	1	Fracture	1	..
1	Influenza	1	..	1	Dislocation	1	..
1	Indigestion	1	..	3	Herpes	3	..
1	Fainting	1	..	6	Boils	3	3
1	Puerperal convulsions . .	..	1	7	Toothache	6	1
1	Rheumatism	1	..	2	Phymosis	2	..
6	Diarrhœa	5	1	2	Carbuncle	2	..
1	Hæmoptysis	1	..	1	Tumor	..	1
1	Hæmatemesis	1	..	2	Wound	2	..
1	Dysenteria	1	..	27	Itch	23	4
7	Obstipatio	4	3	1	Excoriations	1	..
23	Catarrh	23	..	1	Chordee	1	..
1	Cynanche pharyngea . .	..	1	5	Contusions	5	..
5	Cynanche tonsillaris . .	5	..	10	Ulcers	10	..
5	Enterodynia	5	..	1	Hydrocele	1	..
4	Vertigo	4	..	4	Venereal	3	1
5	Lumbago	5	..	4	Gonorrhœa	3	1
1	Hepatitis	1	..	1	Scrofula	1	..
94		79	15	93		82	11
8	Infirmary cases	..	..	..	Midwifery.		
6	Slight indisposition . . .	..	..	2	Pregnant	..	2
					One child born. . . .	..	..

1839.

	Cases of Sickness.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.			Surgical Cases.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	Enterodynia . . .	10	..	..	..	5	Rupture	5	..	..	..
3	Idiotcy	3	..	..	..	4	Filth	3	1	..	..
1	Poison	1	..	..	..	1	Hydrocele . . .	1	..	..	..
1	Pleuritis	1	..	..	..	8	Toothache . . .	7	1	..	..
24	Catarrh	21	3	..	..	4	Ulcers	3	1	..	..
3	Rheumatism . . .	3	..	..	..	18	Itch	13	2	3	..
3	Cough	3	..	..	..	1	Porrigo	..	..	1	..
13	Obstipatio . . .	6	7	..	..	1	Burn	1	..	..	..
1	Spasms	1	..	..	..	1	Whitlow	1	..	..	..
4	Cynanche tonsillaris .	4	..	..	..	2	Tumor	2	..	..	..
63	Carried forward .	53	10	..	..	45	Carried forward .	36	5	4	..

Return of the Number of Cases of Sickness, or requiring Medical Treatment, &c.—*continued*.

1839—*continued*.

	Cases of Sickness.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.			Surgical Cases.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
63	Brought forward .	53	10	..	..	45	Brought forward .	36	5	4	..
1	Mumps	..	1	..	..	1	Mercurial ulcers . .	..	1	..	..
2	Cynanche pharyngea	2	..	..	..	1	Boils	1	..	..	..
1	Lunacy	1	..	..	..	3	Venereal	3	..	..	..
8	Diarrhœa . . .	5	2	..	1	1	Frostbitten . . .	1	..	..	..
2	Lumbago . . .	2	..	..	..	4	Piles	3	..	1	..
4	Nervous fever . .	3	1	..	..	1	Bronchocele . . .	..	1	..	..
2	Neuralgia . . .	1	1	..	..	1	Dislocation . . .	1	..	..	..
1	Variola	..	1	..	..	2	Fracture	2	..	..	..
2	Amennorhea . . .	..	2	..	..	5	Gonorrhœa . . .	5	..	..	..
7	Fever	6	..	1	..	1	Sprain	1	..	..	..
2	Worms	2	..	..	..	2	Contusion . . .	1	1	..	..
4	Vertigo	3	1	..	..	3	Wounds	3	..	..	..
1	Sickness	..	1	..	..	1	Inflamed eyes . .	1	..	..	..
1	Gravel	1	..	..	..	1	Eruptions . . .	..	1	..	..
1	Boulimia	1	..	..	..	2	Secondary syphilis .	..	..	2	..
1	Remittent fever . .	1	..	..	..	1	Hœmorrhage . .	..	..	1	..
1	Peripneumonia . .	1	..	..	..	2	Neuralgia facialis .	2	..	..	..
1	Indigestion . . .	..	1	..	..						
1	Fluor albus . . .	..	1	..	..	77		60	9	8	..
1	Tapeworm . . .	1	..	..	..						
1	Asthma	..	1	..	..		MIDWIFERY.				
						3	Pregnancy . . .	..	3	..	..
108		83	23	1	1	1	Recent delivery . .	..	1	..	..
							Labours	..	2	..	..

Inspected the prisoners' food and found it good and wholesome.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Examined the books and found them correctly kept. The amount of profit on prisoners' labour in 1838 was 7*l*. 13*s*., average number $35\frac{193}{365}$; in 1839, 10*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., average number $29\frac{312}{365}$. I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal :—

Reports on Separate Prisons.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey-at-Kirton.

"November 7, 1839.—This afternoon I received a note from —— ———, Esq., and one from the —— ———, and a statement, of which the following is a copy :

"'*Faldingworth, October 25th*, 1839.

"'William S., aged 50, says he left Kirton House of Correction on the 18th of October; his sentence was for 12 months, last month solitary. He says the place he suffered that month in was nearly dark; so dark that he had to grope about to find his food that was given him, and that the first day he did not find any. He complained to the keeper that he had taken a bad cold in being there, as the place was so damp. He says it brought on giddiness and violent swelling in his body.'

(No signature.)

"'Medical Report on the above.—Nature of the disease—diseased liver and tympanitic state of the stomach and bowels.

"'This man is in a dangerous state; and, from his history of his case, I should fear there is but little chance for his recovery. I should recommend the board to allow him daily a little gin.'

(No signature.)

"In the Rev. C. M. G. Jarvis's note I find the relieving officer to say, that the food was let down through the ceiling, and when he found it, it was in a very bad state; he ought to have said, he had not any, for when I punished him on the 5th of August for insolence and refusing to cook, at nine o'clock he gorged himself with gruel so that he could not walk without blowing, like a person who had been running. I did not allow him dinner or supper; he had only, for the remainder of the day, his pound loaf and a can of water, and he only ate a part of this loaf; the remaining part he took into his ward on Tuesday morning, together with two whole loaves he had preserved whilst acting as cook. The statement of his sentence being twelve months, last month solitary, is a falsehood; neither was he one month in a cell of any kind. The only times I punished him were, on December 30, for quarrelling, nine hours in solitude; on the 3rd of March, no breakfast, for taking a bed-rug; and on the 5th of August, 11 hours in the dark cell, bread and water, for insolence and refusing to cook. He was not punished at any other time or manner; he was removed by me into the infirmary on the 11th of September.

"On the 8th I attended upon —— ———, Esq., with the gaol books, to prove the falsehood of the above statement, as made by William S."

I have ascertained the keeper's account of the transaction thus recorded to be correct.

In the discipline of this prison there is little to deter and less to reclaim the offender. The prisoners herd together in their day-rooms, and even when at labour are very imperfectly superintended. Some attempt should certainly be made to instruct them, especially those not sentenced to labour at the wheel. The appointment of a matron has become indispensable. I repeat my former recommendation that the prisoners should take their meals under the super.

intendence of the officers or in their sleeping-cells; that silence should be rigidly enforced, and every endeavour used to check the corrupting intercourse which must prevail. I am of opinion that the keeper, unless prevented by public duty, should always sleep in the prison. I annex a return of the number and distribution of prisoners on the day of inspection, and tables of the recommittals for the years 1838 and 1839.

Return of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction, at Kirton, on November 11th, 1839, with their Employments.

Ward.	Numbers.	Prisoners' Names.	When Committed.	When Convicted.	Offence.	At the Tread Wheels, or where employed.
..	1	D. W. .	1808. . .	1808. Oct. 11 .	Vagrancy . .	Assisting to wash.
3	1	J. N. .	1839. January 11	1839. April 12 .	Felony . . .	Tread-wheel.
..	2	J. F. .	May 1 . .	July 5 .	Felony . . .	Tread-wheel.
..	3	T. L. .	May 1 . .	July 5 .	Felony . . .	Cook.
7	1	M. F. .	May 11 .	July 5 .	Felony . . .	Assisting to wash.
3	4	J. R. .	June 28 .	July 5 .	Felony . . .	Breaking stones in a solitary cell.
..	5	T. T. .	. .	July 5 .	Felony . . .	Sweeper in the reception ward.
2	1	J. D. .	July 17 .	Oct. 18 .	Misdemeanor .	Tread-wheel.
3	6	E. O. .	August 5	Oct. 18 .	Felony . . .	Breaking stones in a solitary cell.
7	2	E. P. .	August 5	Oct. 18 .	Felony . . .	The same on the south side.
3	7	S. H. .	Sept. 23 .	Oct. 18 .	Felony . . .	Tread-wheel.
7	3	A. G. .	Oct. 3 . .	Oct. 18 .	Felony . . .	Assisting to wash.
3	8	J. R. .	Oct. 14 .	Oct. 18 .	Felony . . .	At tailor's work in a bed cell.
2	2	T. T. .	Oct. 15 .	Oct. 18 .	Assault . . .	Tread-wheel.
6	1	W. B. .	Oct. 21 .	Trial . .	False Pretences .	Not employed.
4	1	G. B. .	Oct. 20 .	Summary Conviction.	Vagrancy . .	Tread-wheel.
5	1	N. H. .	Oct. 25 .	Trial . .	Felony . . .	Not employed.
4	2	J. M'D.	Oct. 29 .	Summary Conviction.	Vagrancy . .	Tread-wheel.
..	3	J. L. .	Oct. 30 .	. .	Vagrancy . .	Tread-wheel.
6	2	J. P. .	Oct. 31 .	. .	Debt	Not employed.
4	4	J. W. .	Nov. 2 .	Summary Conviction.	Vagrancy . .	Tread-wheel.
4	5	P. C. .	Nov. 2 .	. .	Vagrancy . .	Tread-wheel.
5	2	C. B. .	Nov. 7 .	Trial . .	Felony . . .	Not employed.
2	3	W. S. .	Nov. 8 .	. .	Poaching . .	Not employed.

Table of Recommittals to the House of Correction at Kirton, during the Years 1838 and 1839, specifying the Offences for which Prisoners were Recommitted.

No. 1.—Table, 1838.

Prisoners' Names.	Years when Recommitted.	Assaults.	Breach of the Peace.	Bastardy.	Coin, Base.	Cursing.	Debtors.	Deserters.	Felony.	Family Leaving.	False Pretences.	Game.	Misdemeanors.	Poor, Disorderly.	Prostitutes.	Vagrants.
W. G. . .	1813, 1815	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. J. . .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
J. A. . .	1835	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
T. T. . .	1835	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
W. C. . .	1836	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
D. P. . .	1828	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
J. G. . .	1836	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
H. C. . .	1834, 1835, 1836 . .	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. H. . .	1834	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
S. F. . .	1830	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
J. S. . .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
N. H. . .	1836	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	1
W. S. . .	1827	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. B. . .	1836	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
T. F. . .	1832	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. K. . .	1827, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1837	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	1	. .	. .	. .
A. N. . .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
J. N. . .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
G. C. . .	1832	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. A. . .	1836	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .
D. R. . .	1834	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
M. R. . .	1835	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
M. S. . .	1835	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2

TABLE of Recommittals to the House of Correction at Kirton—*continued.*

No. 1.—Table 1838.

Prisoners' Names.	Years when Recommitted.	Assaults.	Breach of the Peace.	Bastardy.	Coin, Base.	Cursing.	Debtors.	Deserters.	Felony.	Family Leaving.	False Pretences.	Game.	Misdemeanors.	Poor, Disorderly.	Prostitutes.	Vagrants.
J. K.									1							1
J. S.																2
J. P.	1827, 1832, 1835											4				
J. N.	1835								1	1						
G. H.	1836															2
L. H.	1837															2
W. S.	1828, 1830.			2					1							
J. R.	1835				1				1							
J. K.	1837								1							1
J. D.	1836	1										1				
C. H.	1837								1						2	
M. S.	1835, 1837														3	
A. R.	1837														2	
J. H.	1837														2	
J. H.	1830, 1836	1							1							1
J. J.	1833											2	1			
M. J.	1820		1						1							

No. 2.—Table, 1839.

Prisoners' Names.	Years when Recommitted.	Assaults.	Breach of the Peace.	Bastardy.	Coin, Base.	Cursing.	Debtor.	Deserter.	Felony.	Family Leaving.	False Pretences.	Game.	Misdemeanors.	Poor, Disorderly.	Prostitutes.	Taxes Non payment.	Vagrants.
W. C.	1834	1											1				
W. G.	1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1837								1			5					
G. C.	1829, 1834		1						1			1					2
J. H.	1834, 1836		1							1		1					
J. J.	1833, 1836											2	1			1	
S. H.	1835, 1836											3					
C. A.	1837								1				1				
J. N.														1			
W. W.			2														
M. M.	1838																2
R. K.	1825, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1832	2	2			4				1							
W. G.	1829												1				2
G. H.	1835	2															
W. S.	1832, 1834	1							2								
C. G.	1825, 1828, 1834, 1837	1	1	2									1				
A. R.	1837, 1838												1		3		
L. S.																	2
M. N.																	2
W. G.	1833, 1836								3								
W. H.	1835																2
J. G.	1838								2								
T. T.									2								
T. T.	1837						2										
J. D.	1836, 1838	1										1	1			1	
H. B.	1829								1			1					
F. H.	1838														2		
E. C.	1834														2		
E. O.	1824, 1833	2							1								
E. W. O.	1835, 1837								2		1						
R. W.	1834																2
S. W.	1834																2

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY, AT LOUTH.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey, at Louth.

This prison was inspected on the 19th of November. The sleeping cells were in general clean, but portions of the bedding were not. In the day rooms and yards, bundles of clothing, provisions, and rubbish were lying about; and amongst other articles I observed a file, knives, and seven loaves of bread, which were claimed by a prisoner as belonging to him. The condition of the vagrants appeared to be most deplorable; several were without shirts

and shoes; some of them affected with the itch; all dirty, and together, and without the means of cleanliness being afforded to them. One boy infected with the itch was working on the mill, and another in the day room. When examined, with reference to this irregularity, the surgeon stated, "The itch patients are not separated from each other in any part of the building." One of the turnkeys states, "The felons and vagrants are together on the mill. Clean shirts are not issued. I have observed them most filthy when going to chapel. I have known men to catch the itch; one vagrant gives it another." Another turnkey says, "I have heard the prisoners complain of the vagrants walking with them, and being in the same room at work when they have had the itch. There are very few that have more than the one shirt on their back, and they have to go without until it is washed." The chaplain says, "The dirt and filth of the vagrants is almost intolerable." The matron states, "Great inconvenience is felt among the females for the want of gaol clothing; they are obliged to lie in bed until their linen is washed."

A Return of the Number of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction at Louth, in the County of Lincoln, on the 19th November, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted felons	9	..	9
Convicted misdemeanours	14	8	22
Summarily convicted for poaching	3	..	3
For want of sureties to keep the peace	1	1	2
Vagrants	9	..	9
Debtors	3	2	5
	39	11	50

Diet.—A new diet table has been drawn up, and the food is now cooked for the prisoners, a convenient kitchen having been erected for the purpose. The provisions are all supplied by contract.

The Diet Table for Prisoners in General.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, &c., with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday	Same	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday	Same	Same as Sunday	Same.
Wednesday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.
Thursday	Same	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Friday	Same	One quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with leeks or onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.
Saturday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.

The Diet Table for Prisoners employed at the Tread-mill.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday	Same	Same as Sunday	Same.
Tuesday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.
Wednesday	Same	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Thursday	Same	Three-fourths of a quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling.	Same.
Friday	Same	Same as Wednesday	Same.
Saturday	Same	Same as Thursday	Same.

Health.—There being no reception cells, the prisoners are, contrary to law, passed into their respective classes without being examined. The surgeon says, "I visit the prison three times at least during the week, but do not see every prisoner twice during that period. I attend corporal punishments. The diarrhœa still continues to hang about the building. Some of the prisoners it only affects for a few days, while it continues upon others during the

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey, at Louth.

whole of their stay. It is purely local. I do not see it in my private practice. When I first came, the buildings being only in part completed, ague was prevalent; that ceased, and now we have diarrhœa. We have had two cases of typhus. I think for very short sentences, such as six weeks or two months, but for not longer than three, the diet might be reduced." I consider that the prevailing diarrhœa is attributable to the watercourse which runs under the prison; a similar effect is produced from the same cause at Wakefield.

A Return of the Sick Prisoners in the House of Correction at Louth, in the County of Lincoln, 19th November, 1839.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment.
1	J. B.	24	Hæmoptysis	Two years.
5	J. J.	24	Ulcerated legs and diseased bones	Seven years' transportation.
3	S. C.	28	Asthma	One year.
4	R. G.	43	Chronic diarrhœa	Eighteen months.
5	G. K.	53	Scrotal hernia	Twelve months.
6	T. R.	30	Vertigo	Two years.
7	P. A.	46	Scrotal hernia	One month.
8	J. S.	28	General dropsy	Three months.
9	H. S.	18	Deformed feet	One month.
10	M. B. (female)	26	Chronic diarrhœa	One year.

A Return of Deaths in the House of Correction at Louth, in the County of Lincoln, from October, 1837, to October, 1839.

No.	Name.	Disease.	Date of Decease.	Length of Imprisonment.	Remarks.
1	The child of J. S.	Convulsions	11 April, 1838		Aged 6 weeks. Born in prison.
2	W. H.	Diseased heart	2 Oct. 1838	For 14 days	Aged 65. In a state of utter exhaustion when brought in.
3	W. F.	Pulmonary consumption.	Ditto	Ditto	Aged 21. Also in a state of extreme exhaustion when brought in.
4	C. S.	Consumption and syphilis.	13 June, 1839	For 10 days	Aged 18. Found lying in the streets utterly exhausted.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain are restricted to two services on the Sabbath, and prayers twice during the week. He says, "I only see the prisoners individually on their committal; I do not see them afterwards, or often hold general intercourse with them. I invariably attend the sick, making a point of inquiring who are unable to attend chapel. I am not aware of a single instance of a prisoner's requesting to be attended by a minister of his peculiar persuasion. There is no systematic instruction of the prisoners, they occasionally teach each other. They still mutilate the books, but I think not so greatly as they used to do. The sacrament is administered four times a-year; my practice is, that after I have explained the catechism, which I do shortly and very practically; I tell them, if any wish to receive the sacrament, to come to me on the Saturday, and then I refer to the man's character and behaviour in prison, and require to know what his thoughts and feelings really are on the subject."

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"June 2. Caroline S. Saw her second time June 9; again third time June 11; again fourth time June 12. Died about four o'clock in the morning of the 13th, of vaginary phogydenic ulcers. Her death was to me most sudden, for the surgeon had told me she might live a month. This poor creature left a very indistinct impression on my mind as to her really penitent state and sensibility. She wished to see me, because she 'liked to hear me;' sometimes she wished to die, and sometimes not. Committed when in the last stage of lues venerea; quarrelling with her food ordered by the surgeon; sent for me on the 7th of June; had been about 19 months living an abandoned life; professed sorrow.

"June 16. R. F., from A——, labourer, married; wife ran away and left him two years ago. Since that time addicted to drink and bad company. Has no family. Had been joined to a class in the Wesleyan Society for nearly four years; deserted them; dare not look his old friends in the face. Far from ignorant; intelligent and conscious of having led an infamous life latterly; never confirmed; has received sacrament in Methodist chapel.

"October 9.—Examined five prisoners previous to receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"December 16.—A man attending a travelling bazaar; tolerably dressed; one of the most impudent fellows ever seen; ignorant as a brute; was at school one year; travelling about latterly; never confirmed; does not know what sacrament of Lord's Supper means. This man presented himself for admission to the sacrament. In my remarks to the others, I advised him to reconsider the matter, and defer it for the present. His conduct in waiting on people in the bazaar (ladies) was indecorous. Convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

"W. R., from , near ; married; children go to church; confirmed; once received the sacrament four years ago, 'because he wanted to be as good as he could, and thought he should die; has not received it since; don't like mixing with great folk at the sacrament.'"

I annex a most valuable and interesting statistical table of the religious profession, degree of education, and intelligence of each prisoner during the last four years, compiled by the chaplain.

TABLE showing the Religious Profession, Degree of Intelligence and Education of the Prisoners in the Louth House of Correction, for the Division of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, for the Years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839.

Division.	Subdivision.	Louth House of Correction, Division of Lindsey, Lincolnshire.	1836.			1837.			1838.			1839.			Total of Males for four Years.	Total of Females for four Years.	Grand Total for the four Years.	Remarks.
			Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.				
		Number of prisoners examined, soon after committal, in Christian knowledge .	165	27	192	201	39	240	181	42	223	203	69	272	750	177	927	
No. 1. Religious Instruction. What?	1	Partially instructed in Church of England catechism, or in some other elementary summary of Christian knowledge .	106	17		115	25*		112	28		112	37		445	107		The 1st Class, under "Religious Instruction," is ascertained by oral examination on the essential and leading doctrines of Christianity.
	2	Uninstructed and neglected, of whom were	59	10	192	84	14	238	69	14	223	91	32	272	303	70	927	
Appendix to No. 1 .	1	Grossly ignorant of religion	47	11		46	7	..	58	14	..	51	26	..	202	58	..	
No. 2. What sect or otherwise	1	Professing to be members of the Church of England	109	16		73	18		73	17		89	30		344	81		
	2	Professing to be dissenters, of various denominations	19	7	192	35	6	238	40	11	223	45	10	272	139	34	927	The 2nd Class can be stated only for the most part conjecturally, or at best indefinately. Not one prisoner in twenty can render a rational account of his creed, or whether he be of any creed.
	3	Professing no particular sect	37	4		91	15		68	14		69	29		265	62		
No. 3. Place of worship. What and when .	1	Frequenting church, or some other place of worship usually on the Sunday . .	71	14		76	13		68	12		86	22		301	61		
	2	Occasionally going to a place of worship on the Sunday	76	13	192	86	16	238	85	20	223	64	25	272	311	74	927	
	3	Habitually, or nearly so, absent from all places of public religious worship . .	16	2		37	10		28	10		53	22		134	44		
Appendix to No. 3. .	..	Confirmed	42	5	..	55	17	..	63	17	..	62	29	..	222	68	..	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
Ditto	..	Receive sacrament, occasionally, in the places of their respective religious communions, or who have received it only once or twice before committal . .	15	..	..	12	3	..	27	7	..	18	3	..	72	13	..	
No. 4. General Education .	1	Read and write well	12	..		47	6		48	8		47	15		154	29		
	2	Read and write imperfectly	68	8	192	54	17	238	72	14	223	84	26	272	278	65	927	
	3	Neither read nor write, or only in the most superficial manner	85	19		98	16		61	20		72	28		316	85		
No. 5.	1	Received sacrament in Louth House of Correction	32	6	..	15	2	..	20	2	..	21	1	..	88	11	..	
No. 6.	1	Manifesting intelligence in answering, though for the most part ignorant of religious knowledge	11	1	..	40	1	..	25	3	..	26	11	..	102	16	..	The 6th Class is matter of observation.
	2	Manifesting extreme carelessness or sullenness, and repugnance to answer questions	16	1	..	28	4	..	37	12	..	38	17	..	119	33	..	

* Two men not examined; of whom one had not been, and was not afterwards, fully committed; the other was perfectly deaf.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey, at Louth.

Labour.—The tread-mill, as described in a former Report, is situate at an inconvenient distance from the prison, and is built against the boundary wall. The officer who overlooks the men at labour stands outside of the sheds, which are closed with iron bars in front, and sees only the backs of the prisoners, and in such a situation as to render it impossible for him to prevent conversation on the wheel. The prisoners appear to amuse themselves, while employed, with scratching and defacing the boards, which are covered with initials and figures. The payment of a penny a-day for their labour still continues. The keeper purchases grain for the mill, and pays the division for grinding; the flour is retailed at the gate of the prison by the wife of the turnkey. The earnings accruing to the prisoners and the division for the four quarters from October, 1838, to October, 1839, are stated to be,—

	Prisoners. £. s. d.	Division. £. s. d.
First quarter	4 10 3	1 12 3
Second ditto	7 18 4	4 13 4
Third ditto	5 15 8	5 0 10
Fourth ditto	5 13 5	4 9 1

The keeper says, "The grinding of grain at the tread-wheel is no profit to me; I shall lose by it this quarter."

The prisoners are also permitted to lay out any money they may have upon them on coming in, in the purchase of cotton for knitting caps. One of the turnkeys states, "I got some cotton last night for a man. I paid for it out of my own money. I have not told the governor, though I think he knows of it, as it is a week ago since it was talked of. The prisoners occasionally sell the caps to one another, and when they receive the wheel money, leave the amount out of it. I have known them to give them away, and it might be for handkerchiefs or bread, as they have left no money to pay for them when they went out. The female prisoners are employed in washing and mending; and for the former purpose are taken out from their wards to the lodge, where they are exposed to communication, and left without the presence of a female officer."

Punishments.—The cells used for solitary confinement are below ground, damp, dark, and unfit for the reception of any human being. These wretched places are 9 feet by 6 feet, and 7 feet by 6 feet, each 7 feet 10 inches in height. They open into two small yards, one 6 feet by 6 feet 10 inches, the other 8 feet by 4 feet 8 inches. They are situate in the building called the old prison. The keeper says, "One female in the summer was confined there two nights and two days. I should not think of taking her there but in the height of summer." These cells are in such a situation as to prevent any prisoner from being heard by the officers. One of the turnkeys says, "If a man or woman were taken ill in the solitary cell at night, I don't know how they are to make themselves heard. Occasionally women are placed there." The punishment of whipping, when inflicted, is ordinarily from 20 to 25 lashes. The surgeon is always present, and interferes when the skin is on the point of being broken.

A RETURN showing the Number of Punishments for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Solitary Confinement.				Irons.	
Six Hours each.	Twelve Hours each.	Twenty-four Hours each.	Three Days.	Three Hours.	Remarks.
33	4	7	1	1	1 case of punishment for 14 days of solitary confinement, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions; 9 whippings, by order of ditto.

Books.—Examined the books and found them generally correct, the last entry in the keeper's journal, dated October 26th, 1839, a month ago.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"May 30, 1839.— ——, confined six hours in a separate cell, for taking money out of the pocket of a prisoner, while on the tread wheel.

"August 6.— ——, confined 24 hours in a solitary cell, for throwing a knife at the head of, and fighting another prisoner.

"August 10.—Mary ——, confined three days in a separate cell, for twice using improper language in the chapel, destroying part of the bedding, and repeated insolence to the matron.

"August 14.— ——, confined 24 hours in a separate cell, for sending a written communication out of prison unknown to me. Same day, ——, confined six hours in a separate cell, for conveying the same to a vagrant at the wheel the day before his discharge.

"September 23.— ——, confined six hours in separate cell, for holding communication with the above prisoners, and generally with ——. Removed to the cell with handcuffs, which were kept on for three hours, for insolently refusing to go when I ordered him into the cell, and violently resisting the turnkeys."

Debtors.—This house of correction is subjected to the inconvenience of receiving debtors from a court of requests; the establishment being devoid of any proper accommodation for

this description of prisoners, and their treatment differs little, if anything, from that of the criminals. On the day of inspection there were two female debtors, one 66, and another 60 years of age; one of them in a state of imbecility. The matron states, "We had a female debtor here a short time since, 91 years of age, who was quite childish; she remained here for 80 days, and had only the prison allowance."

Discipline.—A new keeper and matron have been appointed since my last visit, in the place of the two superannuated persons who then held these offices. There appears to be every disposition and sufficient ability in the new officers to do their duty; and I trust that when some of the deficiencies are supplied, the discipline of this prison will be of a very different character to what it is at present. The most indispensable requisites to cleanliness and health, such as reception cells, bath, disinfecting apparatus, and clothing, are all wanting; and the most loathsome cutaneous disorders prevailing in all parts of the prison. The vagrants are placed by themselves in the old prison, at a considerable distance from the new buildings, where they are left night and day without the presence of an officer, which I consider ought not to be the case. The tread-wheels are so inconveniently situated as to render it impossible to prevent communication between the prisoners while engaged in labour; and being at a distance of 70 yards from the prison, the marching of the prisoners to and from the mill in a body is not without danger. I strongly recommend their removal to the sheds erected for the purpose at the ends of the airing-yards, and their being partitioned for separate labour. A prisoner acts as cook; he cleans the keeper's knives and forks; and the gate connecting the cook-house with the keeper's dwelling is left unlocked, which ought not to be the case. One of the turnkeys states, "The cook goes into the kitchen at seven; he cleans the keeper's shoes and knives; he goes into the house to put the knives into the latter. The door of the cook-house is kept open, and he can go out of the yard backward and forward. The keeper's female servant occasionally goes there. A female prisoner is occasionally employed to wash and scour about the keeper's house. The cook goes to his cell at the same time as the other prisoners, and attends chapel." Another turnkey replied, in answer to a question, "The door of the cook-house is always open to the house, and the girl goes there occasionally; she might, certainly, if inclined, carry on an intimacy with the cook." I think that prayers should be read daily; that the chaplain should visit prisoners in solitary confinement, and that some attempt should at least be made to instruct the most ignorant. The keeper, from having been previously master of a school, might very beneficially turn his attention to this valuable point of discipline. I recommend that the surgeon should comply with the Gaol Acts, and examine every prisoner before classed, and also see every prisoner twice during the week. Also that a washhouse should be erected in the airing-yard adjoining the female wards, and the inconvenient practice of taking the women out to wash at the lodge be discontinued. I think that the diet might be diminished for prisoners sentenced to less than three months' imprisonment. A set of new rules and regulations for the government of the prison are much required.

The salary of the keeper has been fixed at 150*l.*, with coals, candles, and the use of the garden; that of the matron at 20*l.*

Having called the attention of the visiting justices to the defective state of this prison, I have much satisfaction in appending the following communication from the keeper.

"Sir, "*House of Correction, Louth, December 16th*, 1839.

"I beg leave to enclose the returns you directed to be made by the surgeon and myself on the day of your recent visit here, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the visiting magistrates, in compliance with your suggestions, have given the following orders:—

"That a bath be erected. Reception-rooms to be made. Itch wards to be prepared. Fumigating apparatus to be procured. Sufficient clothing to be found for the prisoners; I believe a uniform dress will be adopted.

"That the chaplain strictly comply with the Act. He now reads prayers daily, and visits the classes alternately.

"That the surgeon shall examine the prisoners before passed to the wards, and make a general inspection in compliance with the Act. This is now done, but the surgeon has resigned.

"Also a recommendation to the next quarter sessions to cause a more commodious infirmary to be made, and a new washhouse to be built in the yards used by the females.

"I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

"*To Captain Williams,* "———— *Keeper.*
"*Inspector of Prisons.*"

LOUTH.—Borough Lock-ups.

Louth. Borough Lock-ups.

The municipal authorities of this borough have erected a new lock-up, and ceased to occupy the wretched places formerly appropriated for prisoners in custody under charge. The new building adjoins the town-hall, and consists of lodgings for the superintendent of police, three cells for males, and one for females. They are provided with water-closets, and well adapted for their purpose. They were clean and neat on the day of inspection, and without a prisoner.

Dimensions of Cells and Rooms.

Male Cells.—Cell No 1, 9 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., height 9 ft.; cell No. 2, 6 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 7 in., height 9 ft.; cell No. 3, 6 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 7 in., height 9 feet.

Female Cell up Stairs.—6 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 2 in., height 9 ft. 4 in.

Station House.—10 ft. 11 in. by 5 ft. 9 in., height 8 ft. 10 in.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Spilsby. House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey.

SPILSBY.—House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey.

On the day of my visit, the interior of this prison was unexceptionably clean; the bedding neatly folded, and every part manifesting the attention paid by the keeper and officers to order and neatness.

A Return of the Prisoners confined in the House of Correction at Spilsby, in the parts of Lindsey, and County of Lincoln, on the 20th day of November, 1839.

Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	3	..	3
Convicted felons	6	3	9
Convicted misdemeanors	2	1	3
Summarily convicted for poaching	1	..	1
Ditto ditto misdemeanors	..	3	3
Ditto ditto for vagrancy	4	1	5
Debtors	3	..	3
	19	8	27
Distribution of Employment.			
At the tread-wheel	11	..	11
Sick	..	1	1
Nurse	..	1	1
Wardsman	1	..	1
Cook	1	..	1
Washing, making, and mending prisoners' shirts, &c.	...	6	6
Debtors	3	..	3
Prisoners for trial	3	..	3
Total	19	..	27

No allowance of extra food, or other remuneration, is made to the cook, or to any other prisoner.

Since my last visit a regular dietary has been introduced and a cook-house erected, which has tended much to the increased cleanliness of the day-rooms and considerably abridged the traffic for provisions. The grinding of grain at the tread-wheel on account of the keeper has also been discontinued. A new surgeon has been appointed, and a sub-officer; the latter in the place of one discharged for misconduct. These are the only changes which have taken place since my last visit.

Diet Table for Prisoners in general.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, &c., with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday	Same	One quart of oatmeal pottage, with half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday	Same	Same as Sunday	Same.
Wednesday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.
Thursday	Same	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Friday	Same	One quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with leeks and onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.
Saturday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.

Diet Table for Prisoners employed at the Tread-mill.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday	Same	Same as Sunday	Same.
Tuesday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.
Wednesday	Same	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Thursday	Same	Three fourths of a quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling.	Same.
Friday	Same	Same as Wednesday	Same.
Saturday	Same	Same as Thursday	Same.

I am of opinion that this dietary might be very safely reduced for all prisoners sentenced to no longer than three months' imprisonment. The surgeon, in reply to my inquiries, states, "The diet is more than they require; I frequently find prisoners suffering from indigestion. I think the quantity of gruel too great; the liquid nature of the food is detrimental to digestion. I think, as far as the bread goes, there is more than required; every meal might be reduced; but, at dinner, I should like to see it replaced by potatoes."

The present surgeon was appointed the 27th of October, 1837, and receives a salary of 40*l.* per annum for attendance and medicines. He states that he examines prisoners before they are classed, and, in compliance with the Act of Parliament, sees every prisoner twice during the week. The health of the establishment has been in general good. The most prevalent disorders are, itch, gonorrhea, and syphilis; colds are also frequent, which is attributable to the draught at the tread-wheel. There has been no epidemic nor a single case of typhus. He attends corporal punishments. The itch patients are separated from the others; their treatment seldom exceeds four days. Scarcely any prisoners come here from the house of correction at Louth but what some have the itch. Three girls came here with it from that prison a short time since, and are here now. There is but one prisoner on the sick list (a female), with diseased lungs, and there is little hopes of her recovery.

The surgeon's journal is regularly kept, and arranged under the heads of name, diseases, observations. In consequence of the surgeon stating that the prisoners sent from the house of correction at Louth were frequently infected with the itch, I examined one of the prisoners sent in this condition, who, in answer to my inquiries, state, "When I went into Louth prison, there were three women of the name of ——; they were all broke out on the body when I went in. I told them it was the itch, and they said it was not; they had been talking to the matron about it, who said it was not. The doctor did not see them. I began to break out like them, a short time after I came in. Three more girls came in after me, and broke out in the same way. The doctor never saw any of us. The two girls, —— and ——, they came later into the prison, about a month before sessions; they broke out, and we were all so when we came here: I am now cured, and the others are nearly so. I was examined here by the surgeon, and immediately treated for it."

Return of Deaths, with the Surgeon's observations thereon, which have occurred in the House of Correction at Spilsby from October, 1837, to October, 1839.

Death.	Disease.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment.
Mary Peacock . .	Diseased lungs . .	32, about . .	3 calendar months.

She was committed as a vagrant on the 12th of July, 1837; was afterwards held by the surgeon's certificate as incapable of leaving the house, from the disease, of which she died on the 29th of October, 1837. She was a woman of weak intellect, having been previously imprisoned five times for the same offence.

Death.	Disease.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment.
Name unknown . .	Diseased lungs . .	30, about	14 days.

He was committed as a vagrant on the 31st of August, 1838; was afterwards held by certificate as being incapable of leaving the house, from the disease, of which he died on the 17th of October. He was found in a ditch in the parish of Wainfleet, on the sea coast, having eaten all the grass within his reach. When brought into this prison he was in the greatest state of exhaustion from the privations he had endured; all his excretions had passed involuntarily, which had excoriated the parts with which they had come in contact; he was in a most miserable situation. After getting him thoroughly cleaned, I endeavoured to obtain, by suitable diet and medicine, a reaction in the system, the establishment of which caused the disease to manifest itself in its true character, as one of tubercular consumption; he gradually sunk, and died. He never spoke after his committal, therefore it was impossible to ascertain his history, although the governor was very assiduous to obtain it.

Return of Sick in the House of Correction at Spilsby, November 21, 1839.

Name.	Disease.
Marianne P. . . .	Diseased lungs.

The chaplain, with reference to this female, apparently in the last stage of disease, says, "I have seen the sick female this morning, and learn from her that she left her home at —— in consequence of disagreeing with her step-mother; and having learnt that she would meet with employment at ——, she went to the factory there, and worked till her health failed her; and on returning home, having had 2*s.* 6*d.* given her by the overseers for that purpose, her means and strength failed her at Spilsby; she applied to the constable, who took her before a magistrate, and she was, from motives of compassion, committed as a vagrant for one month."

I have no doubt that this female, and the wretched human being found in the dreadful condition described in the return of deaths, were both sent to the house of correction from the most benevolent motives, and that every comfort was most liberally provided for them there; but I am of opinion that the union poor-house would have been a much more fitting receptacle for them than a prison.

The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays at nine, and remains in the prison on that day till between twelve and one, conversing with the prisoners; on Fridays he goes through the wards and sees all the prisoners, and exchanges the books. The sacrament is administered four times a-year. He states, "I always inquire into the characters and motives of those who put themselves forward to receive it; I invariably find the men committed for trial are the most desirous of communicating, and my idea is that they do so for the purpose of bringing me forward to speak well of them while in prison; the same individuals do not come after conviction, which leads me to this idea, The officers attend divine service, and the governor and matron communicate. I never recollect an instance of a prisoner signifying a wish to be attended by a minister of his particular persuasion. I do not think the discipline of the prison

is felt by the prisoners: they live well, and, being agricultural labourers, they do not feel the tread-wheel so irksome as manufacturers; solitary confinement is seldom inflicted by sentence, and rarely exceeds a fortnight; a prisoner when so sentenced is placed in one of the ordinary sleeping-cells."

The chaplain's journal is regularly kept, and contain entries of duties performed, such as—"10th November.—Read the morning and evening prayers, and preached a sermon; morning service commenced at nine, and the evening service at half-past one o'clock."

Inspected the food for the prisoners, and found it of most excellent quality. The provisions are contracted for, and the keeper checks the quantity and approves of the quality when delivered, but has no concern with the payment of the bills.

I examined the prison books, and found the entries neatly made, and posted up to the present time.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"Jan. 26, 1838. ———— a felon prisoner, made his escape by getting on the roof of the Court House, and letting himself down by means of the curtains supplied him by ———— (keeper's servant.)

"Feb. 28. Recovered ——— (the above prisoner) who made his escape on the 26th ultimo, and who was apprehended on the 24th instant at Hull, by the police of this town.

"March 10. ——— (the above prisoner) was discovered attempting again to escape, having wrenched off the bucket handle, which, by heating in the fire, he had straightened, and with it had made a hole through the cell wall into the day room second story, and had nearly got through the wall of the day room, when he was again secured and put in irons.

"Sept. 30. The prison was unlocked at half past 6 A. M., and in 15 minutes it was discovered that ————, a misdemeanant, was missing from his ward, and on making search, it was found he had got over the airing yard wall, and secreted himself in an angle formed by the privy. He was immediately secured and placed in solitary.

"Oct. 17. A person, name unknown, committed on the 31st of August by the ———— for 14 days for vagrancy, and who has since been held under the surgeon's certificate, died.

"March 4, 1839. ———— a prisoner for debt, visited by ————, by order of a magistrate.

"Sept. 9. ———— a prisoner for debt, was visited by ———— his wife by order of a magistrate.

"Oct. 9. ———— a vagrant, whose time expired this day, showed symptoms of insanity, of which I informed a visiting magistrate, who desired me to act under the certificate of the surgeon, who examined and declared him not insane, but labouring under a delusion which does not prevent his taking care of himself."

A RETURN of the Number and Description of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences in the House of Correction at Spilsby, in the parts of Lindsey, and county of Lincoln, from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.

Three prisoners were confined solitary two days each, and one prisoner three days, for refractory conduct; one prisoner three days, for indecent behaviour at chapel; and three 24 hours each for refusing to work.

ALSO a Return of the Number and Description of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences committed in the aforesaid House of Correction, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

One prisoner was whipped for *repeated maliciously* breaking the prison windows; and one was whipped for *repeated* outrageous refractory conduct.

Two prisoners were confined three days each for indecent behaviour at chapel; one prisoner was confined twice, 48 hours each time, and twice, three days each time, for repeated refractory conduct. One prisoner was confined three times, three days each time, for repeated refractory canduct; two prisoners were confined three days each, one prisoner was confined 48 hours, six prisoners were confined 24 hours each, and three prisoners were confined 12 hours each, for refractory conduct."

Debtors are sent to this House of Correction from a jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts. Their treatment is nearly the same as that for prisoners committed for trial. Their friends are only permitted to see them once during the week, on Mondays, and that by order of a magistrate; they are not permitted to introduce extra food or beer, and are locked up at the same hour as the criminal prisoners. The keeper states "the greatest number of debtors at one time to have been fourteen, and that only four females have been committed in a period of thirteen years; that they are generally agricultural labourers; that they have occasionally complained of the early hours of going to bed during the winter months, but that the visiting magistrates have not thought proper to extend the time."

The abundant diet, light labour, unchecked communication, and the absence of any attempt to interest the better feelings, or occupy the thoughts of the ignorant and guilty, if they do not directly encourage crime, have undoubtedly but little or nothing of a repressive tendency. The character of the offences for which prisoners are generally committed to this house of correction are not ordinarily of a very serious nature, nor are the terms of imprisonment of long duration. I recommend, therefore, that the convicted prisoners should take their meals separately in their cells, and remain there in the intervals of labour; that the untried should do so in the presence of an officer; that the diet should be lowered for all prisoners except debtors, whose terms of imprisonment should not exceed three months; that an officer qualified to instruct the prisoners in elementary knowledge should be engaged to perform this necessary duty in conjunction with other offices that may be required of him; his principal attention being directed to the untried prisoners, and those not sentenced to hard labour, who now pass their time in unbroken idleness.

I am of opinion that the employment of the keeper's servant as a sort of sub-officer in the prison is improper; this man states his duty to be to help the turnkey to unlock, to assist in carrying the breakfasts round to the prisoners, and to attend to the cow-house and garden. He sleeps at the end of the passage leading to the cells; has four shillings a-week, and board.

The debtors occasionally assist in the garden, and a prisoner cleans the keeper's boots and knives and forks. The individual previously performing the double duty of turnkey and servant was discharged for assisting in the escape of a prisoner. The office and duty of attending upon prisoners should be quite distinct from that of a menial. In most instances where I have found such assistance resorted to it has been the source of irregularities, either of improper familiarity with the prisoners, the introduction of forbidden articles, or the favouring of escapes.

I recommend that the tread-wheel should be partioned for separate labour.

Spilsby. House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey.

The condition of the debtors in this prison affords another instance of the inconvenience of committing such a class of prisoners to an establishment devoted to the purposes of penal discipline. Their treatment I consider to approximate too closely to that of criminals, particularly in permitting them to see visitors but once a-week, and then only by order of a magistrate. This and other regulations I conceive might be relaxed without injury to the discipline of the establishment.

House of Correction at Boston, for the Division of Holland.

House of Correction at Boston, for the Division of Holland.

The magistrates for the parts of Holland have entered into a contract with the Town Council of Boston for the use of their gaol for county purposes, as a temporary arrangement. This has enabled them to abandon the wretched and inconvenient premises used as a Bridewell at Skirbeck; the officer in charge there being allowed a pension of 30*l.* per annum. Some alterations have taken place, and others are in progress, to increase the accommodation and security of the prison. The ceilings of the cells in the upper story and of the bath have been strengthened, the trees close to the exterior wall have been cut down, and the wall raised; an extra room for the keeper, with a kitchen and washhouse, are also building. Prisoners whose sentences at sessions are for a longer period than three months are not usually detained here, but sent to the house of correction at Spilsby. I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the improved condition of this establishment under the new keeper. On the day of inspection, the interior was unexceptionably clean, the bedding in the cells neatly folded, and there was an appearance of order and regularity, which was not the case when under other superintendence. The number and distribution of the prisoners at the period of my visit were as follows:—

No. 1 Day Room.

For Trial.

W. C., age 25, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.
W. J., age 38, charged with stealing an umbrella.

No. 2 Day Room.

F. H., age 14, stealing a penknife.
J. C., age 12, ditto ditto.
B. C., age 16, ditto ditto.
B. D., age 10, ditto ditto.

No. 3 Day Room.

Vagrants.

J. R., age 28.
H. L., age 36.
W. G., age 35.
R. C., age 59.

No. 4 Day Room.

E. B. H., age 39, want of sureties.
A. L., age 28, ditto ditto.
J. J., age 17, disorderly apprentice; one month hard labour.
J. J., age 23, trespass in search of game; three months' imprisonment, and to find sureties.

Debtor.

T. W. From Small Debt Court for 80 days.

Females.

No. 1 Day Room.

L. P., age 60, want of sureties.
M. F., age 31. For trial, charged with stealing a shirt.
A. S., age 21, idle and disorderly; 14 days' imprisonment.
A. D., age 24, breaking windows; one calendar month's imprisonment.
M. W., age 24, refractory pauper; three months' imprisonment reception cell.
A. P., age 29, for trial; charged with stealing two pair of sheets; waiting for surgeon's examination.

Male.

T. P., age 48, husband of the above; for trial on the same charge.

Diet.—The keeper is allowed at the rate of 6*d.* a-day for providing and cooking the prisoners' food. He states that occasionally a profit accrues to him in the transaction, which is decidedly contrary to law. I examined the provisions and found them of most excellent quality.

Diet.—Sunday, bread 20 oz., meat 8 oz., cooked, without bone; 1 lb of potatoes, 2 pints of gruel.

Monday and Friday, 18 oz. of bread, 1 lb of potatoes, 1 pint of soup made with vegetables and the meat liquor, 2 pints of gruel.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 18 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 3 pints of gruel.

Thursday, 18 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 2 pints of gruel.

The dinners are served on wooden trenchers, the prisoners dining in their respective day-rooms

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The salary of the chaplain is 26*l* per annum. He is master of the Grammar School, and has a living in the neighbourhood, where he performs two services on the Sabbath. The duty performed in the prison consists of his attending there at six o'clock on the Sunday evenings and reading prayers to the prisoners. He says, "I do not attend in the week; if any body expressed a wish to see me I should certainly come. I was chaplain while the gaol was under the Borough, and have been so for 15 years; have never administered the sacrament during that time, or ever been asked to do so."

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"December 10, 1837.—Prayers and sermon in the chapel. Eight prisoners, all well behaved, except G. G., who made frequent attempts to hold conversation with another behind him.

"January 28, 1838.—Six o'clock, evening prayers and sermon in the chapel. Six prisoners, five male and one female, conduct orderly.

"The gaoler was absent through indisposition, and to my question whether any one would officiate as clerk, they all answered that they could not read.

"April 29.—Six o'clock, came to do the duty in the chapel, but found it impossible to proceed in consequence of a drunken man just brought in making so much noise and attempting to commit suicide. There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners; the keeper occasionally, when he sees any one well disposed, gets them to teach the others. Bibles and prayer-books in each room."

Health.—The prisoners are all examined by the surgeon and passed through a warm bath previously to being classed, and are seen by him once a week. He also visits prisoners when in solitary confinement. The health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no case of typhus: the most ordinary ailments are itch, syphilis, and gonorrhœa. The surgeon's journal is well kept, and contains entries of treatment, and orders for extra diet. I make the following extracts:—

"Turnkey, May 20, 1838.—Visited the gaol at the request of the keeper, and found that —— had cut the first joint of the first finger of the right hand off.

"October 11, 1838.—Sent for to a deserter from the 98th regiment, and found him with last joint of the fore finger of the right hand cut off, dressed the same.

"August 26, 1839.—Visited J. C. (female) committed from ——, suffering under insanity, ordered her to have a companion. Declines food, talks incessantly about her children and her husband's cruel conduct. Every attention is paid to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners."

Labour.—The only labour is the tread-wheel, of which the machinery is defective, and, from the want of another officer besides the keeper to superintend the men at work, is little more than the name. The prisoners have also been occasionally employed in picking oakum.

Books.—Examined the books and found their entries regularly made. The register is arranged under the following heads:—

No. | When committed | Name | Age | Stature | Complexion | Where born | Single or Married | No. of Children | Profession | By whom committed | Crime | When tried | By whom | Original Sentence | Present Sentence when carried into execution | Degree of Education | Remarks.

Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

"October 26, 1838.—W. W. and J. H., under sentence of transportation, made their escape over the prison wall between six and seven in the evening."

Note.—These prisoners were retaken and brought back upon the 11th of November; this happened previous to the appointment of the present keeper, a constable being in charge of the gaol.

"November 15.—T. H. C. put in irons for attempting to make his escape by breaking the bricks out of his cell into the chimney.

"July 13.—Mr. ——, the Roman Catholic priest, visited A. L."

Discipline.—This prison is undoubtedly superior in every respect to the building previously occupied as such at Skirbeck, and will answer the temporary purposes to which it is applied, until the magistrates have decided either to erect a new prison in the neighbourhood or to commit to the House of Correction at Spilsby. The latter I should think preferable, rather than add to the already too numerous small establishments in this county. Penal discipline can never be administered so conveniently and effectually as when on a large scale; and I am persuaded this would have been found to be the case, had one central and capacious house of correction been erected instead of the six at present used and maintained by the county.

I have adverted, in a former Report, to the insecurity of this gaol, from its being unprovided with the ordinary defence of a boundary wall. If it is to be permanently appropriated to the purposes of a prison, this defect should be supplied. I recommend that the unsightly and useless trench before the tread-wheel should be filled up. I consider another male officer indispensable for carrying on the duty. Divine service on the Sabbath is, according to the provisions of the 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, to take place between the hours of nine and five in the day. The chaplain should also, I think, visit the prison at least twice a week.

The duties of the keeper and matron appear to be efficiently performed. The construction of the prison is in itself an obstacle to the establishing of any effective discipline.

Return of Officers and Salaries.

Keeper.—Age 36, salary 80*l.*, formerly serjeant in 7th hussars.

Chaplain.—Salary 26*l.*, master of Grammar School; incumbent of a parish in the neighbourhood of Boston.

Surgeon.—Salary 21*l.*, including attendance, midwifery, and medicines.

Matron.—Wife of the keeper, salary 20*l.*

BOROUGH LOCK-UPS, BOSTON.

Borough Lock-ups, Boston.

A new lock-up has been constructed adjoining the market, which, if not supplying all that can be expected, is very superior to the incommodious one formerly used. The lock-up consists of two rooms of the following dimensions:—

No. 1, 12 feet by 6 feet, 16 feet in height.
No. 2, 12 feet by 6 feet, 10 feet in height.

They were clean on the day of inspection. No register of the persons who have passed through these lock-ups has been kept, up to the day of inspection, but I am assured this will be done in future.

The Borough of Boston in the County of Lincoln. } A Return of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Police Lock-up at Boston, in the County of Lincoln, in the years 1838 and 1839.

No regular entry having been kept of persons confined in the lock-up prior to November, 1839, a correct account cannot be furnished, but the numbers confined during that and the following month, amounting to 40, are considered to be about an average number during the same space of time, and therefore the whole number confined in the years 1838 and 1839 would be 480. In consequence of the above omission, the ages and sex of the prisoners cannot be supplied. During the months of November and December, 1839, the male prisoners were 34, and females six, in which numbers only four males were under the age of 18.

B. KENWICK,
Town Clerk.

Boston, January 8, 1840.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF HOLLAND, AT SPALDING.

House of Correction for the Division of Holland, at Spalding.

The interior of this prison was clean on the day of inspection, and contained the following number and description of prisoners.

House of Correction, Spalding.

DISTRIBUTION and Employment of Prisoners confined in the above Prison, November 29, 1839.

Offences.	Number of Male Prisoners in Custody.
For trial	3
Convicted felons	10
Ditto misdemeanours	2
Summarily convicted of misdemeanour	1
Debtors	6
	22

Distribution of Employment.	
At the tread-wheel	11
Wardsman	1
Pumping water, washing airing courts, &c.	4
Debtors	6
	22

Offences.	Number of Female Prisoners
Convicted felons	4
Ditto misdemeanour	1
Summarily convicted of misdemeanour	1
Debtor	1
	7

Employment of Females.	
Washing and sewing	7
Total number of Males and Females	29

Twenty-two male prisoners were sleeping in separate beds and cells.
Two females in seperate cells.
Five females in a large room.

On going through the yards, I observed the men talking on the wheel, and under no direct superintendence. In one room a prisoner was amusing himself with composing ribald verses, with which he had covered several slates. He was immediately brought before one of the magistrates, who happened to be present, and severely admonished.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

House of Correction for the Division of Holland, at Spalding.

Little or no variation has taken place in the management or discipline of this prison since my last visit.

Under the head of health, I find that there has not been a single death, or a case of epidemical disease. The surgeon states, "I do not see the prisoners before they are classed; they are not placed in reception cells previously, neither does he see every prisoner twice a-week. I only examine those prisoners who are referred to me by the keeper. The general habit of the prisoners is to constipation; there is very little tendency to diarrhœa. I have every reason to believe that the resorting to opium and tobacco among the humbler classes is on the increase. I observe dyspepsia to increase much in those parts where the people are addicted to these drugs. The quantity of opium taken in this parish is great. I am in alternate quarters surgeon to the poor, and have considerable acquaintance with their habits. In cases where the habit has been confirmed, I have reduced the quantity to half at once; and ultimately, if the period of confinement was beyond three or perhaps six months, they did without it entirely. They have left the prison very thankful." The surgeon's journal contains entries of his visits, &c.

I have to regret that the temporary absence of the chaplain prevented me having personal communication with him on the subject of his duties. In reply to queries subsequently put to him, he states:—

"I perform Divine service, with sermon, on Sundays, and attend in the prison about an hour once a-week, and oftener when required, in case of severe illness or other emergency. On no occasion have I felt it quite proper to administer the Sacrament. I do not see the prisoners individually, but visit them in the day-rooms, when I deliver out religious tracts and explain their purport, at the same time taking occasion to question them on what they have previously read, and encouraging them to consult me when they meet with anything they do not understand. Of late I have visited those in solitary confinement, and it would seem that in this situation their minds are more readily disposed to admit religious impressions. The prisoners are provided with books and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and on the whole it may be said that they take an interest in the perusal of them. When any of them express a desire for elementary instruction, I furnish them with books for that purpose. There is generally some one in the day-room who will assist them in learning to read and spell, and sometimes I find they make considerable progress."

Catalogue of Religious Books and Tracts in the House of Correction, Spalding.

Bible and Prayer Book, in the day-rooms.
Mann (Bishop) on the Gospel.
Sellon's Abridgment of Holy Scripture.
Bishop Andrews' Devotions.
Horne on the Psalms.
Lewis's Church Catechism explained.
The Balm of Gilead.
Burkitt's Help and Guide.
Crossman's Introduction to Christian Religion.
Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life.
Pious Parishioner Instructed.
Peers's Companion for the Aged.
Bishop Wilson's Select Sermons.
Extracts from Bacon's Works.
Horne's John the Baptist, &c.
Slade's Lessons.
First Miscellaneous Reading Book.
Explanation of the Collects.
First, Second, and Third Reading Book.
Charity School Spelling Book.
Curate of Mersden.
Loss of the Kent.
James Talbot, or God sees me.
Select Stories.
Colliery Tale.
Cottager's Wife.
Divine Songs.
Parley the Porter.
Sorrowful Sam.
Diligent Dick.
The Touchstone.
Onesimus, or the Runaway Servant.
History of Mr. Fantom.
The Beggarly Boy.
Young Midshipman's Grave.
Soldier's Funeral.
History of Charles Jones.
Joseph in Prison.
Joseph Delivered out of Prison.
New Christmas Tract.
The Sunday School.
Hester Wilmot.
Noah's Flood.
Look at Home.
Happy Waterman.
Good Mother's Legacy.
The Two Shoemakers.
New Thoughts for the New Year.
Daniel in the Den of Lions.
General Resurrection.
The Judgment Day.
Explanation of the Ten Commandments.
Tawney Rachel, or The Fortune Teller.
Black Giles, the Poacher.
The Death of Christ.
Mary Wood, the Housemaid.
Tom White, the Postilion.
Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.
The Lancashire Collier Girl.
Faith and Duty of a Christian.
Manual of Family Prayers.
Ditto of Private Devotion.
Exposition of Lord's Prayer.
Christian's Daily Devotion.
Friendly Reproof and Advice.
Church Catechism.
Cottage Conversations.
Scripture Catechism.
Companion to the Altar.
Christian Thankfulness.
Resolutions respecting Religion.
Diligence for both Worlds.
Christian Monitor.
Christian's Way to Heaven.
Cottager's Religious Meditations.
Country Clergyman's Advice.
Law's Serious Call.
Cottage Readings, first and second series.
Prophecies relative to the Messiah.
Bishop Porteus's Evidences.
Cottager's Friend.
Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week.
Scripture the Guide of Life.
Essay on the Knowledge of Religion.
Life and Character of St. Peter.
Potation for Lent.
Meditations and Prayers for the Sick.
Kind Caution to Profane Swearers.
Chief Truths of Christian Religion.
Questions and Answers on the Elementary Books.
Christian Method of Educating Children.
Sermon on Funeral of William Baker.
Unkind Daughter, &c.

Listener Detected, &c.
The Gamester.
Nature and Use of the Bible.
Christian Guide to Plain People.
Thoughts for the Labouring Classes.
Village Conversations on the Offices of the Church.
Day of Adversity.
Self Examination.
Daily Preparation for Death, &c.
Easy Hymns.
Select Prayers for Young Persons.
Unfruitful Fig-Tree.
Awful Case of Drunkards.
Questions and Answers on the Prophecies.
Historical Questions.
Preparation for Death.
The Poorhouse Penitent.
Prevailing Intercessor.
First Steps to Catechism.
Testimony of the Prophets.
Nature and Duty of Public Worship.
Duty of Private Worship.
Scripture Types fulfilled in Jesus Christ.
Father's Gift.
Explanation of the Apostles' Creed.
Mourner comforted.
Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning.
How to discern the Spirit of Christ.
Selections from the Fathers of the Church.
Abijah, an Example for Youth.
Advice to Young Women going to Service.
Way to Peace.

I examined the provisions and found them of excellent quality. The practice of allowing the prisoners to cook their own food in the day rooms is still permitted to continue, and, as might be expected, is the source of constant irregularities. No order is observed at meals, and the prisoners consume or dispose of their food as they please. The keeper states—"There is no gaol clothing, and they traffic for food with each other with articles of dress, such as handkerchiefs. I am satisfied that nothing would more conduce to the establishment of better order in the prison than serving out a regular and cooked diet, and providing each prisoner with gaol clothing."

I inspected the books, which I found in an improved condition, being regularly entered and posted up to the time of inspection. A new and comprehensive register has been established. I examined the bread and found it of good quality. The beef is supplied by contract, and the baker is paid for the bread according to the average price of wheat in the market; he also agrees to keep the tread mill in constant employment, and pays at the rate of 5*s*. 4*d*. per quarter for grinding.

I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal, as illustrative of the state of this prison:—

"From information I have received relative to ———, I find that he consumes a loaf of bread, weighing 3lbs., at one meal, and when it occurs that beef and bread are given out the same day, he will devour his week's allowance of beef also. I have, in consequence, caused his food to be cooked for him in another room, and delivered to him at proper hours.*

"January 3d, 1838.—The total number of prisoners this day are 23, of which number, 18 males and 2 females, attended chapel. Absent one female to nurse her child, one male, sick, and ———, who refused to attend. The conduct of the prisoners good, and no complaint. The turnkey absent, with leave, at nine A.M., to be absent for the day.

"October 17th.—This day the miller and occasional turnkey took the following debtors, ——— and ———, to remove some ashes from the prisoners' cells to the ash bin, situate between the main boundary wall and dwarf boundary wall, abutting on the Bourne turnpike-road, when, after removing two or three scuttles of ashes, the two men jumped over the dwarf wall and ran away.

"February 13th, 1839.—This morning, at seven o'clock, delivered to each prisoner his proper quantity and quality of bread. At eight o'clock the men were let down to the mill-yard to commence their work for the morning. ——— and ——— returned to me each their loaf of bread, complaining that it was not fit for eating, and requesting that it should be changed. I told them that the case would be reported to a visiting magistrate. I took one of the two loaves, and the baker attended me to the magistrate to answer their complaint. The magistrate paid the baker for one-half of the bread, and declared he should eat it at his own dinner, and also directed that the bread should not be returned to the men until they asked for it. At 12 o'clock they asked for their bread, and the magistrate's directions were strictly attended to.

"February 13th, 1839.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, —— and ——, visiting justices, visited the prison, when ——— complained that he had not any shoes to his feet. The magistrates ordered that he should be immediately supplied with proper shoes; when this occurred, I was conveying convicts to Woolwich. On my return to the prison, the turnkey informed me of the circumstance, and that he had also provided the prisoner with a pair of good shoes. At the time the prisoner made the complaint, he had a most excellent pair of half-boots concealed in the day-room."

Return of Punishments inflicted for Prison offences.

From Michaelmas	1837	to Michaelmas	1838	63
,,	1838	,,	1839	48

The punishment ordinarily inflicted is close confinement in a dark cell on bread and water.

Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement, which has in no instance exceeded 14 days, are placed in a light cell, or day room, with fire. They attend Divine service on the Sundays, but are only allowed half a quartern loaf, with water, for their daily food.

Debtors from the Courts of Requests are under the same rules as the criminal prisoners, being locked up at the same hour; they are permitted to purchase food and one pint of beer daily, in addition to the prison ration. The keeper states—"That they are searched on coming in, and are decidedly an obstruction to the regular discipline of the prison, and he has every reason to think that the number of this class of prisoners will increase, from the facility it affords them of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Court; that their doing so

* This fully establishes the impropriety of the present mode of issuing uncooked provisions to the prisoners, and the exercise of no control over their meals

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

House of Correction for the Division of Holland, at Spalding.

subjects him to great inconvenience, from being obliged to attend at Lincoln with those prisoners who are taken before the court from the house of correction, the expense of their travelling being defrayed by the county."

Average number of debtors for three years, ending Michaelmas 1836, 45.

Average number of debtors for three years, ending Michaelmas 1839, 41.

Greatest number of debtors at one time, 16.

I have only to renew my previous recommendations to the magistrates, that the windows, front and rear of the prison buildings, be furnished with blinds, and every means employed to prevent communication between the male and female prisoners; that a distinction be made between female debtors and the untried and convicted of the same sex—the present practice of placing them together is in direct opposition to the provisions of the Gaol Acts; that a gaol dress be provided for all classes of prisoners; that their food be cooked and served to them at regular hours, and their meals taken under the superintendence of the officers; that the tread-wheel be partitioned for separate labour; that the duties of the chaplain be extended by a more frequent performance of Divine service both on the Sabbath and during the week, and an increased number of visits for the purposes of individual communication and instruction. Two services on the Sabbath I consider to be indispensable in every establishment of this sort, particularly where the prisoners are permitted to herd together, as here, without any direct superintendence or restraint upon their intercourse.

The following communication has been received by me from the keeper since my visit.

"Captain Williams' suggestion relative to the bread being delivered to prisoners daily, commenced 26th November last, has produced a good effect."

Copy of Orders from Magistrates' Journal.

"Nov. 26, 1839.—Ordered, in reference to the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, Captain Williams, that Mr. East the builder, do give in a plan and estimate of constructing and fitting up a kitchen for the general purposes of the gaol in the situation now used as a coal yard.

"WILLIAM MOORE, V. J."

"Jan. 7, 1840.—Ordered by the Court that the gaoler do provide clothing for all the criminal prisoners, both male and female, committed to the house of correction at Spalding; and that the same be used by the prisoners during the period of their imprisonment, subject nevertheless to the orders of the visiting justices, and the authorized rules and regulations for the government of the prison.

"By the Court,

"JNO. R. CARTER, *Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts.*"

FALKINGHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF KESTEVEN.

Falkingham. House of Correction for the Division of Kesteven.

The interior of this prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly on the day of inspection.

DISTRIBUTION and Employment of the Prisoners, November 23, 1839.

Offences.	Number of Prisoners in Custody.	
	Males.	Females.
For trial	2	6
Convicted felons	8	1
Convicted Misdemeanours	2	..
Summarily convicted for poaching	1	..
Ditto ditto assaults	2	..
Ditto ditto misdemeanour	7	1
Want of sureties	2	..
Summarily convicted for vagrancy	3	..
Total	27	8
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT.		
At the tread-wheel	16	..
Picking junk	8	6
Infirmary	1	..
Sweeper	1	..
Cook, &c.	1	..
Washing, sewing, and cleaning	..	2
Total	27	8

Name of Sweeper and Cook.	Offence for which imprisoned.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
T. S.	Assault	Not once	..
C. C.	Convicted felon	Ditto	For robbing a garden.

Of the eight female prisoners, three for trial were together in one ward; in another, three for trial, and one misdemeanant. The convicted felon remains in his cell a portion of the day, and then is let down into the day room, those for trial taking his place. The prisoners all sleep in separate cells. I have to record but few alterations in the condition of this prison since my last visit. The females' airing yards, as suggested, have been much improved by closing the interstices between the iron railings, and securing them from observation. The matron when absent from the prison procures the attendance of a female to take her place. The salary of the keeper has been increased 20*l.* per annum.

The chaplain having tendered his resignation, another has been appointed, and the two turnkeys have also been changed. Several of the irregularities noticed in my former report still continue, as shown in the following evidence of the officers. The porter, describing his duties, states: "In the morning I ring the bell and unlock the front door and the wards; the other turnkey sees that the prisoners come down regularly into the day rooms, while I unlock the cells. We then come round to the yards, and see that the prisoners wash themselves. In a quarter of an hour we ring the bell and get them on the tread-wheel. The other turnkey attends the mill while I go to my lodge and get my breakfast; after that I attend to the wheel, while the other turnkey breakfasts. At nine the men are taken off and get their breakfasts. We serve out two lbs. of bread in the morning; they eat it as they please. The turnkeys remain in the passages to prevent them from talking. From half past nine they wait till one—are allowed half an hour for dinner—go on mill again till half past four, and from then they remain in the day-rooms until a little before six, when they are locked up. We then walk in the passages to hinder them from talking. The tread-wheel is sometimes left without an officer for a short time; it is impossible to stay there all the day in the cold. The prisoners complain of the shortness of the diet; many of them eat all their bread by dinner. The prisoners still go outside the walls with an officer. The greatest number I recollect at one time has been five, cutting the dandelions to improve the grass; at other times one or two, and occasionally three. One man, a felon, takes care of the keeper's horse, and is in the keeper's kitchen; he is at work doing jobs there after the rest are locked up, sometimes till nine o'clock, and sometimes later, when the keeper has been to Sleaford. The latest hours to which this prisoner has been up have been one or two o'clock in the morning. This has happened three or four times since I have been here. On these occasions we lock him in the kitchen. ———, a female prisoner for a misdemeanour in service, has been in the kitchen at the same time with the male prisoner. I have seen this female in the house at seven, after the others were locked up. I have been here since last April." Another turnkey states: I reside in the prison near the men. The tobacco pipes in the room are mine. The sweeper, a prisoner, comes into my room to sweep it. I have not missed either tobacco or pipes. I do not think I shall be able to stand the watching at the mill, it is so cold. I have only been appointed six weeks. I go to bed at 10. The prisoner who is in the keeper's house sleeps in the large infirmary. I am gone to bed some time before he goes. The keeper is sometimes very late in coming home from Sleaford. I have known the prisoner to have sat up as late as 12 o'clock twice during the last five weeks, he then goes to attend to the keeper's horse outside the prison; I have been outside the walls with two prisoners, cleaning the moat. The men for trial leave their clothes below in the day rooms, and their beds are made for them."

Under the head of health, the surgeon states:—"The diet is insufficient for long terms. I should think another meat day would be an improvement. Cases of scurvy occur here, which is a very rare disease in this county; I attribute the number of cases of debility noted in my journal entirely to the diet. I have occasionally said to the keeper, You may take such and such men outside who were suffering from debility and scurvy. It is a very curious circumstance that the females seldom or ever suffer here from debility. I do not see the prisoners twice every week, nor every prisoner before he is classed." The average number of prisoners during the year 1838 was 34; cases of debility noted in the surgeon's journal, in the year 1839, the average numbers were 29; cases of debility, 17. The amount paid for prison diet for 1839, was 231*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.* Extra allowance by order of the surgeon, 15*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

"November 10, 1837.—Mary B——— has been an opium taker for the last ten years; she is now, owing to its having been discontinued, unable to eat, drink, or sleep: ordered to take a little, and gradually lessen the dose.

"March 15, 1839.—J. M——— in a state of stupor; 1 P. M., still insensible; the powers of life seem to be gradually declining. Motions pass off involuntarily; half past 5 P. M., seems sinking; he is totally insensible to all external attentions. Two men may sit up with him for the night, for which the governor may allow each bread and cheese and a pint of ale.

"M. ———, aged 44 years, was found in his cell this morning by the turnkey in a state of insensibility. I saw him early, and found him insensible and slightly convulsed; prescribed for him at 10 A. M. I again saw him, he continuing much the same; he is comfortably lodged in the infirmary; up to last night he was in his day ward, and was prescribed for and dieted as a case of debility.

"Saturday, March 10.—N——— died this morning, quarter before , of an attack of serous apoplexy. Dixon and the governor were with the patient when he died. His friends at O——— were made acquainted with his situation, from whom he received two visits.

"Friday, 19th July.—Early in the morning, about 5 o'clock the 19th, R——— died in his sleeping cell; he has been for some time ailing, and has had such allowances as ale, meat, and broth. He was at all times a weakly, imbecile person, and supposed by some, who knew him well, to be a semi-insane person. He seems to have laboured under a chest affection, for, on the 18th of January, he first came on the sick list. He remained out of gaol a month, when he was again recommitted."

RETURN of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol, Folkingham, Lincolnshire, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When committed.	Date of their deaths.	Imprisonment. Mths.	Days.	Remarks.
1	J. M. .	44	Serous apoplexy	27 November	16 March. .	3	20	A convicted felon, and sentenced to three months hard labour.
2	R. B. .	36	Chest affection	21 March. .	19 July . .	4	..	He was also the subject of a cancerous affection of the lower jaw; he was sentenced to six months hard labour.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Falkingham. House of Correction for the Division of Kesteven.

The present chaplain has only been appointed a few weeks; he resides four miles distant from the prison. He states he has as yet confined himself to the performance of the same duties as his predecessors. He has caused all the prisoners to be assembled in the chapel three times a-week for divine service, including Sundays; and he afterwards occasionally visited them in their wards, distributing books among them, and making such remarks as seemed best suited to their several cases and characters. No attempt has yet been made to instruct the prisoners.

The labour to which the male prisoners are subjected is the tread-wheel and picking coir; they are also employed in whitewashing the prison, and other internal work. Both officers and prisoners at the tread-wheel are much exposed from the want of shelter from the weather. The females work for the prisoners and pick coir. During the winter months the intervals of labour between meals are restricted to half an hour.

I examined the books; the keeper makes no entry in a journal of the occurrences which take place in the prison. I conceive it highly necessary he should do so, and be enjoined to be most minute in so doing. I recommend to the magistrates an increase in the diet to prisoners for long terms, also that the bread should be served out in portions twice or thrice a-day. I consider that the interval of half an hour is too short for dinner, looking at the debility which is prevalent among the males, and observing that it does not extend to the other sex, and therefore perhaps in some degree attributable to the combined causes of the low diet and hard labour. I recommend that the surgeon should be directed to comply with the gaol acts, and examine every prisoner before he is classed, and also see every prisoner twice during the week. Also that prayers should, in conformity with the provisions of the gaol acts, be read every morning by the chaplain, the keeper, or some other person, as appointed. That the chaplain should frequently visit the prisoners in their wards, and have individual conversation with them, and that he enter in his journal full particulars of the same, together with any observations as to the effect of the discipline upon the prisoners. That a supply of books and tracts be provided, and that under his direction some competent person be appointed to instruct the prisoners, particularly those committed for trial, or not sentenced to hard labour. The Sundays might be more directly devoted to the teaching of the convicted. I consider the absence of the keeper every Monday to attend the petty sessions at Sleaford, as the source of great irregularity, a prisoner being kept up not unfrequently till the middle of the night to attend to his horse, outside the prison, on his return. The employment of prisoners in any shape outside the walls of the prison, as is occasionally the case, I conceive to be improper and dangerous. I recommend that there should be gaol clothing for the whole of the prisoners; it is requisite to health and cleanliness, and prevents the introduction of improper articles into the prison. I consider the frequent visits of the visiting justices to this establishment would be beneficial.

Since my inspection I have received the following communication from the justices:—

"SIR, "*Willoughby House, Grantham, 10th December*, 1839.

"The Clerk of the Peace has laid before me and other visiting magistrates for the parts of Kesteven, your Report of the 23d November last, relative to the state of the house of correction at Falkingham, and I am instructed to answer the Report as follows:—

"The surgeon will be immediately consulted, and his advice taken in order to ascertain what diet is necessary, and whatever he recommends will be adopted.

"The food to prisoners is ordered to be given twice in the day.

"The prisoners will not be allowed to leave the gaol in future.

"It appears to the visiting magistrates indispensable for the keeper of the house of correction to attend the petty sessions with prisoners, as often as occasion requires: and it rarely happens that any case occurs to keep him past three o'clock, and he ought not to be out later than five in the evening, and he is now warned to be at home early.

"The visiting justices see no objection to female prisoners assisting to cook or doing any drudgery in the prison, but when the law forbids it, a servant must be provided for the purpose.

"Prayers and a sermon on Sundays, and in addition prayers twice in the week being read to the prisoners by a clergyman of the Church of England. The visiting justices do not consider that the gaoler's reading prayers, in the manner pointed out by the Report, would be attended with any beneficial effects, and therefore they do not think it necessary to direct the gaoler to perform this ceremony.

"The chaplain is directed to keep a book, and remark on any occurrences that take place.

"The surgeon shall have directions to see and examine each prisoner, immediately on his entering the prison.

"It does not appear to the visiting justices that the work has been oppressive on the wheel, but if the surgeon suggests any alteration in the time, his directions shall be attended to.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"*Captain Williams, Inspector of Prisons.*" CHARLES ALLIX.

LINCOLN.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting a considerable amendment in the state of this prison. The wards were extremely clean, the bedding and furniture neatly arranged, and every part of the establishment exhibited marks of increased attention and care.

The prisoners were classed and distributed in the following manner:—

No. 1 Day-room.—For trial at sessions.

G. H., stealing plank.
J. T., refractory pauper.

No. 2 Day-room.—Convicted of felony at sessions.

J. W., stealing from a warehouse. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.
J. S., robbing his employer. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.
G. R., stealing lead. Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

No. 3 Day-room.

G. J., stealing a watch. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.
J. P., stealing saucepans. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Females convicted at sessions.

A. L., stealing a trunk. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.
L. W., robbing in a house of ill fame. Ten years' transportation.
A. B., stealing shoes. One month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Sick in Separate Cell.

T. S., stealing handkerchiefs (second conviction). Seven years' transportation.

The personal cleanliness of the prisoners has been provided for; they are now furnished with soap, towels, and complete clothing.

A cook-house has been erected for cooking the prisoners' food, and a dietary established on the following scale:—

Breakfast, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel; dinner, four days, ½ lb. of boiled meat without bone; the other three days of the week, soup made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with oatmeal; bread, 1½ lb. daily. The gruel is made in the proportion of one pint of oatmeal to six of water.

I am of opinion that this diet is too abundant, particularly for prisoners sent for short terms; and I find the following entries in the keeper's journal corroborative of this being the fact:—

"Sept. 3, 1839.—1½ lb. of bread not consumed in No. 7 ward, where there are three women.
"Sept. 4.—1½ lb. of bread not consumed in No. 7 ward."

The keeper states, that whenever he finds the food lying unconsumed in a ward, he suspends the issue of the next day's allowance until the former is eaten. The turnkey cooks the prisoners' food.

The remuneration allowed the surgeon is 25*l.* a-year for attendance and medicines. He sees all the prisoners twice during the week, and the sick as often as necessary; he examines all prisoners before they are classed. He states, "I am much inconvenienced for the want of an infirmary. There has been no epidemical disease, nor a single death. The prisoners are very subject to constipated bowels; and the addition of a small quantity of vegetables to the present diet would, I think, be beneficial. After being here for a few months, I am satisfied the prisoners suffer in health, which I attribute to the want of ventilation and the monotony of the diet."

Return of Sick Prisoners in the City Gaol, Lincoln, November 8, 1839.

——, enlargement of the integuments of the knee.
T. S. (convict), chronic disease of the ancle.*

The number of prisoners under medical treatment from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, was 66, 10 of which were cases of itch; from 1838 to 1839, 40, of which 7 were cases of itch.

The surgeon's journal contains entries of the treatment of the sick, and occurrences connected with the performance of his duties. I make the following extracts:—

"Nov. 12, 1838.—Two o'clock afternoon. Examined two men who have been this morning brought from the lock-up, and are both suffering from extreme cold, having had nothing to lie upon except the bare boards. To go to bed, and have a plentiful supply of gruel and hot bread and milk.
"Feb. 5, 1839.— —— made an attempt to cut his throat; he has made two incisions across his throat, but to no dangerous extent. He has never had any apprehension of insanity, and answers my questions now clearly. It will be necessary to have some one with him, that he may be narrowly watched.—Seven o'clock. Has greater symptoms of inflammation of the trachea; have further examined the wound, and find it is nearly into the trachæa.
"Feb. 8.— —— is doing well."

The chaplain receives a salary of 25*l.*, and performs divine service and preaches a sermon once on the Sabbath, reads prayers on Wednesdays, and visits the prisoners generally twice a-week, or oftener, as circumstances may require. He always sees prisoners in solitary confinement. He states, "I have been chaplain for 11 years; the prison is so much improved

* The last prisoner was discharged from the prison six months ago, and during his former stay attempted suicide. He was sent from this prison into the county hospital, and two or three days after being discharged from thence, committed the theft for which he is under sentence of transportation, and is not in a condition to be removed.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lincoln. City Gaol and House of Correction.

as to be scarcely recognizable as the same place. The number of juvenile prisoners are but few. The male prisoner now under sentence of transportation can read, but very imperfectly; from his own account, he seems to have had a distaste for it throughout his life."

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

"April 26, 1838.—Spent upwards of an hour with the prisoners generally; the number increased to 17 by the committal of a boy named ——, who, after being six years in the national school, says he cannot read at all distinctly or fluently.

"—— acknowledges that he has been in the habit of attending public-houses, especially the ——, on a Sunday afternoon.

"——* flatters himself that no one saw him put the poison in the kettle, and consequently he is secure; hence arises, I imagine, his indifference.

"December 11.—Visited this morning most of the prisoners, and not agreeably surprised to find an old acquaintance, ——, once more returned, making his fourth appearance this year, chiefly for drunken quarrels.

"Jan. 19.—Visited several of the prisoners, among whom the woman ——; though she can repeat the Belief, would have fain persuaded me that she knew not what it was to be a Christian.

"Jan. 24.—Visited this morning. Had a long conversation with the woman ——, who seems indisposed to discourse upon spiritual matters, and feigns ignorance of what, there is no doubt, she is tolerably well acquainted."

No regular system of instructing the prisoners is pursued; the keeper and matron, however, occasionally teach the boys and females to read, and the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books, and the requisites for elementary instruction.

Since my last visit a regular set of prison books have been introduced, including keeper's, chaplain's, and surgeon's journals, debtors' register, prisoners' property, disbursement, and provision book; the entries in which have been regularly made to the present time.

The provisions are supplied by contract. I inspected the articles of food, which, with the exception of the oatmeal, were of good and wholesome quality.

Abstract of Expenditure from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	122	6	6
Clothing	10	15	7
Bedding	10	18	11
Straw	3	0	0
Extra allowances, by order of the surgeon	0	15	11
Wine	0	1	0
Fuel	30	8	0
Soap	3	12	2
Candles, oil, and gas	14	1	11
Stationery	1	3	6
Salaries	190	0	0
Removing transported convicts, which is or will be repaid by the Treasury	47	15	6
Sundries	74	8	4
	509	7	4
Repairs to the gaol, not included in the above	38	0	4
Total	£547	7	8

Present Establishment and Salaries.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	Salary	85	0	0			
	Brushes	5	0	0			
					90	0	0
Chaplain					25	0	0
Surgeon					25	0	0
Turnkey, with a daily ration					40	0	0
Matron					10	0	0

The number of punishments for offences within the prison from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, was 40; all stoppages of food.

I have, in a former Report, described the faulty construction of this prison, and the impossibility of preventing communication between all classes and both sexes of prisoners as long as it remains in its present form. The present keeper, a most active and vigilant officer, finds this to be the case. There is but one day and one sleeping-room allotted for all classes of females, including debtors. The women are employed in knitting or in washing for the prisoners. The matron says, "There are no means of separating the unhealthy or unfilthy women from the others; there was one who remained five days in bed under treatment for filth in the same room with them; they complained of it very much. Sick women have also been there for several days; we had 13 women on one occasion, and 10 or 11 several times. Out of the 13, nine were for trial; we had six for trial at the last sessions; debtors untried and convicted are all together. I recommend most earnestly to the magistrates and municipal authorities the immediate consideration of the most effective and readiest means of providing the separate accommodation insisted upon by Act of Parliament for these distinct classes of prisoners.

* Any reference to or question of the guilt of a prisoner previous to his trial, I consider to be improper.

Lincoln. City Gaol and House of Correction.

Debtors and prisoners for trial have both a moral and legal right to object to being associated with those convicted of crime.

I find that great irregularity arises from the visits of strangers to the convicted prisoners not being subject to the usual salutary restrictions; they are allowed once a-week, between the hours of ten and twelve and two and four, to see any person who may choose to call for the purpose, and may do so on any other day of the week by a magistrate's order. The keeper states, "that in nine cases out of ten, visitors come for the mere gratification of curiosity, and not unfrequently for improper purposes. Four women came at different times to see the man now under sentence of transportation, and they inquired for him at the gate by four different names." The matron states, "This afternoon two women of the town came to see the female convict; two had previously been admitted, and a third is now requesting admission."

I recommend that the tread-wheel be divided into compartments for separate labour. I consider the addition of another male officer to the establishment as indispensable in carrying on the ordinary duties of the prison; in that case something like effective supervision might be established over the prisoners at the wheel; and he should be qualified to act as schoolmaster, and be engaged in the instruction of the prisoners, under the direction of the chaplain. It appears to me essential that divine service should be performed twice on the Sabbath; the greater portion of that day is now spent in idleness and contaminating intercourse. The want of a cell for refractory prisoners is much felt; it is indispensable for the maintenance of order, and something of the sort must be provided, if only of a temporary nature. I again recommend the defective construction of this prison and its inadequacy to give effect to the rules and regulations prescribed by Act of Parliament, to the serious consideration of the municipal authorities.

Grimsby Borough Gaol.

Grimsby. Borough Gaol.

This prison was clean and without a prisoner on the day of inspection. It remains in precisely the same state as when last visited. The accommodation for debtors is very indifferent, and particularly so for females, whom it would be difficult to extricate in case of accident from fire, to which the buildings, from their materials, are exposed.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners, distinguishing Males from Females, and Debtors from those on Criminal Charge, who have passed through the Borough Gaol at Grimsby from October, 1837, to October, 1838, and from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

			Total in each Year.
On criminal charges and misdemeanours, from October, 1837, to October, 1838—			
	Males	66	
	Females	9	
		— 75	
Debtors—			
	Males	8	
	Females	2	
		— 10	
			— 85
On criminal charges and misdemeanours, from October, 1838, to October, 1839—			
	Males	44	
	Females	9	
		— 53	
Debtors—			
	Males	8	
	Females	..	
		— 8	
			— 61
Total number in the two years			146

GRANTHAM.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Grantham. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This small prison was clean and orderly at the period of my visit. The prisoners confined there at the time were,

Males.

1. M. D., age 18, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.
2. T. R., 15 days, } Summary convictions.
3. J. B., one month, }

Female.

4. F. C., age 18. stealing from her mistress, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

I regret to state that no attempt has yet been made by the municipal authorities to afford the consolations of religion to the inmates of this prison. No minister ever enters within the

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Grantham. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

walls; nor even is this lamentable deficiency ever attempted to be supplied by the keeper reading the prayers of the Established Church. Upon questioning the female prisoner, a servant girl, who had been confined there for a year, she stated that, although very desirous of having the attentions of a clergyman, she had never seen one during the whole term of her imprisonment, or even had the offer made her of being read to by any individual from the scriptures.

The female prisoners are employed in washing and mending; the males sentenced to hard labour are worked upon the tread-wheel, but as they are left, during a great portion of the time, without any other supervision than the wife of one of the officers, the labour is but nominal; indeed they furnish evidence of its being so by employing themselves while so engaged in cutting their names and defacing the woodwork. The turnkeys, two in number, are police officers in the borough, and are so engaged in attending to their duties without the prison, as to be of little use within.

The keeper is allowed 6*d*. a-day for the maintenance of the untried, and 4*d*. for the convicted; for this, he states that he provides each convicted prisoner with 1 lb. of bread daily, half a peck of potatoes, 1½ lb. of meat, five pennyworth of oatmeal and salt weekly, and that he increases the quantity to the untried in proportion to the allowance. The prisoners cook their own food.

One escape was effected by a prisoner sentenced to a year's imprisonment, occasioned by the dangerous practice, alluded to in a former report, of permitting the prisoners to fetch water from without the prison. This is now done by the officers. The practice of ironing refractory prisoners to the bull-ring has been discontinued. The books are very imperfectly kept. This prison is wholly unfit for the purposes of corrective discipline, the confinement within the walls is the only restraint; and looking at the continual intercourse and idleness which prevails, and the absence of any attempt to awaken the inmates to a moral or religious sense, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion but that vice is much more likely to be fostered than checked by imprisonment here. I recommend the authorities, as bound by law, to appoint a chaplain; to contract with the magistrates for the division of Kesteven for the lodgment of all convicted prisoners in the House of Correction at Falkingham, and to cause a set of rules and regulations to be drawn up for the government of the prison. A great inconvenience also results from there being no supply of water.

Upon representing the indifferent state of this gaol to the municipal authorities, it was stated that they labour under peculiar disadvantages; that the borough as now constituted contains only a population of 5,000, and is unable to support the expenses of an efficient separate jurisdiction; that the intention was to extend the boundary to the adjoining and intersecting townships of Little Gonersby and Spital Gate, with a population of 4,000; but, from the circumstance of the Boundary Act not having passed the Legislature, this desirable junction has not been effected.

Return of Prisoners who passed through Grantham Gaol in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838, and the Number tried at each Borough Sessions during the same period.

	Males.	Females.
Total prisoners	15	5
Of these there were, on summary conviction	9	..
	6	5
Of these were tried—		
At Michaelmas sessions	2	..
At Christmas sessions	..	..
At Easter sessions	..	..
At Midsummer	3	4
	5	4
At assizes	1	1
	6	5

Like Return for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Males.	Females.
Total prisoners	22	8
On summary conviction	10	4
	12	4
Of these were tried—		
At Michaelmas sessions	1	..
At Christmas sessions	4	3
At Easter sessions	3	0
At Midsummer sessions	2	1
	10	4
At assizes	2	..
	12	4

The buildings adjoining the prison, and occupied as a vagrant-house, under the charge of the keeper, are now appropriated as a lock-up. The following prisoners were in custody there on the day of inspection :—

W. H., age 14, suspicion of felony;
R. S., age 17, ditto;
J. O., age 14, disorderly.

These prisoners were separate from each other.

STAMFORD.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Inspected this prison, and found it generally clean and orderly.

Return of Prisoners in Stamford Gaol and House of Correction, when inspected November 25, 1839.

Name.	How lodged in each Room at Night.	Offences.	Terms of Imprisonment, &c.
Males.			
E. B.	Alone	Embezzlement	12 calendar months' imprisonment, and hard labour.
W. F.	Ditto	Receiving stolen goods	18 months ditto.
L. R.	Ditto	Violent assault and cutting constable.	7 months ditto.
W. B.	Ditto	Assault, want of bail	For trial.
E. C.	Together	Stealing iron	6 months' imprisonment, and hard labour.
J. L.	Together	Embezzlement	2 months ditto.
P. C.	Ditto	Assault on constable	1 month ditto.
P. G.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
F. E.	Ditto	Stealing various goods	Acquitted on the ground of insanity.*
C. K.	Ditto	Stealing a great coat	For trial.
J. J.	Ditto	Stealing two books	Ditto.
C. W.	Ditto	Assault with intent to rob	Ditto.
Female.			
E. M.	Night and Day in Women's Ward	Unlawful pawning	2 calendar months' imprisonment, and hard labour.
Total 12 males, 1 female.			

There has been no death since my last visit; a surgeon attends when required, but does not inspect the prisoners as required by the Gaol Acts. There is no chaplain, or any attempt made to instruct the prisoners beyond providing the wards with books. No matron or other female appointed to attend upon the female prisoners; the keeper's wife does so generally, but the turnkey is permitted to do so occasionally. The prisoners remain in the day-rooms till eight o'clock in the evening. There is no gaol clothing. The prisoners are allowed 6*d.* daily to expend in provisions, which they cook for themselves. The turnkey goes round in the morning, and takes down on a slate what each requires; and the articles are purchased in the town. The turnkey does not reside in the prison. The keeper's books are very well kept. I make the following extracts from his journal :—

"April 23, 1838.—R. M., for climbing on top of the lobby in the gaol yard, and using bad language; put into solitary confinement on bread and water only.

"May 20.—The division doors of the wards left unlocked by the turnkey. I saw G. go through.

"May 21.—On remonstrating with G., he gave in a statement of several irregularities in the turnkey's conduct. On Tuesday 1½ pint of rum had been thrown over the wall to the prisoners, while the turnkey was in the yard, and he did not report the circumstance. When the prisoners were locked in the day-room of that yard in the evening before going to bed, they were very noisy. G. says they went to bed drunk, and he told the turnkey they were so; but he never reported it. The turnkey says he never saw the rum. G. says the turnkey has brought him in a book with more than 200 blank leaves in it with a pencil to make notes, and has taken and brought him notes without reporting them. The turnkey admitted taking in the book. The foregoing reported to the magistrates, and the turnkey ordered to be paid off.

"On a representation from the prisoners that 4*d.* per day was too small an allowance of provisions, the magistrates, having taken the matter into consideration, ordered an increase of 1*d.* per day.

"November 24.—Prisoners' allowance increased to 6*d.* per day by order of the magistrates.

"Sunday, January 6, 1839.—E. B., a misdemeanant, found in felons' day room, having got over the division wall; shut in solitary confinement until bed-time.

* This man's malady appears to be very trifling; he is quite harmless, and has manifested no symptoms of insanity during his confinement. His delusion was the imagining himself authorized to take possession of the pulpits in the churches, which he did.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stamford. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

" March 19.—C. K., for assaulting A. W., put in solitary confinement two days.
" March 30.—A. W., for getting over division wall, two days' solitary confinement.
" April 28.—C. K. and J. C., for getting over division wall into misdemeanants' yard, put into close confinement."

The turnkey says, " We put two men to the crank-wheel at a time; they are on for an hour, and then go to the day room; then we put on two more, and go through the whole number. It takes me an hour every day to purchase the provisions they want. Sometimes two or three of them mess together. They are compelled to spend the whole amount of the allowance daily. They go to the crank as soon as they have washed in the morning. They get up at eight o'clock in the winter." The keeper says, " The untried and the convicted must necessarily, on some occasions, be together for want of proper accommodation. There is but one room for all classes of females; we had on one occasion five, and were compelled so to place them that they could not fail of communicating with the male prisoners. We are obliged to sleep the prisoners two in a bed from not being supplied with bedsteads. The number of prisoners is much on the increase, which, among other causes, I attribute to the establishment of a more effective police. On the 11th of October, 1838, there were one female and three male prisoners; on the 11th of October, 1839, the numbers were, females one, males 13; showing an increase of ten."

The corporation of Stamford had a grant of a gaol, &c., by charter, 21st Edward IV., and the present prison was rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of 3,000*l*. The elevation consists of three stories, divided into 16 apartments, four on a floor; the end rooms on each floor above the ground floor are 11 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft.; the others 10 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft. 9 in. The four rooms on the ground floor, or day rooms, are each 11 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. There are three yards, one for females, 25 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 6 in.; one 30 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 6 in.; the other 46 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. On part of the east, and part of the north, the prison adjoins a house, garden, and premises in the tenure of Miss Low, belonging to the Marquis of Exeter. On other parts, on the east and south, it adjoins a yard, &c., occupied by Messrs. Hurst, common carriers, also belonging to the Marquis of Exeter. On part of the west is a building, part of the last-mentioned premises; and on the remaining parts of the west and north by the town-hall, &c., a part of which comprises the house of the keeper. The limited area and inconvenient construction of this prison render it wholly inadequate to carry into effect the regulations prescribed by the Gaol Acts. The fast increasing number of prisoners will compel the municipal authorities to provide further accommodation; and I am of opinion that it would be preferable to build a new gaol or house of correction upon a more convenient site. Looking at the idleness, want of order, and vicious intercourse which are allowed to prevail in this prison, unmitigated even by the performance of Divine worship on the Sabbath, I have no hesitation in saying, that imprisonment there can only tend to make bad men worse.

I have conferred with the mayor and magistrates, and recommended to them the appointment of a chaplain, and other measures to bring this prison somewhat more in conformity with legislative provisions. I have also endeavoured to impress them with the necessity for taking some further steps for its permanent improvement.

Borough Police Lock-ups.—Stamford.

Borough Police Lock-ups.

There are two small lock-ups and station-houses used by the police; one is situated in the Market-place, the other in St. Martin's.

The lock-up in the Market-place consists of two cells and a room for the police. The cell for males is 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., and 9 ft. 10 in. high; the one for females is 10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., and 8 ft. 9 in. high; the room for the police, leading to the men's cell, is 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., and 9 ft. 10 in. high; they are all on the ground floor. The cell appropriated for male prisoners is dark, wanting in ventilation, and most offensive, from its vicinity to a sewer, and I consider it most unfit for the confinement of human beings, however temporary their detention. Three boys were in custody in one apartment, and a fourth in the other, at the time of my visit. The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time during 1839, were six males and three females; and the total during the year, males 168, females 39. The lock-up at St. Martin's consists of a room for the police, and one cell on the ground floor 11 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., and 7 ft. 3 in. high. The accommodation here is but indifferent; the prisoners, especially the females, can communicate with persons in the street. The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time, in 1839, were males 3, females 2; the total during the year, males 19, females 7. Neither of these lock-ups were so clean as they ought to have been. The superintendent of police states, " That the smell from the privy and sewer in the High-street station-house and lock-up is most dreadful. The usual average number of prisoners in custody on a Monday morning is about three. The prisoners while in custody are subsisted at the rate of 5*d.* a-day. That crime is increasing in the town, and principally in lads between 16 and 17 years of age. That the borough gaol and house of correction do not deter offenders. That the greatest number of prisoners in custody are at the times the fairs are holden."

I have previously stated that I consider the High-street lock-up and station-house, in its present condition, as unfit for occupation; and I strongly recommend its removal or improvement to the municipal authorities.

YORKSHIRE.—EAST RIDING.

BEVERLEY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I visited this prison on the 13th of November, and subsequent day. I annex a return of the number and employment of the prisoners confined there at the time.

A RETURN of the Offences, Number, and Employment of Prisoners in custody in the House of Correction at Beverley, on the 14th of November, 1839.

MALES.

Offence.	Number in Custody.	Distribution and Employment.	Number employed.	Name.	Employment.
Felons for Trial . .	4	Treadmill	22	Johnson H.	Sweeper.
Misdemeanants, ditto	..	Breaking chalk stone .	1	William S. .	Attending the mill and supplying it with chalk stone.
Felons convicted at Sessions.	19	Oakum making . .	22		
Misdemeanants ditto .	9	Sweeper	1		
Ditto summarily convicted.	5	Supplying the mill with chalk stone.	1		
	2	Hospital	2		
Game Laws . . .	..	In solitary cells for prison offences.	1		
Bastardy					
Vagrants	14	Pumping	1		
Deserters	..	Joiner	1		
Re-examination . .	..	Receiving cells. . .	1		
Total . . .	53		53		

FEMALES.

Felons for trial . .	5	Sewing.	4	Frances F. .	Cook.
Ditto, convicted at Sessions.	2	Oakum making . .	6	Sarah B. .	Ditto and sweeper
		Knitting	4		
Misdemeanants summarily convicted.	..	Cooks and sweeper .	2		
Vagrants	9				
Re-examination . .	..				
Total . . .	16		16		

NOTE.—The well which supplies water for the purpose of making whiting was under repair; otherwise 18 of the prisoners returned as all employed in making oakum would have been on the tread-mill.

Two male felons for trial were locked up in their sleeping cells at the time the Inspector visited the prison, workmen being engaged in altering the room where they are usually employed.

Every part of the establishment was in most excellent order on the day of inspection. The wards, bedding, and persons of the prisoners were clean and neat. Since my last inspection, various alterations have been made in the discipline and buildings, and others were still in progress, for the purpose of conforming to the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons. The cells for refractory prisoners have been much improved; the damp formerly noticed has been obviated by boarding and raising the floors; and a better ventilation has been obtained. Reception cells and a bath-room have also been provided. In the mess-rooms the benches have been placed laterally, and upon an inclined plane, by which additional facility is given for inspection. One of the mess-rooms is being divided, for the purpose of separating the untried from those convicted, but not sentenced to hard labour.

The female prisoners have been removed from their former inconvenient situation to one of the wings of the new prison; the matron and under-matron are also provided with apartments there. A stove and pipes for heating the cells on one side of the wing with hot water have been erected, but not with the desired result. I found the thermometer standing at 68° near the stove in the lower story, while in the upper one the heat was scarcely perceptible.

Among other improvements, I find that clothing has been provided for every prisoner on committal; that the practice of putting females to labour on the wheel has been discontinued; that the surgeon sees all prisoners twice every week, and before they are classed: the schoolmaster's instruction has been extended to all classes, and the females completely secluded from the male prisoners. The cooking for the prisoners is done by the women;

who place the messes outside their ward, always accompanied by the matron, and which are not allowed to be taken away until they have retired to their part of the building.

Several changes have taken place in the officers of the establishment, of which the most important is the appointment of a new governor, occasioned by the decease of the former. The present governor was one of the principal officers in the house of correction at Wakefield, and a more proper selection could scarcely have been made.

A Return of the Officers of the House of Correction at Beverley, April 27, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Salary. £.	s.	d.	Emolument.
Thomas Shepherd . .	26	Governor	January, 1838	250	0	0	£5 per cent on the sum collected for the sale of whiting, which for the year ending Michaelmas 1839, amounted to £21. 15*s.* 7½*d.* Residence, coals, garden and field.
The Rev. W. Hildyard .	49	Chaplain . . .	July, 1820. .	100	0	0	None.
Thomas Sandwich . .	48	Surgeon . . .	,,	*80	0	0	Ditto.
Robert Hickson Cass .	21	Schoolmaster . . .	October, 1839.	20	0	0	Ditto.
Mary Ann Cartwright .	56	Matron. . .	January, 1823	36	4	0	House and coals.
Sarah Pearson . . .	49	Assistant matron . .	Nov., 1839. .		..		Ditto. This person is engaged as an occasional assistant at the rate of 10*s.* per week.
Christopher Greensides .	26	Turnkey	April, 1838. .	60	0	0	House and coals.
Abraham Lockham . .	44	Ditto	January, 1821	54	12	0	Ditto.
Robert Ward . . .	25	Watchman. . . .	Nov., 1839. .	54	12	0	None.
Mark Pounder . . .	26	Ditto	January, 1840	54	12	0	Ditto.
Francis Greensides . .	28	Guard or monitor . .	July, 1839. .	52	0	0	Ditto.
Earlsman Duncan . .	46	Ditto, and chapel clerk	Nov., 1837 .	58	0	0	Ditto.

* Medicines included in the Surgeon's salary.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Beverley. House of Correction for the East Riding.

The routine of the discipline, as at present established for the different classes of prisoners, is as follows:—

Convicted.—The bell rings at a quarter to seven (November), and the officers immediately station themselves in the passages to prevent communication, and the unlocking takes place. Each prisoner, on his cell being unlocked, proceeds in single file to the tread-wheel, preserving a distance of ten yards from each other. They wash at the mill one at a time during the rest from labour—towels, soap, combs, and water being provided at each end of the mill passage. At eight they go to breakfast, the same distance from each other being maintained on all occasions; at half-past eight to chapel, where prayers are read by the governor; at a quarter to nine to the mill, where they work till 12. One hour is allowed for dinner. They return again to the mill at one, where they remain till half-past five; then to supper, and are locked up at six.

Untried Prisoners.—The untried are let out at the same time as the convicted, and descend from their cells to a room where they are employed in picking oakum. They go out one by one into the yard to wash, and are kept wholly apart from the convicted at chapel, work, and meals. They are allowed to take exercise for half an hour daily after dinner, and also, in case of acquittal, or no bill being found, are paid at the rate of 3*d.* a day for the work performed by them while in prison.

On Sundays the prisoners are not unlocked until a quarter before eight; they wash in the yards under the superintendence of an officer. They then breakfast and remain in the mess-rooms until 10 o'clock, when they go to chapel, and return to dinner at 12. In winter, afternoon service commences at one, the reading of prayers and catechising occupying three quarters of an hour. They are marched back again to the mess-rooms, where passages from the scriptures are read to them by the keeper, or one of the officers. They sup at four, and retire to their bed-cells at five.

Females convicted.—The convicted women work together at sewing, picking oakum, or hair, and knitting, in one of the passages leading to the bed-cells. They take their meals in their cells, and are allowed half an hour's daily exercise in the yards.

Untried.—The untried are wholly confined to their cells, and are allowed the same exercise as the convicted. The women all attend chapel together.

Each officer makes a daily report in writing to the keeper, upon the general conduct of the prisoners, independently of noting instances of misconduct in individuals.

The chaplain states that "a school has been regularly established for one hour daily during the winter, and two in summer; the usual method is to read a chapter in the scripture, and then to question the prisoners as to their understanding the passages. Three times a week he attends for an hour each time to catechise, hear the prisoners read, and examine what progress they have made under the schoolmaster; he also reads to the prisoners while engaged in picking oakum, who seem greatly interested in his doing so; but the labour at the wheel prevents his

extending it to all the prisoners. Thinks the system of discipline works well, but that the length of sentences is injurious to the health of the prisoners who are sent for long terms. Has administered the sacrament occasionally; five or six prisoners communicated just previous to the last October sessions; exercises his discretion as to who shall receive it. Each prisoner is provided with a Bible and Prayer-book, and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The officers attend Divine service; the discipline is certainly much better enforced, and with fewer evasions, than formerly. I had one instance where I thought the prisoner was reformed. It was that of a boy named ——, whose father was most respectable, having a situation in one of the government offices. This boy was imprisoned here for felony. He attracted my notice, and I wrote to his friends and received an account of his former course of life, which was bad. His uncle, before his discharge, sent 2*l.* to clothe him, and said that, in spite of his misconduct, he would get him a situation. I took as great and perhaps more pains with him than if he had been my own son. When he left the prison, he came down to me, and I prayed with him, and counselled him, and furnished him with the means of getting to ————, where his uncle resided. From the sensibility he manifested, and the assurance he gave me, I had every hope that he would have gone there direct; about three months afterwards, to my grief and astonishment, I saw him pass by my window as a vagrant. I am satisfied that a felon may be reclaimed, but a vagrant is almost a hopeless case."

The chaplain's journal is confined to the entry of duties performed by him in the prison.

RETURN of the Prisoners who have died in the House of Correction at Beverley between Michaelmas, 1837, and Michaelmas, 1839.

	Name.	Age.	Date of admission into Prison.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Prison.	Disease.
			1837.	1838.		
1838	D. C.	24	October 25.	January 24.	91	Fatuity from chronic inflammation of the brain.
			1838.			
	G. C.	56	March 23 .	April 14 .	22*	Inflammation of the pericardium and lungs.
	H. C.	20	June 14 .	Dec. 16 .	185	Pulmonary consumption.
				1839.		
1839	W. H.	35	Sept. 10 .	January 19.	131	Inflammation of the lungs and pericardium.
	J. P.	41	Sept. 29 .	August 29 .	334	Pulmonary consumption.

* This man was sentenced at the York assizes to be imprisoned in this house of correction, and was confined in York Castle before he came here.

RETURN of the Prisoners in the Hospital on the 14th November, 1839.

Name.	Date of admission into Prison.	Date of admission into the Hospital.	Disease.	Remarks.
	1839.	1839.		
T. A. . .	August 27 .	October 26.	Burn . .	This man is of weak intellect, and was in a room by himself, and sat with his back so close to the fire that he burnt himself.
J. R. . .	Nurse . .	..	None.	

The general health of the prisoners, since my last visit, has not been altogether satisfactory. Diseases of the lungs and diarrhœa have been of frequent occurrence. The surgeon states, "I think that the deaths of the five prisoners cannot be traced to anything arising from the discipline; when the weather is severe, those for long terms are predisposed to inflammation of the lungs. I attribute the cases of diarrhœa, noticed in my journal, as arising from the potatoes in the diet. I am of opinion that the health of the prisoners generally fails towards the close of the first year. We have very many cases of pneumonia in the winter. A *post mortem* examination was made in all the cases of death. The soldier, J. P., took his imprisonment greatly to heart; he had a cough at first. I am frequently obliged to alter the diet after 10 or 12 months imprisonment. Out of the prison, pulmonary disease is most common, occasioned by the extreme humidity of the atmosphere. The general habit of body among the prisoners is to looseness; diarrhœa is most prevalent in the early part of the spring.'

The entries in the surgeon's journal are capable of being very beneficially extended, by inserting the particulars and his observations on each case, independently of other particulars required by the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons.

I examined the prisoners' food and found it of wholesome quality. I also inspected the prison books, which have been entirely remodelled, and several new ones added. The book for the entry of fines is arranged under the heads of Date | Name | By whom Committed | Offence | Penalty | Costs | To whom paid | Date of Payment.

Keeper's Journal.—Extracts.

"July 20th.—Anne J——, 69 years of age, committed as a vagrant; attempted to cut her throat with an old knife a few minutes after entering the prison. I informed the visiting justices the following day.

"May 4th.—G. R——, a felon, attempted to escape this morning by breaking through the wall of his sleeping cell and attempting to get up the chimney in an adjoining room.

"October 26th.—T. C——, who is labouring under disease, was confined in a room where there was a fire. The officer, on visiting him this afternoon, found his jacket and shirt, and also his back, burnt. From the hole in the jacket and shirt, and from the mark on his back, it appears that he has been sitting against one of the bars of the stove. I put another prisoner in the room with him to take care of him."

The entries in the various books are correctly and neatly made. The bills for prison expenses are laid before the visiting justices for examination, and discharged monthly.

EXPENDITURE from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in the Years

	1838. £.	s.	d.	1839. £.	s.	d.
Prison diet for the year	251	0	0	413	0	3
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	2	8	2	6	18	8½
Male and female clothing and bedding	26	18	1	54	0	5
Straw	3	17	6	4	19	6
Soap	7	2	0½	6	18	11½
Gas, oil, and candles	16	12	8	22	10	9
Fuel, and carting the same	65	17	0	133	16	3
Stationery, book, and printing	20	6	1	16	13	11½
Washing and cooking	.	.	.	.	.	.
Allowed prisoners for work done for the prison	13	1	9	3	4	6
Removing prisoners to take their trial at the assizes or sessions	.	.	.	.	.	.
Removing transported convicts	4	2	0	10	4	0
Paid for prisoners as per contract	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs in and about the prison, and alterations	184	6	1	307	4	8
Taxes and rates	30	2	9¼	29	5	0
Sundries not mentioned above	38	12	0½	20	1	10
	664	6	2¼	1,028	18	9½
Salaries	726	8	10	759	14	4
	1,390	15	0¼	1,788	13	1½
Deduct earnings (net)	217	6	2½	212	3	1
Total £	1,173	8	9¾	1,576	10	0½

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the East Riding House of Correction, showing the Daily Average, &c.

Years.	Number of Prisoners received in the Year.	Average Number confined daily in the Year.	Total Cost of Diet in the Year. £.	s.	d.	Weekly Cost of Diet for each Prisoner. £.	s.	d.	Total Cost of Clothing and Bedding in the Year. £.	s.	d.	Total Amount of Prisoners' Earnings in the Year. £.	s.	d.	Amount received for the Maintenance of the Borough Prisoners in the Year.
1838	305	43·54	251	0	0	0	2	2½	30	15	7	235	7	8½	None.
1839	364	55·44	413	0	3	0	2	10½	58	19	11	233	18	8½	The Borough contribution to the County Rates.

The untried prisoners are employed picking oakum, for which, in case of acquittal or no bill being found, they are remunerated at the rate of 3*d.* per day; the convicted at the tread-wheel crushing chalk for the manufacture of whiting, a source of considerable profit to the establishment. The prisoners on the wheel labour for 8½ hours daily, with a rest of 10 minutes out of each half hour.

The ordinary punishments for prison offences are stoppage of a meal, or solitary confinement. The small number of punishments, not exceeding five a week upon a daily average of 55·44 prisoners, is a pleasing proof of the mild but still efficacious manner in which the discipline is enforced. I make the following extract from the punishment book, showing the number inflicted and the character of the offences, for a period of two months:—

EXTRACTED from the Punishment Journal from the 1st August, to the 30th September, 1839.

Date.	No.	Name.	For Trial.	Convicted.	Offence.	Punishment.	By what Officer reported.
1839.							
Aug. 2	1	D. B.	..	1	Refusing to work	Solitary 3 days	E. Duncan.
,, ,,	2	S. K.	..	1	Ditto	,, 1 day	Ditto.
,, ,,	3	S. A.	..	1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 3	4	W. R.	..	1	Stealing bread	Ditto	John Ward.
,, 7	5	J. R.	..	1	Ditto	No supper	Ditto.
,, ,,	6	S. A.	..	1	Motioning, and going out of the rank.	Solitary 1 day	E. Duncan.
,, 10	7	M. A.	..	1	Neglect of work	No supper	The matron and governor
,, ,,	8	S. A.	..	1	Disorderly in the ranks, and not going to his proper work-room.	Ditto	A. Lockham.
,, ,,	9	T. J.	1	..	Talking	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 11	10	J. M.	1	..	Taking another prisoner's bread.	Ditto	C. Greensides.
,, ,,	11	J. H.	..	1	Disobeying orders, and being disorderly.	Ditto	A. Lockham.
,, 13	12	S. J.	1	..	Idle at work	Ditto	The matron.
,, ,,	13	S. A.	..	1	Disorderly, and giving his bread away.	Ditto	John Ward.
,, 17	14	M. H.	..	1	Neglect of work, and talking.	Solitary ½ day	The matron.
,, 20	15	J. R.	..	1	Motioning, and taking another prisoner's bread.	,, 1½ day	John Ward.
,, 22	16	A. W.	..	1	Talking	,, 1 day	The matron.
,, ,,	17	S. J.	1	..	Talking in her cell	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 23	18	J. R.	1	..	Talking	No supper	C. Greensides.
,, ,,	19	G. M.	1	..	Disorderly at mess, motioning and laughing.	Ditto	E. Duncan.
,, 25	20	J. S.	..	1	Communicating by writing.	Solitary 3 days	The governor.
,, 27	21	W. R.	..	1	Breaking his pot (second time.)	No supper	C. Greensides.
Sept. 4	22	J. B.	..	1	Talking, shouting, &c.	Solitary 1 day	Ditto.
,, 6	23	W. D.	1	..	Idle at work, laughing, and communicating by signs.	No supper	E. Duncan.
,, ,,	24	R. N.	1	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
,, ,,	25	M. A.	..	1	Talking, and laughing in chapel.	Solitary 1 day	John Ward.
,, ,,	26	A. W.	..	1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 14	27	T. C.	..	1	Very disorderly at work	Ditto	E. Duncan and C. Greensides.
,, ,,	28	J. S.	..	1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.
,, 17	29	J. W.	..	1	Disorderly at work, and looking about.	No supper	John Ward.
,, 18	30	J. H.	..	1	Talking	Ditto	The governor.
,, 24	31	J. T.	..	1	Insolent to the officer	Solitary 1 day	John Ward.
,, 25	32	J. R.	..	1	Stealing bread	No supper	F. Greensides.
,, 26	33	J. T.	..	1	Insolent to the officer	Solitary 3 days	John Ward.
		Total	8	25			

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire.

Beverley. House of Correction for the East Riding.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to this House of Correction, the Number Punished, and the Average Number in Custody from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	1837.	1838.	1839.
The number received into custody	195	305	364
The number punished	164	278	261
The average number in custody	38·3	43·54	55·44

The zeal and intelligence of the present keeper has been well directed since his appointment to the perfecting of the establishment under his charge, and I have great satisfaction in reporting its generally improved condition. The testimony of the officers and prisoners is corroborative of this being the case. One of the turnkeys states, "I am chiefly over the prisoners before trial; there never was much talking, but there is now less than ever." The mill watch says, "I am sure there is very little communication going on. A prisoner is never left without an officer. If any thing can be a warning, this ought; they have only liberty to do nothing. No punishment will do good to some of them. I often attend the school, and think there are three or four who are really religiously inclined." Another officer states, "No prisoners now work in the garden, or are employed by any of the officers. I think there is very

little communication going forward between them. They may occasionally exchange a word, but hardly possible without an officer seeing them. The prisoners generally consider that the prison is much harder than before." The matron says, "It was very difficult to keep the women to silence; I am constantly there; they cry occasionally now, but we have some who have been here twice or thrice; they go but to return, being prostitutes from Beverley. I have no time to attend to the instruction of the females. The chaplain occasionally hears some of them read. The cells are very close; many a time when I have opened them it has quite taken away my appetite. Four women with syphilis were locked up in separate cells; it made me quite ill to attend upon them. They have all half an hour's exercise."

Prisoner Thomas G., age 24, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, expiring on the 1st January, 1840, says,—"I was very poorly last year; the doctor gave me milk; I think I am stronger, but it seems too the thoughts of going out. for if I attempt to lift up anything I cannot do it, and feel pain all through my back. I come from ————. I had a father living when I came here; he was almost a pauper; he had his rent paid by the parish. I am a sawyer, but shall not be able to work when I get out. I rest very poorly; my cell is not cold, but my feet are always cold. Thinking about my situation distracts my mind. A very deal of difference in this prison since I have been in here, much stricter. I don't know that I have spoken a word to a prisoner, and scarcely to a turnkey, I don't know when. I did not know my letters when I came here. I have lost a finger since here, it was always troubling me, being injured by an old accident. I am able now to make a few nice lessons in writing. If I was not so down in mind I should do better. There is no chance of talking here. Suppose we were to make a motion to a prisoner, we should be found out, and sent into solitary. The other man who is here with me for the same thing is better off than me; he has a good father and mother. I do not know where he is going to when out. We are just the same as if we knew nobody in the world. When I first came in here, I thought it was a good living, but it soon broke me down."

Prisoner J. R., under the same sentence, for the same offence as the above prisoner. He says,—"I don't know my age: I have learnt to read a little since here, and to write my own name. I have had diarrhœa, and been taken off labour by the doctor, who ordered me rice. I am now taking care of an old man in the hospital. Since I have been here the prison is strangely altered; it is a deal stricter. There used to be a good bit of talking when I first came here, but there is no chance of it now. I want very much to let my father and mother know when I am liberated."

Looking to the increased severity of the discipline of this prison, and its effect upon the health of those prisoners sentenced to long terms, I recommend the justices to relax the regulation which allows no convicted prisoner to receive visits or letters from his friends, except in cases of dangerous illness, to be certified by the surgeon. I consider the occasional visits of relations, and the intercourse of letters, might, under proper restrictions and reservations, be permitted to prisoners whose terms exceed nine months, and whose conduct has been such as to merit the indulgence. I am of opinion that half an hour's exercise during the day for the untried, both male and females, is considerably too short a time for this indispensable relaxation. I consider that it should be extended from an hour and a half to two hours daily.

The allowance of five per cent. to the keeper upon the profits accruing from the labour of the prisoners is contrary to the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons, and I recommend its discontinuance.

I consider both the chaplain's and surgeon's journals as susceptible of great improvement, by the insertion of observations and occurrences in their respective departments. I recommend the justices to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the house of correction, to be submitted to the secretary of state.

I subjoin returns connected with the number of recommittals, education, &c., both previous and subsequent to the introduction of the system of silence in this prison; affording the means of comparing results.

NUMBER of Prisoners in Custody in the Beverley House of Correction, on the 1st of October, during the Years

1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		*1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
52	10	33	11	63	14	65	18	54	10	54	3	41	7	30	10	43	7	48	10

* The Silent System introduced into this Prison, October, 1835.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the House of Correction at Beverley, and the per Centage recommitted during the following Years.

TABLE No. 1.				TABLE No. 2.			
Years previous to the introduction of the silence system.	Total number committed.	Total number re-committed.	Per centage.	Years previous to the introduction of the silence system.	Total number committed.	Total number re-committed.	Per centage.
1833	470	59	12.55	1833	470	11	..
1834	515	81	15.7	1834	515	44	..
1835	361	77	21.49	1835	361	59	..
Total . .	1,346	*217	16.12	Total . .	1,346	*114	8.46
Subsequent to the introduction of the silence system.				Subsequent to the introduction of the silence system.			
1836	270	56	20.74	1836	270	11	..
1837	195	37	18.97	1837	195	10	..
1838	305	61	20.	1838	305	30	..
Total . .	770	*154	20	Total . .	770	*51	6.62

* This number includes all prisoners who have been recommitted to this prison, although it is 10, 15, or 20 years since some of them were in custody for their first offence.

It is impossible for any person to form an opinion of the effect of the silence system on criminals, from tables of recommittals which are calculated in the same way as the above; because only 51 out of the 154 who are put down as recommitted, in the last three years, have returned to this prison since the introduction of that system of discipline.

* The first total, 114, contains only those prisoners who have been committed to this prison, and who have returned within the three years previous to the introduction of the silence system. The second total, 51, contains those prisoners who have been committed, and who have returned within the three years, subsequent to the introduction of the silence system, which shows that the recommittals have been less by nearly a quarter.

A TABLE showing the Education of all Prisoners committed to this House of Correction, and the proportion of such who have been previously imprisoned, in the following Years.

Years.	Committed. Unable to Read or Write.		Recommitted. Unable to Read or Write.		Proportion.		Committed. Able to Read or Write imperfectly.		Recommitted. Able to Read or Write imperfectly.		Proportion.		Committed. Who have been well Educated.		Recommitted. Who have been well Educated.		Proportion.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1836	95	20	28	1	29.4	5.	117	17	26	..	22.2	..	21	..	2	..	9.5	..
1837	46	14	9	1	19.5	7.1	103	19	21	3	20.7	15.8	13	..	2	..	15.4	..
1838	93	24	19	4	20.4	16.6	135	30	27	5	20.	16.6	23	..	6	..	26.	..
1839	70	34	17	10	24.2	29.4	213	41	46	6	21.5	14.6	6	..	1	..	16.6	..

BEVERLEY.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Beverley. Borough Gaol.

This prison was unexceptionably neat and clean at the time of my visit. It contained but one prisoner, a debtor from the court of requests for a debt of 5*l.*, committed for 100 days.

The keeper states "there to have been two or three trifling felonies in the borough during the last year; the greatest number of prisoners at one time were 22; that by way of precaution at the time of the fairs and races, all wandering prostitutes and other suspicious characters are apprehended and not discharged while they last."

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, who have passed through the Borough Gaol in the years 1838 and 1839, distinguishing Males from Females.

	1838.	1839.
Male Prisoners . . .	345	265
Female Prisoners . . .	74	74
Debtors, Male. . . .	22	19
„ Female . . .	1	3
Total . .	442	361

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR TOWN AND COUNTY.

Inspected this prison on the 13th of November and subsequent days. I subjoin returns of the number, description, and distribution of the prisoners at the time.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Kingston upon Hull, November 13th, 1839.

MALES.	
For trial	9
Convicted Felons	21
„ Misdemeanants	11
Summarily convicted of assaults	6
„ „ of misdemeanors	5
„ „ of want of sureties	7
Vagrants	22
Breach of articles of war	9
Debtors	12
	102

FEMALES.	
For trial	1
Convicted felons	7
Under sentence of transportation	2
Convicted misdemeanant	1
Summarily convicted assaults	1
Want of sureties	1
Vagrancy	16
Debtors	2
	31

Total Males and Females . . 133

EMPLOYMENT.—MALES.	
On the tread-mill	36
Wardsman	1
Stone shed	10
Oakum room	27
Wardsman	1
Cleaners, prison	2
Messman	1
Itch ward	1
Tailor	1
Soldiers, solitary	3
Refractory ditto	4
Infirmary	3
	90

FEMALES.	
On the tread-mill	14
Wardswomen	2
Cooking kitchen	3
Cleaning prison	3
Teasing oakum	5
Washing	2
	29

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in different Wards at night.

MALE PRISONERS.			
	Cells.	Prisoners.	In each Cell.
No. 1	13	13	1
,,	2	6	3
,,	1	2	2
No. 2	3	6	2
,,	2	2	1
No. 3	13	12	1
No. 4	10	10	1
,,	2	4	2
House of Correction	5	10	2
,, ,,	15	15	1
,, ,,	7	7	1
Infirmary	..	3	3
		90	

FEMALE PRISONERS.			
No. 4	8	8	1
,,	4	8	2
No. 5	4	8	2
,,	5	5	1
		29	

RETURN of the Prisoners employed as Wardsmen and Wardswomen on November 13, 1839.

Names.	Offence.	If in Prison before.
G. A.	Assault	Never.
T. B.	Ditto	Never.
S. L.	Rogue and Vagabond	Never.
E. J.	Ditto	Never.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners under Punishment for Refractory Conduct on the 13th of November, 1839.

Description of Punishment.	Sentenced November 13.	Sentenced on previous Days.
Refractory Cells, on bread and water		4
Other Punishments		5
		9

The interior of this prison was clean at the time of inspection, with the exception of the part appropriated to male debtors. In one of the debtors' sleeping-cells was nearly a cart load of rope, easily available for the purposes of escape, stored there for the purpose of being re-manufactured by one of the prisoners. Tools of a dangerous nature were also lying carelessly about. On the Sunday, when I attended divine service in the prison chapel, but one debtor was present; and on going into their day-room, the fumes of tobacco, though forbidden by the regulations, were strongly perceptible. Two weekly publications, entitled "Cleave's Penny Gazette" and "The Odd Fellow," were lying on the table. On the criminal side of the gaol and house of correction, two prisoners were in many instances sleeping in the same cell and bed, contrary to law. One prisoner under the revenue laws I found in a cell by himself, making a fancy mat, which, upon being questioned, he said was for the governor. On going past the cook-house (most inconveniently placed under the governor's apartments), I observed a male prisoner employed in carrying provisions, and a female at work cleaning the stairs, without any officer over them. The matron, upon being questioned, stated, "that being the sole female officer over 30 women, it was impossible for her to do otherwise." A room has lately been erected close to the tread-wheel, where those prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed picking oakum. The prisoners are left there entirely to themselves, just to do as much or as little work as they please, without the supervision of an officer. I regret to state, that I consider this establishment to have been in no ways improved since my last visit.

The appointed chaplain was absent, from protracted illness, at the period of my visit; but his duties appear to be well performed by the reverend gentleman officiating for him. Prayers (a selection from the Liturgy) are now read daily; and on Sundays, two services, with a sermon. The chaplain states, "I see every prisoner by himself, and advise and lecture them privately. I spend from two to three hours daily in the prison. There is no schoolmaster, or any regular system of instruction. I have imposed as a task on almost all the boys who could read, the Ten Commandments, and the Duty towards God and Neighbour. I see prisoners in solitary confinement. I am of opinion that the boys would be better separated from the adults. Everything done in the prison is communicated from one to the other. When I come to perform evening service on the Sabbath, I often notice great numbers of strangers who come to spend their Sundays with the debtors. Some of the prisoners have asked to be attended by ministers of their own persuasion, and no difficulty is thrown in their way. The governor attends divine service on the Sundays, but not on other days. The females are in chapel without an officer. I was obliged to stop in the middle of the service on one occasion on account of the noise made by the females, and to say that, if they did not behave otherwise, I must report their conduct to the governor." I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

"August 24.—Read the prayers; lectured M. on his brutal conduct to his daughter-in-law. He boldly said he was as innocent as the child unborn of 'any bad intercourse' with her. Set the threats of God before him; he softened, and admitted she had had a child to him, for which he had done penance.

"Sept. 7.—Read the prayers; showed J. T. that smuggling was clearly a breach of God's commandments, and that he must expect God to vindicate his rights and laws in his own way. He had admitted there had no luck attended him since he dealt in such goods."

The governor and chaplain have also established another journal, in which they enter such further particulars and observations as may result from their intercourse with the prisoners, arranged in the following manner:—

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kingston-upon-Hull.
Town Gaol.

Name.	Governor's Remarks.	Chaplain's Remarks.
E. H. W. .	For trial, committed April 24, 1839, age 23; read and write well, for stealing a watch, six sovereigns, two half ditto, and a quantity of silver. Born at Bremen. Cigar maker.	Begged to be allowed the use of a German Bible. I did not perceive anything in our conversation that would induce me to consider him old in crime, but on the contrary, this seems to have occurred from a momentary impulse to provide himself with a little money in a strange land, where the chance of detection deceived him. June 7th, wrote in German to his uncle, in which he says he had intended to go from Hull to London, but God declared otherwise for his character.
M. B. . .	Rogue and vagabond, committed May 9, age 21; read and write well. Born at Preston. Has been convicted of felony, and imprisoned 12 calendar months.	A hardened being; confesses, however, that she has sinned against light and knowledge; she wept much, but I suspect rather from the fear of temporal punishment than from sorrow for sin.
J. I. . . .	Stealing a pilot coat, sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Butcher. Read and write well. Born at Hull.	I spoke to him of the evils which thoughtless and wicked children bring both upon themselves and their parents; he wept much, and said that he had maintained his mother nearly ten years, who is much distressed on account of his confinement. Interrogated him on the meetings held by young persons of both sexes in public houses on Sunday mornings; he never attended them, but knows some that did. But he had often attended the public dances, where people went in caps, and came away with hats, instead of their own caps.
E. F. . .	For trial; committed July 11, for stealing a flannel petticoat; age 33. Can read and write. Indulges in opium.	Seems in a most degraded state of mind, probably from taking opium. Scarcely *compos mentis*, has some feeling of her present wretched state, but little religion, as if she would like to dream out her existence.
H. M. . .	Rogue and vagabond, committed August 30, with intent to commit a felony, age 19. Read and write imperfectly. Born at Doncaster. Single woman; 1 calendar month	A Roman Catholic; admits she has been very far from following the directions of her priest: she wept much, intends to conduct herself better if ever she gets out of this place; recommended the perusal of the 20th chapter of Exodus.
H. S. . .	Stealing apples, committed August 30, age 22. Read and write well. Born at Hull; three calendar months; previously convicted of felony.	A hardened sinner, and I suppose would pick the magistrate's pocket while he passed sentence upon him if he had the address. He thinks faith and an acknowledgment of his sin will save him! —pointed out the folly of such a hope to him.
M. W. . .	Idle and disorderly, committed September 10, behaving in a riotous and indecent manner in the street, &c. Age 20, born at Hull. Can read; previously convicted as idle and disorderly, and for felony.	Seems to have had a religious education, but declined answering any questions which I proposed to her on religious subjects; advised her how she might escape future punishment. She listened as if there were a strange under-current of feeling, but whether of disbelief of what I denounced to her, or from a fear that it might be true, I could not discover.
J. B. . .	Idle and disorderly, committed September 13, begging; lately at Beverley House of Correction. Age 50, read and write imperfectly; born at Wesport, Ireland. One calendar month; charged with writing on the shutters in Cross-street, and motioning people to read his productions. On hearing the charge, he requested in audible terms permission to leave the town.	A downright predestinarian; asserts his utter inability to do otherwise than God appointed; he says those who made him what he is, must answer for it, he can't help it. Has spent the most of his life in gaol.
M. W. . .	Idle and disorderly, committed October 9. Prostitute, age 28, read and write imperfectly. Born at Hull.	Denies living as a prostitute, but was taken in the company of one, and therefore charged as being one too. Seems sensible of the danger of neglecting to keep the Sabbath day holy. Not ill informed on the subject of religion. Knows the better way, and pursues the worse.

I consider this journal as very creditable to both parties.

The surgeon does not comply with those most necessary provisions of the Gaol Act—of examining prisoners before classed, or seeing every prisoner, debtor or criminal, twice during the week. The surgeon states, "Since the last inspection, we have been visited by typhus fever; it was confined to the male prisoners; there were eight cases; some suffered very materially and were dangerously ill, but no deaths ensued. The disease lasted for a fortnight. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. From the want of an infirmary, we were obliged to lay the men in their own cells, without fire or ventilation. Fever was generally epidemic in the town at the time, but in the prison it was of an aggravated character. With respect to the women, I think the tread-wheel defeats its own object; about one-half of them apply to be excused on medical grounds when they come in, and generally obtain their object, one way or another. We have had two or three hurt by falling off, and probably intentionally. I visit occasionally prisoners in solitary confinement. Sometimes cases of slight fever have occurred, and I have had to take them out."

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, November 13, 1839.

Twenty-eight prisoners are now under treatment, viz. :—

Name.	Disease.
Charles T.	Consumption.
Maria W.	Ulcers.
A. M.	
Margaret M.	
Mary A. R.	Rheumatism.
Elizabeth M.	
Sarah M.	
J. W.	Diseased bladder.
J. O.	Venereal disease.
J. I.	
James W.	
J. C.	Asthma.
G. A.	Coughs and colds.
J. T.	
Daniel R.	
Edward D.	
J. H.	
Phillip D.	
—— L.	Dyspepsia.
—— G.	
—— C.	
—— C.	
T. H.	Fever.
John W.	
M. P.	
J. I.	Itch.
George E.	
A. M.'s child	Diarrhœa.

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good and wholesome quality. The dietary, I consider, might with great propriety be somewhat abridged for boys, women, and prisoners for short terms. It is on the same scale as at Beverley, where the discipline is well maintained, and where the mental and physical inflictions are more intense, and under which the human frame requires more support. In this prison the prisoners frequently do not eat their allowance: on one occasion, six loaves of bread were found in the possession of one man, concealed under his bed.

General Diet for Prisoners.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, &c., with half a pound of potatoes.	Same as breakfast.
Monday	Same	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday	Same	Same as Sunday	Same.
Wednesday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.
Thursday	Same	Five ounces of beef without bone after boiling, one pound of potatoes.	Same.
Friday	Same	One quart of broth from beef of yesterday, and half a pound of bread, with leeks or onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.
Saturday	Same	Same as Monday	Same.

To those prisoners who work, the addition of half a pound of bread to dinner on Tuesday, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling, to dinner on Friday.

Diet for Prisoners employed at the Tread-mill.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday. . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday . .	Same	Same as Sunday	Same.
Tuesday . .	Same	Same as Monday	Same.
Wednesday .	Same	Five ounces of beef without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Thursday . .	Same	Three-fourths of a quart of broth, from beef of yesterday, half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling.	Same.
Friday . . .	Same	Same as Wednesday	Same.
Saturday . .	Same	Same as Thursday	Same.

The provisions are contracted for by public tender, and paid for quarterly.

Account of Prison Expenditure from October 9, 1838, to October 9, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	761	8	6
Clothing	162	11	9
Bedding	35	0	0
Straw	8	17	6
Wine and beer for sick	2	5	6
Fuel	91	14	6
Soap	10	6	0
Candles and oil	10	7	0
Stationery and printing	52	11	6
Rates and taxes	27	17	3
Governor's salary	160	0	0
Chaplain	100	0	0
Surgeon	60	0	0
First turnkey	65	3	0
Second turnkey	60	3	0
Taskmaster	50	0	0
Watchman	54	12	0
Matron	21	0	0
Removal of convicts	24	4	10
Repairs and alterations	166	2	6
	1,923	18	10
Profit of labour . . . £291 10 5			
Military prisoners . . . 18 9 6			
Fines paid by prisoners . 17 1 1			
	327	1	0
	£1,596	17	10

I examined the books, and, with trifling exceptions, found them as at my last visit. I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal:—

"Nov. 22.—No reports yesterday of the male prisoners. Spoke to Roronna B. on using impertinent and improper language; she promised amendment, and that she would leave the town when discharged from the prison.—Sarah W., who has been 10 times committed to prison for breaking windows in the workhouse, committed for a month, exhibited a singular taste before the magistrates—would rather be six months on the tread-wheel than one day out.

"Dec. 4.—Mary S., on being searched by the matron, had about her person one cap stolen from Eliza B., one cap-border, with lace, belonging to Sarah B., and two bonnet-ribbons, the property of Eliza G. Sent into solitary three days.

"Jan. 2.—The governor would earnestly impress upon the magistrates the necessity of establishing a school in the gaol. The governor extremely regrets the number of juvenile offenders at present in confinement, and the imperfect state of prison discipline, that there should be any intercourse between them and the adult prisoners. The governor has found that the punishments within his power are inefficient for the better regulation of those whose early education and habits have been so neglected by their parents.

"June 1.—Joseph C., committed for breach of military law, was reported in the morning for talking. After dinner he struck D., the wardsman, in the day-room, stating 'he would give him something to report him for.' Placed in solitary, and the visiting justices informed of the assault."

Evidence of Officers.

Turnkey—age 35; married; two children; lives at the gate; salary, 62*l.*; clerk in chapel, 3*l.* 3*s.*; formerly in the first regiment of Life Guards—states, "Part of my duty is to attend to the distribu-

tion of the meat. I am perfectly aware that there is a great facility to communication between the male and female prisoners. I have been in the kitchen with the females employed there, without the matron, and have felt most unpleasantly at being so situated. The skilly-man has the opportunity of speaking to the women. We have had men who have been detected, and sent back again to their labour for doing so. The skilly-man may have been in 20 times without our seeing him. I have frequently checked the men, while walking in the yard, for looking and smiling at the women when they were bringing the meat to the window. I have gone into the oakum-picking room occasionally; there is no officer placed there to superintend, nor is any regulated quantity given the prisoners to pick; as long as they continue at work it is sufficient. There is no proper person to give an answer at the gate, and people are frequently sent into the interior of the prison, and have the means of communicating with the prisoners before they see us. A female prisoner comes to the lodge to wash and scour, and a man also, occasionally, to trim the lamps—this is another person's duty, but he is not able always to attend to it. On a Sunday afternoon I have turned out from 50 to 60 visitors, who come to gaol to spend their time with the debtors instead of going to church. We took an account of the number of persons who came to the outer gate, which is left in charge of a woman, for two or three days, and they averaged 500 daily. There has been an attempt at escape from there: a female prisoner, who had not been above a couple of hours in the gaol, came down in her bonnet and shawl, and attempted to impose upon the woman there as being a visitor, but was luckily detected. The beds are not of a sufficient size for two prisoners; they complain of this being the case. The men in the oakum-room are men for trial, want of sureties, and fines, and are left the entire day without an officer."

Taskmaster: A room has been provided for picking oakum near the tread-wheel; it is badly ventilated, difficult of getting to, and entirely out of the sight of any officer. They are not required to pick any regulated quantity, and they average about a pound daily. Communication takes place all through the prison. I find tobacco among them occasionally; but we cannot trace how it gets in. I have searched a prisoner since inspector was here, and found nearly half a pound of negro-head tobacco sewed in his trousers; he was employed as a cleaner. I have heard prisoners say, who had been in almost every gaol in England, that they were better here than in any other, the vagrants in particular. There are too many prisoners together in the mess-rooms; one-half of them we cannot see; and as for trusting wardsmen, I would not trust one; we have been invariably deceived, and found them out either before or after they left. The numbers are now so great that they only labour at the wheel half an hour out of each at the mill—half an hour's rest instead of a quarter. They deceive the magistrates as to wanting clothing; they sell their stockings for bread to those going out, and then complain of being without, and are supplied. I have known prisoners go out with five or six pair of stockings, one over the other.

Matron states "her salary to be 21*l.* per annum, and perquisites, arising from the sale of bones, &c., 3*l.* A female prisoner is allowed to go into the governor's house, to help in washing, ironing, and cleaning; and another for the same purposes, twice a week, to the lodge. I have also a female prisoner in my house as a servant. Great inconvenience arises from the want of gaol clothing; the women are obliged to lie in bed until cleaned. They come in almost naked, and we have in many instances to purchase second-hand clothing for them. The number of women in the cooking-house is from two to three, and others are employed at washing in the adjoining room. I select those who are the best workers; there are only two washing to-day. It cannot be avoided, but that communication takes place between the men and females. We read every dinner-time; I read to them, or they read themselves. I think the tread-wheel does them no good; one has been slightly hurt in the foot since last inspection. The women mend and make the prisoners' linen. I have a son, aged 18, who lives with me in the female prison. I am not aware that the magistrates are acquainted with this being the case. I have been here 11 years."

"Turnkey, age 32, formerly serjeant of Hull police; salary 57*l.*; receives 3*l.* in addition for trimming and providing oil for the lamps burnt in the prison. He states, 'At times a prisoner cleans the lamps for me, when I am overpressed with business. I am married and have a family; reside at the gate; my wife does the duty of porter one day, and the other turnkey's wife the other, taking it alternately. We came here with the understanding that our wives were to attend to the gate. When visitors come to the debtors in visiting time, they let them through after searching the baskets, and one of us is at hand below to receive them. I believe tobacco does come in. That which is among the convicted prisoners is supposed to be brought by persons who come to purchase the whitening. The skillymate, who carries the gruel out, can talk to the women. I recollect one of the women wrote to a soldier, and gave it to the skillymate to carry to him, which he did. It is a bad thing the women being so near the men; they will look, and by chance they may see them when passing. Prisoners are allowed, if they do not eat their bread in the mess-room, to carry it away and eat it at another time.'"

"Keeper.—I comply with the Gaol Acts as to visiting the cells, &c. I go through the passages between 10 and 11 at night. I have occasionally heard some of the prisoners praying while going round. One man in particular I recollect hearing say, 'O Lord have mercy upon me, for I have no friend left but you.' I read a sermon to the females occasionally on the Sunday afternoon, in which they appear to take great interest."

In further proof of the intercourse taking place between prisoner of both sexes, I subjoin copies of letters which have been found upon them at different times:—

No. 1.

Letter from without to a Male Prisoner, from a Female, sent through the Skillyman.

"Friend,—This comes with my respects to you; I hope you are better than you have been. I have sent you haulf a pound of tobacco, and hope you will in Joy yourself. Keep your harte up, your time is growing short. Wright a few lines and give them to the swill man, and I will fetch them, and let me know how you like your freash man. I will make you laugh when you com oute. I will tell you * * *."

No. 2.

From a Female Prisoner to a Soldier of the Rifle Brigade, confined under sentence of a Court Martial.

"You strait bonny lad,
for you I'm very sad;
if you and I can but agree,
wen you do get your liberty,
if of the rifles you are tired,
your discharge I'll buy.
Before that fatal gun be fired
twenty sovereigns in bright gold
you shall have at your command;
so pray do you no more desert,
if you do you'll break my heart.
The time is fast approaching
wen you and I shall meet,
and we shall have our liberty,
and that is very sweet.
One kiss from your sweet lips
is my desire
to cool my heart, for it is on fire.
"Please to send an answer by the bearer with speed."

No. 3.

From the same to the same.

"Dear George,—You surprise me mutch in telling me you have not receved what I sent you, but I am afraid I have some false friend. I think this will be the last I shall send you wile I am hear, but at the same time I should like to know your mind. Beleave me I know I have don wrong, and that neather of us as comed hear for our good conduct; but I trust with God's blessing that I shall not comit the same error again. Dear George, I am afraid when you get out you will seese to remember me; but beleave me you never will find one that loves you with a purer Affection than I do. Do not think me forward in wrighting so plane, but this is no place of delacacey, and I know it is not proper to address you in such plane tirmes; but I wish you to be as candid as I am, and if you mean aney thing honorable you will be outside, or at my mother's. She lives opsite Rains, the porter's. My time hear is out the 26 of Diesimber. Do not deceve me, but tell me if your Affections is mine—and Beleave me when I Subscribe Myself Yours Respectfuly, &c.,

"Mary Ann M——.

"N.B. Pleas to let me know your intentions, for I cannot be happy untill I do.

"Yours, &c.,

"M. A. M."

Return of the Number and Description of Prisoners who have been committed to the Gaol and House of Correction for the Town and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, during the understated Years.

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Debtors	150	156	176	213	216
Gaol	134	161	167	245	359
House of Correction	155	200	285	312	344
	439	517	628	770	924

Return of Recommittals during the undermentioned Periods.

Offences.	From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.	From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.
Felonies	9	15
Misdemeanants	37	25
Vagrants	64	54
Assaults	. . .	4
Disobedient Apprentices	. . .	5
	110	103

RETURN of Punishments for Offences within the Prison.

	Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Solitary cells	160	28	13	2
Stoppage of food . . .	670	60	130	7

The discipline of this prison is merely nominal, nor can it be expected to be otherwise, while defects continue unremedied and deficiencies unsupplied. I have again to press upon the authorities the impropriety of leaving the exterior gate in charge of a female. The increased number of female prisoners renders it quite impossible for the matron to discharge her duties without the assistance of a turnkey. I recommend that the surgeon be directed to comply with the Gaol Acts, and see prisoners before they are classed, and also twice during the week. To put a stop to the continual intercourse between the male and female prisoners, I suggest the removal of the cooking and washing apparatus to the women's prison adjoining their tread-wheel; also that the iron railing at the extremity of their airing-yards be boarded up. It is impossible to maintain the requisite health, cleanliness, or order, in an establishment of this description, unless regular clothing be provided for each prisoner on coming in, and taken back into store on his or her discharge. The tawdry frippery in the possession of some of the females at the period of inspection was quite disgusting in a penal establishment, independently of such articles being made the circulating medium for exchanging food, &c. There is a considerable deficiency in the necessary supply of bedding; in several instances two prisoners, contrary to law, were sleeping in the same bed. The great increase in the number of prisoners makes a further provision for their accommodation, and additional officers for their superintendence, indispensable.

I strongly advise that the numerous delinquent boys be separated from the men, and placed under the charge of an officer. The appointment of a schoolmaster is much required, who might also undertake this duty along with that of instructing the adults. The payment of money for labour done at the wheel, the employment of prisoners as wardsmen and in the services of any of the officers, being contrary to law as well as subversive of penal discipline, should be discontinued. The retail trade of whiting, carried on in the interior of the prison, gives great facility to the introduction of improper articles. I consider that it would be very desirable to enter into an agreement with some party to take the whole quantity manufactured in the prison at a price, and under stipulations for its convenient delivery; this would save the trouble and complexity of the numerous accounts kept of this transaction, and conduce materially to the discipline and security of the establishment. Upon looking over these accounts, I find one individual, between January and September, 1839, came no less than 40 times to the prison for small quantities of whiting. The residence of the matron's son in the female prison I consider irregular, especially as I believe it to be without the sanction of the magistrates; under any circumstances I recommend his removal.* The debtors ought, I think, to be prevented from introducing any large or unwieldy quantities of articles for work or manufacture, nor should they be permitted to exercise trades which require the assistance of tools dangerous in a prison. The lights in the debtors' ward should also be extinguished at a certain hour. I think it would be found beneficial if the prison were closed against the admission of visitors on the Sabbath.

The introduction of gas into the prison, instead of the present ineffective mode of lighting, would be a great improvement.

I must be understood as not attributing the defects of this prison to neglect in the officers, but rather to the want of a sufficient number of them for the necessary superintendence of the prisoners.

The town of Kingston-upon-Hull has the advantage of a most admirably conducted and effective police force; but I fear that a great proportion of the public benefit which ought to arise out of their zeal and activity is neutralized by the defective state of this penal establishment.

I subjoin the examinations of some of the juvenile offenders, imprisoned there at the period of my visit, and which, I believe, describe pretty truly the cause and origin of their addiction to criminal pursuits.

Examination of Prisoners.

"Tommy J——, age six years, committed for seven days for begging. Father a weaver, has six children, the eldest 13. 'Brother has been here 9 or 10 times for begging. I went out to beg this morning, as we had no victuals. Mother whipped me for bringing no bread home. I had only got a halfpenny and some potatoes to-day when caught. I got once as much as sixpence. I once went to school in my own country (Sligo), and used to see the priest. It is nine months since we left Ireland; we live better here. I sometimes get beer at a public-house; I ask for a drink, and they by chance give me a little beer. I begged the trousers I have on. Mother has a bad leg, and father is digging potatoes. I never stole anything. I should go to hell if I did; to heaven if good. God dwells in heaven with angels. I have had nothing to eat this morning; I go out every day with my bag.' "

* The matron's son has been removed.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol.

[This child had only been committed on the morning of my visit; he was almost naked, and had a small scrip in which were some broken potatoes he had just begged. He was very intelligent.]

"William F——, age nine and three quarters. Felony. Father a shoemaker, working in Hull. Mother employed binding shoes. 'Father gets 25*s.* a week; he was born in Hull. I have one little brother, a baby. Father goes to church regularly. I had no clothes, and father would not buy me any more, because I always destroy them. I went to day school for nearly three years. At ———— school boys won't learn anything; there are boys put over them to teach who cannot read themselves, and send us before the masters for not knowing what they could not tell themselves. Mother would not let me go there any longer, after being there 16 months, when I did not know one letter from t'other. The boys had bits of iron to point to a letter, and used to hit us with it if we could not tell the letter, and then they also told the master, who punished us again, believing all they said. They used to put us into a place where they keep the coals, and keep us all day sometimes for punishment. I then went to ——— and learnt something there. I went to the Catholic school for a week. Mother did not know it was a Catholic school, nor did I for a day or two; then I found out, and mother went to see, and asked the master, who said "Yes," and I did not go any longer. Twopence a week was paid there, the same as at ———— school. I went with father and mother to visit some friends in London, and was taken ill there with fever, and were obliged to return. Mother soon found it was no use paying for me at school, as I always played truant, and went playing about with boys, and getting over hedges stealing apples. My mother used to give me the money to pay for my school, and I used not to go to school, but spent the money in sweetmeats among the boys. When my father found me out he thrashed me most severely, so that I was obliged to lay in bed for three days. I still went out playing, and father used to tie me to the bed-post, and when he was gone out to work, and mother to grandmother's, I used to make little baby brother get me a knife, which he would crawl to, and get out. I used to take things and sell them at rag shops; once a brass candlestick. Mother used to miss them, but never thought of me. I have taken the boots off my feet and sold them. Mrs. ——, in ——— lane, who keeps a rag shop, used to buy things. I used to take my little brother things, and once mother's shawl, which I pawned for 5*s.* 6*d.* I was a good boy before I went to London; father used to sell mackerel there, and lived at ———. I have run away from father's, and slept out frequently in summer-houses and in privies. There are a great many boys who live here by stealing. In Potes Garden there are a great many; they often watch out for bairns who are sent on errands and rob them, pretending that they will carry any article for them; get hold of it and cut away. C—— (another boy nine years old, in the gaol) said to me in the necessary, I will break the window and get into a house to get something for Christmas, for I must have some money then. Jack P—— is among the boys not over nine, who picked pockets; he got into a glazier's shop and stole a stick that they cut glass with. C—— watched, and they shout out Billy Darby, when any body is coming. P—— cut the glass of a window and got a bag full of things, such as pepper and paints. Ten or a dozen of us used to meet of a night at street ends. One Sunday night we got a box of raisins from a grocer's shop and eat them. A great many things we stole, but I am sorry for it. If my father and mother do not leave this town I shall be transported. The last time I went out of gaol about 18 boys met me at the gate. If I had not lived at —— Gardens, I should not have known what it was to steal. My grandfather was in the gaol for keeping a disorderly house. I take my shoes off and creep into a shop, and put my hand up and take things. David —— and his brother Adam, and Bob —— are the most skilful. I have gone with these boys for four months, and if I had not known them, I should not have been here now. David —— says he does not care a straw about the gaol, and Waggy —— got up the chimney to try and get out. I should wish to go to the Penitentiary for two or three years, and be a scholar. I am sure I shall be transported before I am 12 years old. It would be the best day's work ever happened to me in this world if I could go there. I have been here five times.'"

[This boy is remarkably intelligent, appears well disposed, but easily led away; reads tolerably, and writes imperfectly.]

"John C., age 9, resident at Hull, father and mother Irish, from Sligo, Catholics, five children. 'I cannot read, but have been at school for about five years, but not regularly; pays a penny a-week for schooling; goes occasionally to Catholic chapel. Father goes out ragging, crying for old bones and shoes in the streets. I go out and gather nails dropped from the bags down from the vessel. Brother has been here for stealing apples and for house-breaking. I get more food here than I do out. I know a good many boys out. I know Waggy H——; we cry *scufter* when a policeman comes; we know each other by the name of Bill Darby, and when it is shouted out all know it. All the lads in Mill-street know it: when any body is wanted to work a robbery, they shout out Bill Darby. We watch the shops on a Saturday night, and when children come in or out with money or other things, one of us knocks the things out of their hand and runs away, while the other picks it up.'"

The annexed letter was written and sent to a prisoner in the House of Correction, but not delivered to him, by a convict embarked and about to sail for New South Wales, under sentence of transportation. The writer, a man of good education and respectably connected, had been the principal of a most resolute and skilful gang of burglars in Liverpool. The prisoner, to whom the letter was addressed, had been one of the gang; and it is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more calculated to do injury, or to weaken that salutary terror of *being transported*, which I have, in the great majority of cases, found to prevail among the criminal population.

"*C. Ship Woodbridge, Sheerness, Saturday, October* 12, 1839.

"I THINK it a duty incumbent on me to endeavour to give you some particulars relative to the treatment of convicts at Sydney, inferences drawn from information which I have gained from parties returned from the convict service and who's veracity my be relied upon; and happy I am in having to communicate the reconciliation which has taken place with me and my wife, she having procured me letters of recommendations to merchants at Sydney, as well as letters of credit to the amount of 50*l.* for my use at my destination, exclusive of having forwarded me 20*l.* for my comfort during my present voyage, and clothing also. I trust the present description will tend to bring you to a sense of that duty which you have hitherto unfortunately treated with indifference.

"On the arrival of a ship at Sydney or other ports for the reception of convicts, prisoners are selected out according to their several trades and callings, and assigned over to free settlers on

application for such individuals; and those who are not so applied for are detained in the government barracks and employed accordingly. Their rations per week are 9lbs. of flour, 7lbs. beef, 2oz. soap, and 2oz. salt; and any article which the master may supply beyond these are considered indulgences, which he is at liberty to discontinue whenever he may think proper. Masters almost invariably add tea, sugar, and tobacco, and frequently other articles; all mechanics and labourers not assigned reside in the barracks built expressly for the purpose; but clerks who are employed in any of the public offices are permitted to live elsewhere, and are allowed a small pittance, varying from 10*l.* to 18*l.* per annum, together with 5*l.* for clothing, exclusive of their regular rations. After serving a certain time with an unblemished character in this new stage of his existence, the convict is entitled to what is termed a *ticket of leave*, the advantage of which is, that the holder thereof becomes, to all intents and purposes, a free person throughout the district over which his ticket extends; but should any crimes be committed so as to bring the individual before a magistrate and have recorded against his name one act of misbehaviour, throws him back for an indefinite period, no matter how slight its nature, and the probationary time must be recommenced. Should the ticket be held by a seven years' transport for four years, and a fourteen years' one six years, and a life one eight years, the holder is entitled to a conditional pardon, which is not liable to be forfeited at the will of the executive, but is limited in its sphere of operation to the colony, differing in this only from an absolute pardon, which restores the convict to all the rights and privileges of a British subject. But there are other intermediate steps which may be considered to partake of the nature of indulgences, such as situations in the post-office, police, &c., that are conferred only upon persons who have good characters, but which pave the way, at the end of a given period, to certain and considerable advantages. On the other hand, those of irregular and incorrigible characters are sentenced to that punishment which is rendered as severe as any circumstances on earth can make it, which often sows the seed of reformation, and which are more effectually nourished than when he is entrusted to the settler. The free people are so illiterate and ill-considerate, that they refuse to associate with those who have once been convicts, but are by servitude become free, and actually do associate as seldom as possible with that community, although they may become in possession of wealth and that intelligence which the prosperity of the colony may owe her debt to. They hold that a man, having once committed a fault against society, must be for ever shut out beyond that pale of that station in which they move—no regard being paid to his having legally atoned for his offence, by undergoing the punishment ordered by the law, and morally expiated his offence by the unblemished character he may subsequently lead; therefore, those who may consider transportation a state of ease and advantage, only know its rules and regulations, and their opinions will be altered.

"Thomas M'C—— is on board the same ship as what I am, and we are expected to sail from this in course of one hour. You'll remember me to the governor, and make my thanks for his kindness while in his care, and my best wishes for all your fellow prisoners.

"I am,

"Your's truly,

—— ——."

HULL.—Police Lock-ups.

Hull. Police Lock-ups.

I inspected the lock-ups appropriated to the police in Blanket-row and Parrot-street. The principal station of the police and lock-up is in Blanket-row; it consists of two cells, dark and ill ventilated, and wholly unfit for such purpose, besides being exposed to accident from fire. The superintendent of police states: "I have no means of separating prisoners, which is often of the utmost consequence, as tending to defeat the ends of justice. I have experienced considerable inconvenience from this deficiency in the execution of my duty. The prisoners on the Monday mornings generally average 20, and have amounted to 40."

The organization and management of the very effective police force in this important town, reflect great credit upon the superintendent. The office books and registers are most admirably kept, and the yearly return of the state of crime is a most useful and instructive compilation. I extract the following summaries for the year 1839:—

Return of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Kingston-upon-Hull Police Lock-ups, during the Years 1838 and 1839.

	Total.	Number of Males 18 Years of Age and under.	Number of Males above 18 Years.	Number of Females 18 Years of Age and under.	Number of Females above 18 Years.
From January to December, 1838, inclusive	2,555	599	1,551	63	342
From January to December, 1839, inclusive	2,611	568	1,497	*284	262
Total	5,166	1,167	3,048	347	604

* This great increase is partly caused by drunkenness, which will be seen on comparing the two years' criminal returns.

RETURN of Crimes coming under the cognizance of the Hull Police, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1839.

Charges.	Total taken into Custody.	Total.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Summarily convicted or held to Bail.		Committed for Trial.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Absconding from bail	4	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administering poison	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apprentices, runaway	34	34	..	23	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, common	191	175	16	33	6	136	10	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
Assaults, indecent	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	*2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, with intent to commit a rape	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Attempting to rescue from custody	30	28	2	6	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a building, shop, &c.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brothels, keepers of	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Burglary	9	9	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Coin, counterfeit, putting off, having possession	11	4	7	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cutting and maiming	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters	14	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserting their families	25	24	1	13	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly characters	356	310	46	192	32	118	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly prostitutes	69	..	69	..	27	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness	840	708	132	436	89	272	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement	9	9	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Forgery	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fraud, obtaining money under false pretences	9	9	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Fraud of various kinds	8	5	3	2	2	1	..	†2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hawking without licence	7	6	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse stealing	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Larceny, common	307	260	47	148	27	50	5	62	15	53	8	7	7	2	..
Larceny in a dwelling	93	64	29	26	14	9	4	29	11	23	8	5	2	1	1
Larceny from the person	99	37	62	23	38	2	12	12	12	6	9	4	3	2	..
Manslaughter	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstructing police constables on duty	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pawning illegally	7	3	4	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perjury	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Publishing obscene papers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	‡2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen goods	18	14	4	2	2	2	..	10	2	3	..	7	2	..	..
Reputed thieves	10	7	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smuggling	87	84	3	5	..	79	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspicious characters	69	35	34	17	17	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawful possession of goods	12	10	2	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrants	261	188	73	120	56	68	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilful damage	10	8	2	2	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,611	2,065	546	1,075	321	847	179	143	46	104	29	27	16	7	1

* 1 committed to take his Trial at the spring York Assizes.

† 1 to take his trial at the next Sessions for this borough.

‡ Traversed to next sessions.

Crimes.	Total.	Total.		Read.		Write.		Neither.		Under 10 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Under 30 years of age.		Under 40 years of age.		Above 40 years of age.	
	M. and F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Absconding from bail	4	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Administering poison	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Apprentices, runaway	34	34	..	28	..	28	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	25	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, common	191	175	16	125	9	101	7	50	7	..	..	4	..	32	4	90	9	29	1	20	2
Assaults, indecent	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Assaults, with intent to commit a rape	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempting to rescue from custody	30	28	2	23	2	19	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	12	1	4	..	3	..
Bigamy	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a building, shop, &c.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brothels, keepers of	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Burglary	9	9	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	..
Coin, counterfeit, putting off, having possession	11	4	7	3	3	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	1	1
Cutting and maiming	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Deserters	14	14	..	10	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Deserting their families	25	24	1	20	..	17	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	4	1	..	..
Disorderly characters	356	310	46	252	20	209	12	58	26	..	..	13	10	96	21	130	9	60	4	11	2
Disorderly prostitutes	69	..	69	..	30	..	18	..	39	..	..	..	3	..	58	..	6	..	1	..	1
Drunkenness	840	708	132	600	90	502	61	108	42	..	..	3	4	102	108	426	16	100	2	77	2
Embezzlement	9	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..
Forgery	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fraud, obtaining money under false pretences	9	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Fraud of various kinds	8	5	3	2	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hawking without licence	7	6	1	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
Horse stealing	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Larceny, common	307	260	47	198	28	104	15	62	19	17	1	54	4	90	16	86	18	7	6	6	2
Larceny in a dwelling	93	64	29	50	10	31	7	14	19	..	..	18	3	17	12	20	7	6	6	3	1
Larceny from the person	99	37	62	27	28	18	11	10	34	..	..	5	2	15	24	9	32	8	4	..	..
Manslaughter	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Obstructing police constables on duty	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pawning illegally	7	3	4	3	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1
Perjury	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Publishing obscene papers	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Receiving stolen goods	18	14	4	10	3	8	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	4	1	2	1
Reputed thieves	10	7	3	5	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
Smuggling	87	84	3	80	1	73	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	70	2	8	1	3	..
Suspicious characters	69	35	34	20	14	11	6	15	20	..	..	12	7	13	3	9	20	1	4	..	..
Unlawful possession of goods	12	10	2	8	1	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	2	..	1	1
Vagrants	261	188	73	100	32	79	16	88	41	16	3	39	12	56	10	50	35	14	11	13	2
Wilful damage	10	8	2	6	1	6	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	4	..	..	1	..	..
Total	2611	2065	546	1620	279	1279	164	445	267	33	4	153	47	479	261	987	170	262	46	151	18

A. M'MANUS, *Superintendent.*

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hull. Police Lock-ups.

DIGEST OF FORMER REPORTS.

Total Number of Prisoners in Custody of the Police:—

In the year 1839	2611
„ 1838	2555
„ 1837	2794
Less in 1838 than 1837	239
Increase in 1839 over the former year	56*
Total yearly average	2653¼

Cases of Drunkenness in the Three Years.

	Male.	Female.	
In 1837	847	134	
In 1838	674	106	
In 1839	708	132	
Total Diminution in 1838			201
„ Increase in 1839			60
„ Yearly average			867

Number of Persons in Custody more than Once.

	Male.	Female.
Nine times	0	1
Six „	1	1
Five „	2	1
Four „	4	5
Three „	11	9
Two „	56	40
	†74	57
Once	‡1991	489
Total	2065	546
		2611

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge. County Gaol and House of Correction.

CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was inspected March 26th. I annex a return of the number and employment of the prisoners on that day.

DISTRIBUTION and EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS confined in CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GAOL, March 26, 1840.

Males.

	Number.
For trial	1
Convicted Felons	26
Misdemeanors	4
Summarily convicted of Poaching	2
Misdemeanors	8
Under sentence of Transportation	7
Judgment of Death recorded	2
Debtors	8
Total	58

Distribution of Employment:—

At the tread-wheel	21
Pumping water	4
Sweepers	5
Cook	1
Total	31

* This increase, it will be perceived, is in drunkenness.
† Of whom 3 Males and 2 Females are transported.
‡ Of whom 12 „ 1 Female „

Total	15	3

Unemployed:—		
Under sentence of Transportation	7	
Judgment of Death recorded	2	
Not adjudged to hard labour	8	
Sick	2	
Debtors	8	
Total	27	58

Females.

	Number.
Convicted of Felony	1
Distribution of Employment:—	
Washing and sewing	1

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells but three misdemenants and three prisoners under sentence of transportation. With reference to the convicts, the keeper states, "One of them for seven years said he felt so low, that he did not know what he should do with himself, and begged that he might have somebody to sleep in the same room with him, which I accordingly permitted."

Upon going through the wards I found them clean and orderly, and the establishment altogether in an improved condition to what it was at my last visit.

In the debtors' ward, six panes of glass had been broken in one window, in consequence of a party endeavouring to compel a prisoner to quit his bed by throwing water over him, which he resisted, and occasioned the disorder. In one of the Debtors' rooms were several numbers of a publication entitled "The Penny Satirist;" and a prisoner, convicted under the revenue laws, was detected with tobacco, &c., which, from the propinquity of his day-room to the debtors' wards, was doubtless received therefrom.

The wooden stockade, which only partially screened the debtors' ward and cookhouse, has been removed and a brick wall built in its place. Considerable alterations have been made in the sewers, with the view of obviating the inconveniences arising from imperfect drainage. Clothing has been provided for the convicted felons, and this class of prisoners take their meals in their cells. I have also great satisfaction in noticing the generally amended state of health within the prison, and the disappearance of scurvy since the diet was amended to the following scale, and which has now stood the test of above 18 months.

Dietary for Men at Hard Labour.

	Sunday, Monday, and Thursday.	Tuesday and Friday.	Wednesday and Saturday.
Breakfast	Bread, of fine quality, one pound and a half. Porridge, one quart.*	Bread, one pound.	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.
Dinner	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.	Bread, one pound. Soup, one pint.†	Bread, half a pound. Potatoes, one pound and a half. Salt, half an ounce. Pepper.
Supper	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.	Bread, one pound.	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.

* One quart of porridge contains three ounces of flour, pepper, and salt.
† One hundred pints of this soup contain six ox-heads, 39½ pounds, oatmeal four pounds, peas four pounds, salt one pound, pepper one ounce. The meat is first boiled in Pappin's Digester.

Prisoners committed for trial, after three months' confinement are allowed an additional pound of bread daily.

I also annex extracts from the Surgeon's Reports to the justices on this important subject:—

"*Cambridge County Gaol, April* 6, 1838.

"In my last quarterly Report, it will be found that a new dietary for the working prisoners has been sanctioned by the magistrates. This dietary appears at present to have answered our utmost expectations; no fresh cases of the scorbutic disease have occurred during the past quarter, and those remaining upon the sick list when the new dietary was introduced, have gradually recovered, with the exception of one man, of naturally weak constitution; he, however, is in progress of recovery.

"John Okes, *Surgeon.*"

"*Cambridge County Gaol, July* 5, 1838.

"I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the prisoners are once more free from the scorbutic disease. The effect of diet, conjoined with other means, has been so frequently and clearly demonstrated in our gaol, that we may with reason conclude that our new dietary has already been productive of good, both in restoring those who were weakened by this disease and in preserving others from its attacks. I am, therefore, not inclined to recommend any deviations from it at present. Of the more ordinary kinds of illness the number of cases has rather decreased since my last Report.

"John Okes, *Surgeon.*"

"*Cambridge County Gaol, October* 21, 1838.

"The Report for the quarter just ended is not altogether so favourable as the last: not only have the numbers upon the daily journal increased, but some of the cases show a strong tendency to a return of the scorbutic disease among the prisoners. In the course of the past quarter, it appears that the supply of onions was discontinued for some time, and, as far as I can learn, no other article of food substituted for them. Although I am unable to attribute the more unfavourable state of the prisoners to this circumstance, I cannot but regard this as the omission of a very valuable part of the dietary.

"John Okes."

"*Cambridge County Gaol, January* 21, 1839.

"The health of the prisoners during the last quarter has improved since my last Report, the disposition to the scorbutic disease mentioned in that report having altogether disappeared.

"John Okes."

"*Cambridge County Gaol, July* 5, 1839.

"From the date of my last Report to the present time, an increase of names will be found upon the daily journal of sick prisoners. It is, however, a great satisfaction to be able to state that the increase is not owing to a return of the scorbutic disease among them; a disorder which I am still of opinion may be avoided by carefully adjusting the proportion of labour and nutriment. It is also satisfactory to observe, that the cases, though more numerous, are not of a severe kind

"John Okes."

"*Cambridge County Gaol, January* 21, 1840.

"It is now more than a twelvemonth ago, that the scorbutic disease last showed itself among the prisoners, and then it appeared to originate in a temporary deviation from that diet which has always seemed most conducive to the health. Taking this then in conjunction with our former experience, there surely can be no doubt that this disease is the result of insufficient nutrition of persons exposed to the agency of all the other depressing causes attendant upon their situation as prisoners, and that it is accordingly desirable to persevere in our present system of diet.

"John Okes."

I have again to report that the surgeon does not comply with the gaol acts, and see every prisoner previous to being classed, and I find that cases of cutaneous disease have been communicated to prisoners, after being long in custody. Neither does he examine every prisoner twice during the week, nor is he present at corporal punishments. He states that there has been no epidemic disease, and that the general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

Return of Prisoners under medical treatment, March 26, 1840.

Thomas R. . .	Enlarged glands.
Richard R. . .	Pulmonary disease.
William S. . .	Gonorrhœa.
Thomas M. . .	Constipation.

Return of the number of deaths, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

B. P. received in Prison March 28, 1839; died July 14, 1839, of disease of the kidneys.

I make the following extracts from the surgeon's journal:—

"January 12, 1839. W. ——. He has inflicted a wound in his throat, by which the trachea has been opened. It appears to have been done by the tongue of a buckle, which he made sharp by rubbing it on the stone floor. He had lost a large quantity of blood before I saw him; he must be watched carefully through the night, and allowed some gruel or tea.

"January 13. W. —— has passed a quiet night, and there has been no more bleeding; his wound appears going on well, and his health good.

"May 9. Have examined all the men in No. 2; there are two or three who have the itch, but very slightly.

"June 3. Baker, Saunders, Mathews, itch; the handrail of the mill to be washed with soap.

"June 15. Cooper, Mrs., made an attempt to hang herself this morning; seems in good health.

"July 12, A.M. P. much worse; delirious.

" „ „ P.M. 4. P. continues insensible; retention of urine; he seems relieved by drawing off his urine; the person who attends him requires some extra allowance.

"8 P.M. P. in the same situation.

"July 13. P. in much the same state; requires the attention of a person at night.

"Evening. P. still comatose and growing much weaker; incapable of swallowing nourishment; there is no probability whatever of his living many hours.

"July 14. P. died at five this morning."

The chaplain's duties are performed in precisely the same manner as at my last visit. He states, "I have not administered the sacrament, on account of finding no prisoner in a proper state to receive it. I attended the prisoner who died, until comatose; he was a man of religious feeling. I see occasionally the debtors at chapel. Not a single prisoner has asked to be attended by a minister of another persuasion. No books are allowed to be carried to the prisoners but under my superintendence. I have no doubt but that the instructing the prisoners has a beneficial effect, and has certainly been a material aid to the discipline. I saw the male prisoner repeatedly, who attempted to destroy himself: he said he did not care what became of him; he professed sorrow for the act afterwards. The clergymen who take my duty in my absence confine themselves to the officiating in the chapel."

Extracts from chaplain's private journal:—

"E.L.—Age 37; labourer; married; no children; read; committed on a charge of horse stealing; never was in gaol before; is a native of ———; lived in London 18 or 19 years as a job coachman; left London on account of ill health; then came to live at ———; has been there two years; was in town last summer, driving an omnibus for the same master; was paid 28*s.* a week; was afraid the winter in town would not agree with him; has a liver complaint; had a tumor on his liver; was turned out of St. George's Hospital incurable; has not worked at ———, his wife keeps a shop there; two gentlemen gave the prisoner the horse at ——— to take up to Paddington; did not know them; was going up to town by the waggon for the summer; did not go to church in town, as Sunday and working day was all alike to him, as he was always driving on Sundays. When he has been in the country has always been to ——— (is a rather respectable looking man, well behaved, but in infirm health,) convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour; discharged July 26. He seemed amended by his imprisonment; gave him a prayer book.

"R.D.—Age 45; married; five children; neither read nor write; labourer; convicted of absconding and leaving his wife and family chargeable to the parish; three calendar months' hard labour; has been in gaol twice before; once for three months, convicted of stealing coals six or seven years ago; next for the same offence as that for which he is now in gaol; that is three and a half years ago; has been in London once since he went out of gaol, and his family has been chargeable to the parish ever since; had work enough to maintain himself; the constable went up and fetched him back last week; sometimes worked on the river landing coals, sometimes in the gas works (is a most clumsy looking fellow); would never have thought anything more of his family if the constable had not gone after him; his eldest child, a girl, is in the county house at Newmarket; has never been to church or chapel since he went out of gaol. (Is a most reckless fellow.)

"P. H.—Age 59; hawker; married; seven children; read and write; convicted of damaging a coleseed field; one calendar month hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 6*s.*; never was in gaol before; has lived at ——— 38 years; 39 years ago he came from Ireland to redeem his father's property; he was a hawker; and was shipwrecked between Warren's Point and Liverpool; travels about the neighbourhood of ———, and returns home every night; sells cloth, sheeting, lawns, and linen, &c.; was coming home, and picked a pocket handkerchief full of the green tops of the coleseed for his children. If he had thought of being sent to gaol, the coleseed might have stood there till the day of judgment for him; is a Catholic brought up, but makes no difference in religion; his children are brought up Protestants; has had 14 baptized by the clergyman at ———; his eldest child is married; generally goes to church once a day; has not missed these 20 years (seems a very decent man, and has a very good character); discharged June 18; this man displayed a most excellent feeling when he went out.

"J. W.—Age 31; labourer; married; one child; read; convicted as a rogue and vagabond, being found in an enclosed yard at ———; one calendar month hard labour; has been in gaol four times before; it is six years since he went out last; was in twice for assaults, once on suspicion of stealing a rabbit trap, but not fully committed, and once for having two pints of beer without paying for it; does not do any regular work; in term time catches rats for the gownsmen to hunt; went into the yard in question at 11 at night to lie down; was tipsy; had been to Cambridge with rats; goes to church sometimes, not very often; at feast time goes about with nuts. (Has a bad character, is a most sinister looking fellow.)

"W. M.—Age 23; labourer; single; read and write imperfectly; convicted of taking fish from a stream of water at ———, belonging to ——— college; two months' imprisonment, or pay 5*l.*; has been in gaol five times before; has been in work ever since last April in various places, London, and Chatham, &c., mostly at farming work; this offence was committed April 11th last; went away on account of there being a warrant out against him, and he thought it not worth while to come to gaol in the summer; had good work now, and might have had all the winter, if he had not been sent to gaol; has not been to church lately; discharged January 14, 1839.

"J. P.—Age 28; draper; single; read and write; convicted of stealing a large quantity of silks, &c.; never was in gaol before; is a native of ——— in ———; his father is a farmer, holds about 100 acres; has left ——— five years; was apprenticed to a linen-draper; remained with him two years after his time was expired; when he left ———, got a situation for six months at ———; then had one in London, in which he remained nearly two years; and another situation in London, where he remained 12 months; was in other situations in London for short periods; drapers' shopmen are frequently changing; had two situations in ———, from whence he went to ———, about eight weeks ago; prosecutor advertised in the 'Times' for a shopman, and prisoner answered it, and gave him a reference to ———, and was engaged; boarded with the family and slept out; the missing goods were all found at prisoner's sleeping apartments; generally goes to church. (Appears a very respectable man, convicted at the assizes March 23, one year hard labour.)

"J. M.—Age 30; labourer; married; one child; neither read nor write; convicted of refusing to maintain his child; one calendar month hard labour; never in gaol before; lives with his mother; two or three of her children live with her and support her; mostly has work, gets 9*s.* a week; has been married about 13 years; she pretended to be in the family way, and swore a child to him, and the parish officers took him against his will, and had him married by licence; it proved afterwards she was not pregnant; his wife lived with him not more than six months; she went on very badly, and went away; he has not seen her for five years, she had been away for five years before she had the child, he did not see her at all during that time; this is the child he refused to pay for, and for which

he is sent to gaol; his master stopped 2*s.* a week for three years, to pay for it; he consented to that rather than throw himself out of work; goes to church when he can, but has stock to attend on Sundays. (Officer gives him a good character.)

"October 17. H. D., age 52; cotton spinner; single; read and write. Convicted of an act of vagrancy; one calendar month hard labour. Has been in two or three gaols; 'never for any harm;' for begging. Has not had any work these two years. During this period he has been wandering about. (Seems a very extraordinary fellow; half knave, half fool; professes to disbelieve that Jesus is the Saviour of the world. Discharged Nov. 16.)

"November 29. H. S. J., age 27; single; read and write imperfectly. Committed on a charge of burglary and stealing four hams, &c., from the dwelling of Mr. ——. J. —— was once in Gosport gaol for being drunk, and fined 5*s.* Has been in the royal navy six years; deserted from a 74 about four months ago, at Sheerness. Several ran away because they heard a bad character of the captain. Has been doing nothing ever since; has sold all his things. Denies the robbery. Was living at Barnswell some weeks. When he was abroad he attended chapel, but has not been to church ashore. (Acquitted at the assizes, March 18, 1840; the prosecutor being unable to appear, having broken his leg.)

"December 4. W. M., age 43; labourer; widower; six children; read and write. Convicted of becoming chargeable to the parish, &c. One calendar month hard labour. Was in gaol 12 years ago for seven days for assaulting Mr. ——. Was five years acting as parish clerk, but was deprived of his place by being addicted to drinking. Has been away from the parish about four months; has been working on the railroads; earned 2*s.* 6*d.* a day whilst at work; came back because he could not get any work. His wife has been dead about three years. Thinks what he has suffered will be a warning to him. (He would do very well but for his fondness for drink. Discharged January 3, 1840.)

"January 7. W. P., age 38; labourer; seven children; read. Convicted of neglecting to maintain his family. One calendar month hard labour. Was in a passion with his wife, and struck her (has done so before); she went away to the Union, and he was sent to gaol. Had not much value for his wife when he first married; was compelled to marry by the parish, as she was pregnant by him. Likes her better now. Hopes this punishment will do him good. Has had work all winter; earns 10*s.* a-week. Mostly goes to chapel. (Has a bad character.)

"February 3. R. S., age 33; servant; single; neither read nor write. Convicted of misconduct in service; one calendar month hard labour. Never was in gaol before. Lives with ——, a farmer; let himself for a year last Michaelmas, to have 7*l.* and his board and lodging. Was very angry that his master would not allow his horses what prisoner thought they required, and he went and got tipsy in revenge. Has worked in the family 15 years; says he never misconducted himself on any other occasion. Has no father or mother. When he has time he goes to church, but there is so much stock, &c. to attend to, that he can seldom get away. 'They do not think much about the servant if they can get the work done.' (Officer gives him a good character; is a very decent-looking and well-behaved man.)"

Extracts from chaplain's journal, of duty performed, &c.:—

"June 11, 1838. The chaplain has to make frequent complaints of the noise and turbulence of the debtors.

"July 14, 1839. P. died early this morning. For some days previous to his death his mind was impaired. But during his confinement, both in this and the town gaol, he manifested so much sorrow for his previous course of life, and such a serious and earnest attention to religion, that the chaplain has reason to hope well of him.

"July 23. Admonished ——, who goes out in a day or two; he has learnt to read while in gaol, but the chaplain fears no good impression has been made upon him.

"August 10. —— disbelieves in various parts of the bible, on the ground that it may have been altered from the original. As he obstinately sets himself against conviction, the chaplain recommends him to be placed where he cannot inculcate his notions upon the other prisoners, which he is very likely to attempt."

The schoolmaster states:—"I come into the prison at six, and assist at unlocking and other duties; I attend chapel at half past nine, and afterwards wait on the chaplain while he is examining the prisoners. I then go into the yards and take a class for instruction, and afterwards assist in serving out the dinners; and after that continue teaching the prisoners until locking up. The instruction has added most materially to the peace and quietness of the prison. I also teach prisoners who are in solitary."

I proceeded with the schoolmaster to examine the progress made by the prisoners under his tuition.

— B., age 40, committed 5th October, 1839, states—"I could not read when I came in; I went a little while to a Sunday school, but could not learn any thing. I have learnt more here than I ever learnt in my life." He reads short sentences well, and repeated his Duty towards God pretty well.

— M., age 27, committed 23d December—"I could not read; went to school for a little time; I go to church, hardly ever miss; I have a mother alive, and five brothers and sisters; I could not read at all when I came here." He now reads well; is under sentence of transportation for 10 years, being convicted of sheep-stealing.

M. F., age 35, committed 15th November—"I am married, and have three children; I went to school at the charity, was there two or three years, but the master was never at home, and did not attend to the school; the children used to learn themselves. I could read small words when I came in." He can now read short sentences, and repeat the commandments.

J. P., committed 8th October, 1838—"My father is alive, but I have no mother; never was at school; I did not know my letters when I first came here; it is a great comfort to me to read." Convicted of stabbing. He reads now remakarbly well, and appears to understand.

J. B. aged 15—"Piecer at factory; of Irish parents, Roman Catholic; sometimes went to

chapel; never at school; and could not read when he came in. Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a watch out of a house. Has been here six weeks." Reads tolerably well, but does not understand. This prisoner had been amusing himself with imprinting an anchor on the hand of another just previous to my entry.

T. R., age 16; felony; six months' imprisonment—"I could not read; I was six years at Sunday school." Of very middling intellect; has been four months learning to spell.

R. R., age 22, brother of the above; same offence—"I was at school for two or three years, and learnt to say w; never learnt more than w there." In a state of imbecility.

RETURN of the Progress made by Prisoners in learning Catechism, Prayers, &c., from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Progress in Prison.	Knew nothing when Committed.	Knew Lord's Prayer when Committed.	Knew Lord's Prayer, Creed, when Committed.	Knew Catechism imperfectly.	Total.
Learned Catechism . .	10	31	18	7	66
Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments, D. t. G. and Neighbour.	30	22	. .	. .	52
Lord's Prayer, Creed .	24	8	. .	. .	32
Lord's Prayer	6	. .	. .	. .	6
The Commandments . .	. .	. .	7	. .	7
				Total .	163
The underneath committed previous to October, 1838; discharged in 1839.					
Learned the Catechism . .	13	3	6	. .	22
Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments, D. t. G. and Neighbour.	3	. .	. .	. .	3
Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments.	2	2	1	. .	5
Lord's Prayer, Creed . .	1	. .	. .	. .	1
				Total .	31

RETURN of the Progress made by Prisoners in Reading, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Learned to Read.	Nothing when Committed.	Spelling Book when Committed.	Read imperfectly in Testament when Committed.	Total.
In Testament	6	5	. .	11
In Spelling Book . . .	21	. .	. .	21
Read Monosyllables . .	15	. .	. .	15
Improved in Reading . .	. .	6	71	77
			Total . .	124
The underneath were committed previous to October, 1838; discharged in 1839.				
In Testament	8	2	. .	10
Spelling Book	4	. .	. .	4
Monosyllables	2	. .	. .	2
Improved in Reading . .	. .	. .	14	14
			Total . .	30

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of wholesome quality, and of the regulated weight.

I inspected the prison books. A day-book has been added to their number, in which every article of provisions and stores coming in for the use of the prison is entered as received.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge. County Gaol and House of Correction.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT of the Expenditure, &c. of the County Gaol and House of Correction for Cambridgeshire for the year 1839.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries:			
Governor	220	0	0
Matron	30	0	0
Chaplain	150	0	0
Surgeon	20	0	0
Miller	57	4	0
Baker	34	10	0
Turnkeys	117	0	0
Schoolmaster	52	0	0
Night watch (*pro tem.*)	6	0	0
Pension to retired officer	100	0	0
Bread	331	0	9
Onions	22	5	0
Potatoes	7	18	8¾
Ox heads	7	16	0
Oatmeal	2	8	6
Salt	1	8	0
Maintenance of Sick	1	8	2
Fuel	53	0	8
Conveyance of Transports	78	15	10½
Conveyance of Prisoners and Debtors to Court	3	0	6
Carried forward	£1295	15	5¼

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	1295	15	5¼
Miscellaneous:			
Taxes	9	12	0
Insurance	15	15	0
Tithes	2	10	0
Bedding	35	5	6½
Clothing	32	12	6
Shoemaker	26	3	3
Tread-mill Repairs	14	1	11¾
Repairs of Gaol	247	0	0¾
Sweeping Chimnies	2	0	0
Soap	11	11	0
Oil and Candles	9	0	11
Brushes, &c.	4	10	7
Utensils	6	17	3
Medicines	40	0	0
Hair Cutting and Shaving	12	3	0
Books	10	2	9
Stationery	19	11	5
Postage	1	3	8
Other Expenses	58	6	2¾
Total Expenditure	£1854	3	4

Earnings and Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings	29	3	9
Fines	1	11	6
Transports	78	15	10½
Wooden fences	5	1	6
Total	114	12	7½

Flour consumed, 115 sacks, the produce of 757 bushels of wheat, which at 6*d.* per bushel grinding gives a profit of 18*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which forms a part of the whole of the mill earnings of 29*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The bread delivered per sack is 356lbs. loaves, and the number of 1lb. loaves consumed is 40,940 during the year.

Stock in Hand.

Wheat	12 loads
Flour	2 sacks
Bran	1 quarter
Pollards	8 strikes.

	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure	1854	3	4
Receipts	114	12	7½
	1739	10	8½

I strongly recommend the magistrates to extend the supply of clothing to all prisoners, also that the tread-wheel be partitioned as at the Castle at Norwich, for separate labour, and with a moveable hand-rail, and that every convicted prisoner take his meals alone. I repeat my former recommendation, that the requisite means should be afforded of paying the under officers their wages monthly, that the keeper may be relieved from making these advances from his private resources. As the county treasurer resides at Cambridge, this can be a matter of no difficulty.

I suggest that the receiving cells at the lodge should be strictly appropriated to this most indispensable duty, and that no prisoner be passed into the prison without being examined by the surgeon, passed through the bath, and his clothes fumigated. I find the following instances of cutaneous disease, having been communicated within the prison, which probably might not have been the case had the proper precaution been observed:—

B—, committed Jan. 1, 1839, itch, June 8.
M—, „ April 4, „ itch, June 8.
S—, „ August 1, 1838, itch, June 8.

Also that the surgeon be enjoined to comply with the provisions of the Gaol Act, and see every prisoner, debtor, or criminal twice during the week. One of the turnkeys acts as a domestic servant to the keeper, which I consider inconsistent with his other duty. He boards

in the house, performs menial offices, and looks after his horse. I recommend that the prisoners' feet should be inspected at least once during the week; several were in a very uncleanly state on the day of inspection, nor had the supply of clean linen been altogether so regular, or rather invariable, as it should be in an establishment of this description.

I consider the permission to introduce a quart of beer at a time for prisoners before trial, and at no labour, as too much; if considered necessary, it might be divided, and half the quantity only admitted at once. I recommend very strongly to the magistrates the purchase of a van for the moving of prisoners during the sessions and assizes, and also for the transmission of convicts to the hulks.

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.
Number of Prisoners placed in solitary confinement upon diminished allowance	48	5	3	1	1

Solitary confinement is inflicted by placing the convict in a day-room, with a fire, if requisite. The prisoner attends Divine service on the Sabbath, and is allowed half an hour's walking exercise alone.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Commitments to the County Gaol and House of Correction from 30th September, 1838, to 29th September, 1839.

Number of Persons.	Committed for Trial.	Misdemeanors.	Assaults.	Vagrants.	Want of Sureties.	Disorderly Apprentices.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Further Examination.	Total Number in the Year.
30th September, 1838, to 31st October . . .	4	14	..	2	1	..	..	1	22
,, ,, November. . .	14	11	1	2	..	1	1	..	30
,, ,, December . .	4	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	18
,, ,, January . . .	8	15	..	..	1	..	1	1	26
,, ,, February. . .	12	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	28
,, ,, March. . . .	16	6	1	2	1	..	..	3	29
,, ,, April	12	8	2	..	1	1	..	..	24
,, ,, May	7	9	1	..	..	2	1	1	21
,, ,, June	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	14
,, ,, July	8	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	18
,, ,, August . . .	4	11	..	..	1	1	2	..	19
,, ,, September . .	3	2	1	..	1		1	..	9
	97	109	13	6	7	8	9	9	258

RETURN of Recommittals during the undermentioned Periods.

Offences.	From Michaelmas 1837, to Michaelmas 1838.	From Michaelmas 1838, to Michaelmas 1839.
Felonies	21	22
Misdemeanors . . .	43	45
Assaults	12	10
Poachers	12	5
	88	82

The number of commitments during the year ending Michaelmas 1838:—

Debtors	62
Felons	107
Misdemeanors . . .	197
Total .	366

The average number of debtors in the course of the year . .	14
The average number of prisoners in the course of the year . .	59
Total	73

Cambridge. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Number of commitments during the year ending Michaelmas 1839:—

Debtors	28
Felons	97
Misdemeanors . . .	161
Total .	286

The average number of debtors in the course of the year . .	6
The average number of prisoners in the course of the year . .	49
Total	55

Ely. House of Correction.

ELY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I visited this prison on the 28th of March, and found the prisoners classed in the following manner:—

No. 1 *Day-room.*

W. P., age 16. In custody on a charge of burglary. Committed March 18, 1840.

G. L., age 28. Convicted of assault with intent to murder. Committed March 10, 1839. Sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

J. B., age 24. To find sureties to keep the peace to his father and mother, or 12 months' imprisonment.

G. W., age 22. In custody on a charge of stealing two two-bladed knives.

W. H., age 27. Convicted of an assault. Two calendar months' imprisonment, or pay a fine. Committed February 4.

H. R., age 25. Trespass; fined 6*d.*, costs 12*s.* 6*d.*, or two calendar months.

G. W., age 19. In custody on a charge of burglary.

E. P., age 19. Assault; one month's imprisonment, or pay a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 15*s.* costs.

J. W., age 31. Neglect of duty as servant in husbandry. One calendar month.

T. G., age 20. Ill-treating a horse. Fourteen days' imprisonment.

No. 2 *Day-room.*

J. W., convicted of felony; stealing from the person. Six months' imprisonment. Committed October 7, 1839.

W. F., age 31. Assault; six months' imprisonment.

R. M., age 30. Leaving his wife and family chargeable. Three months' imprisonment. Committed January 2.

T. R., age 36. Felony; three months' imprisonment. Committed January 3.

J. G., aged 18. Felony; three months' imprisonment. Committed January 3.

J. F., age 26. Trespass; two months' imprisonment. Committed February 6.

G. P., age 14. Trespass; to pay a fine of 6*d.*, with 12*s.* 6*d.* costs, or two months' imprisonment.

W. B., age 19. Refractory apprentice; three months' imprisonment. Committed February 17.

J. H., age 30. Trespass; one month's imprisonment. Committed March 2.

R. F., age 18. Same offence, &c.

J. C., age 44. Refractory pauper; 21 days' imprisonment.

S. L., age 19. Trespass; injuring fences; pay a fine of 6*d.*, and costs 13*s.*, or one month's imprisonment.

J. H., age 30. No commitment received with him.

Females.

M. A. S., age 40. Refractory pauper; three months' imprisonment. Committed March 14.

Refractory Cell.

G. F., age 18. In custody on a charge of burglary. Committed March 18.

No classification of the prisoners attempted.

Six of the prisoners were sleeping singly, the remainder two in a cell, contrary to law.

On going through the prison I found it in general clean, with the exception of the bedding, which was not altogether so, but I was informed it was on the eve of being changed. The persons of the prisoners did not appear over clean, particularly their feet.

In one of the sleeping cells, occupied by a prisoner convicted of felony, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, I found, among other books, one of a tendency sufficiently explained by the extracts I make from it. Upon inquiry as to how it came into the prison, the turnkey, upon examination, stated "that he passed it in with other books from the prisoner's sister, supposing that it was a religious book, and without acquainting the keeper. It has been five months in the prison, and some clothes came for the prisoner at the same time." The prisoner having it in his possession said—"I live at ——, in ——, and go once to church on the Sundays and once to Lady Olivia Sparrow's meeting. This book was sent me by my sister.

I thought myself it was a bad book. I went to Lady Sparrow's school." The book in question is entitled "The Religion of Jacobus Veritas," and is a direct attack upon the authenticity of Scripture and the Christian religion; is written in an ingenious and artful style, making use of portions of the Church of England service in its proposed form of prayer, with the evident design of masking its real intention, and not too abruptly shocking the opinions of the humbler classes. It contains a complete form of prayer, modelled after that of our own church, communion service, and sermons, and is entitled the "*Religion of Jacobus Veritas.*" I make the follow extracts therefrom:—

"Jacobus was born in England, and was brought up in what is called the Church of England, to distinguish it from other Protestant congregations which are so called from protesting against the doctrines of the Church of Rome. The people of England, in emancipating themselves from the Roman Church, still retain several of its prejudices; but the toleration allowed in that country is favourable to the free inquirer. Jacobus, in the early part of his life, was exceeding fond of philosophical researches, and from thence was convinced of the certainty of one great first cause. Taught from his infancy to have a high veneration for the Deity, he wished, when his mental faculties increased, to gain a clear and distinct knowledge of him; but the writers whom he consulted on points, connected what was satisfactory to reason with what was totally contrary to it, so that he felt within his heart an uneasiness of which he could not get the better.

"Either his ideas of God were very erroneous, and he must be obnoxious to God's anger, or else, if his thoughts were true, the greater part of the world were in error. He sought the opinion of all nations, and not one of them was satisfactory unto him; he brought them all together, and found so much difference between them, that he thought himself justified in rejecting them all, and from his own reason to form a system of religion according to what he thought was right.

"The Bible begins with such an account of the formation of the world as soon satisfied him that God was not the author of it; and, from the contradictions and absurdities which are in many parts of it, he saw too visibly another work of man attempted to be forced on mankind as the word of the Supreme. He renounced his opinion that God had given the Bible and Testament for the sole guides of mankind; and he looked into his own heart for new principles to go upon.

"God, instead of simply destroying, by preventing the sinning of Adam, thereby saving thousands of souls from hell fire, and thereby rendering the effect of his own sufferings sure and certain in the first instance,—permits the tree to remain—permits man to eat it—is offended with him for what he knew man could not help—afterwards suffers himself to be crucified for the good of mankind—yet takes no steps to prevent any further wickedness from entering the world, which to this day continues to produce wicked men."

I inclosed the volume to the chairman of the quarter sessions, with a statement of the circumstances under which it was found in the prison.

Since my last visit, a bath and oven for the fumigating of the prisoners' clothes have been erected; and a few jackets and trousers, eight in number, have been provided; and the surgeon allowed a salary of 50*l.* for attendance and medicines. In all other respects this prison still continues in the same disreputable condition.

The surgeon states "that the cases of itch so frequent in the prison are brought by refractory paupers from the union workhouse, where the disease has been for a year and a half, and where they cannot get rid of it. After the prisoners have been here three months, I am obliged to alter the diet: one man, now sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is receiving 2 lbs. of mutton weekly, and a pint of beer daily. There has been no case of epidemical disease, the prisoners are generally healthy, and one death. J. R., committed March 26, 1838, died April 15, 1839, of mesenteric consumption; he was a man much addicted to drinking."

The surgeon now keeps a journal, in which he enters cases of illness, and orders for extra diet.

The chaplain states, "I perform divine service once on the Sabbath. I visit the prison during the week, but not for the purpose of moral or religious advice or instruction, unless a prisoner requires it, which seldom happens but in cases of illness. The prisoner who died did not receive the sacrament; he was attended by me regularly three or four times a-week; he died resigned."

The chaplain's journal consists of a repetition of the following entries:—"Divine service performed."

I inspected the bread issued to the prisoners, and found the loaf to be of the just weight of 2 lb. 2 oz. The quality was good.

I examined the prison books. No description is taken of the misdemeanants—a very important omission,—the personal identity of the criminal population being of the first consequence.

The following are extracts from the keeper's journal, being also entries of the punishments inflicted for refractory conduct:—

"Jan. 24, 1839.—James K. was put in the dark cell two days for swearing.

"ROBERT SCOTT.

"Feb. 14.—William F. was put in the dark cell for two days for trying to break the mill.

"April 1.—Daniel W. was put in the dark cell for disorderly conduct in the court-yard.

"April 1.—William F., who was committed on the 2nd of January last for nine months, for felony, did attempt to make his escape by seizing the turnkey by the collar when coming out of the door. Was by me put in irons, it being the second attempt. He still says he is determined to make his escape.

"April 4.—William F. having attempted on Monday last to make his escape out of this prison, and having threatened to repeat the attempt, and in consequence having been put in irons by the keeper of the prison and reported to us accordingly, ordered that he be continued in irons so long as the said keeper shall consider it necessary for his safe custody, or till he receives fresh instructions from a visiting magistrate.

"J. H. SPARKE, } *Justices.*
"G. MILLERS, }

" April 15.—Francis M. was put in the dark cell for two days for striking a prisoner.

" May 9.—James M. was put in the dark cell for three days for breaking the keeper's window by throwing a stone.

" May 14.—Daniel W., who was committed the 2nd of January last for 12 months, for felony, did attempt to make his escape by sawing the iron bar; was by me put in irons, it being the second attempt. " Robert Scott.

" That Daniel W. having attempted on Tuesday to make his escape from this prison, and in consequence having been put in irons by the keeper of the prison, and reported to me accordingly, be continued in irons so long as the said keeper shall consider it necessary for his safe custody, or till he receives fresh instructions from any visiting magistrate. " G. Millers.

" March 18, 1840.—George F. was put in the dark cell one day for using bad language."

Rules and regulations, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval, are required for the government of this prison. I recommend to the magistrates that the keeper be enjoined to make use of the bath and oven for the cleansing of the prisoners and their apparel, which has not been sufficiently attended to. I consider it of the first importance, in a prison where the inmates must necessarily be so much together, that the surgeon should examine every prisoner before he is classed, that it may be seen whether he is free from cutaneous or other infectious disease. Prisoners with the itch have been turned in among the others during the day, and to sleep together at night. A prisoner complained to me that the keeper had not given him the same allowance of bread as the other prisoners, which he admitted to be the case, considering the allowance too much for him. I recommend that he should be enjoined to make no alteration in the diet, except by order of a magistrate or the directions of the surgeon. I am of opinion that the chaplain should be called upon to perform divine service twice on the Sunday, in compliance with the Gaol Act. And I once more recommend that some attempt should be made to teach the elements of reading, and that the visits of the chaplain should be frequent during the week, and that he should see the prisoners individually, for the purposes of private admonition and instruction; that he should insert in his journal the particulars of his having done so, and the general effect produced by his ministry; that he should also invariably visit prisoners undergoing a sentence of solitary confinement; also, that the bread should be served out in three daily portions, and that the keeper or under officer should be invariably present at meals; that grace both before and after taking them should be said, and the strictest order and decency maintained; also that gaol clothing should be provided for the convicted prisoners, and such of the untried as require it; it being impossible to maintain the requisite cleanliness without it in an establishment of this kind. And that some further employment or labour for the prisoners should be procured, such as the picking of oakum. I make these suggestions as only temporary palliatives of the prevailing evils, and which cannot be wholly remedied until the buildings are remodelled. I am, however, satisfied that much immediate benefit would result from their being carried into effect.

On mustering the prisoners, and requiring the charge against one of the number, the keeper said that the commitment had not been sent with him; and upon further questioning him, he stated, "that sometimes five or six days elapsed before the commitments came."

Ely Old Gaol.

Ely Old Gaol.' This prison is appropriated to the receiving of debtors from the courts of Requests in the Isle of Ely. It was clean on the day of inspection, and contained but two male prisoners.

F. R., committed 14th March, for 40 days; debt and costs, 1*l.* 19*s.* 11¾*d.*

J. P., committed 14th March, for 20 days; debt and costs, 4*s.* 3*d.*

Return of the Number of Debtors from Courts of Requests in the Isle of Ely, who have passed through the Gaol at Ely in the year 1839, specifying the Number who have paid Debts and Costs.

Males.	Females.	Discharged, having paid Debt and Costs.	Discharged after Imprisonment.
48	2	11	37

House of Correction for the Isle of Ely at Wisbeach.

This prison was inspected by me on the 30th of March. Upon going through the wards at 20 minutes to 10 in the morning I found several of the female prisoners in bed, and apparently unexpectedly aroused from sleep by my entrance. In the day-room, one had just come down, and was lighting the fire, and a second was employed in washing, and had risen at six o'clock. The sleeping cells occupied by the males were unexceptionably clean and neat. I observe that the keeper's son still continues to occupy a room adjoining the women's sleeping cells. There has been no alteration either in the buildings or discipline since my last visit. I annex a description of the prisoners as mustered by me.

Males, in Airing Yard.

J. W., debtor; committed for 20 days.
J. H., ditto ditto 40 days.

T. N., for trial on a charge of felony; committed 28th February.
W. B., ditto ditto ditto 3d March.
J. S., ditto ditto ditto 7th January.
W. D., ditto ditto ditto 26th March.
W. D., ditto ditto ditto 26th March.
W. W., convicted of a misdemeanour; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; committed 10th April.
H. L., age 50, convicted of larceny; committed 3d July, 1839.
W. H., age 33, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 6th October.
B. A. B., age 33, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.
W. S., age 29, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.
W. F., convicted of an assault; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.
J. H., age 19, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.
J. L., age 50, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.
J. M., age 24, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 1st January, 1840.
V. W., age 26, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, first and last week solitary; committed 1st January, 1840.
W. D., summary conviction; sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment; committed 4th February.
J. F., summary conviction; sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment; committed 5th March.
J. G., summary conviction; sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment; committed 7th March.
S. L., summary conviction; sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment; committed 10th March.
J. P., summary conviction; sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment; committed 20th March.
T. W. S., summary conviction; sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment; committed 21st March.
J. C., age 30, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 1st January.
G. T., age 46, convicted of a misdemeanour; sentenced to four months' imprisonment; committed 1st January.
B. S., for further examination; committed 28th March.

Females.

H. W., for trial on a charge of felony; committed 12th February.
C. P., for trial on a charge of felony; committed 8th February.
M. A. G., age 21, M. A. J., age 20, convicted of larceny; and each sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with a week's solitary confinement at the conclusion; committed 1st January.
M. W., summarily convicted of misdemeanour; sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment; committed 21st March.
E. M., summarily convicted of misdemeanour; sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment. Committed 14th February.

	Males.	Females.
Total debtors	2	..
For trial	5	2
Further examination	1	..
Convicted	18	4
Total	26	6

The prisoners were sleeping three in a cell, with the exception of the two debtors, who were in a cell at night by themselves.

The chaplain states—"That he performs Divine service once upon the Sabbath; that the prisoners are very attentive; that the room used as a chapel is at times very much crowded; that there is no check there upon the intercourse, as they are all together. He does not attend the prison systematically to see the prisoners in the week."

I find that there are only six prayer-books and two testaments in the House of Correction for the use of the prisoners. The keeper states—"that from the year 1824 to the present time he never had but three testaments and six prayer-books."

The chaplain's journal is arranged under the following heads:—

Time of Attendance.	Number of Prisoners.	Observations.
October 28th, 1838 .	33	Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The surgeon is now paid a salary of 50*l.* for attendance and medicines. There has been no material illness nor death in the prison since my last visit.

Number of prisoners under medical treatment March 30th, 1840:—

T. H., ulcers on the ancle.
— G., venereal.
D. T., excoriation.
M. H., ulcers on the leg.

I examined the books, and found them precisely in the same state as at my last visit; most imperfect in form and information.

The bread was of good quality and weight, and is now provided by contract. Soup was issued to the prisoners three times a week in the past winter.

The tread-mill is usually employed in grinding small portions of grain for poor people, mostly gleaners, the charge being 4*d.* a bushel, 2*d.* under the usual rate. The miller receives 9*s.* a week, but is entirely unconnected with the discipline of the prison, there being a separate entry for him to the mill. By the following statement of its transactions for four quarters, it appears to be quite unproductive, not even paying expenses.

Return of Earnings and Expenditure of the Tread-Mill for one Year.

March 25th to May 31st, 1839:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Earnings	2	4	9
Miller's wages	4	19	0
Loss	2	14	3

June 1st to August 9th:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Earnings	1	17	0
Miller's wages	4	11	0
Loss	2	14	0

August 10th to November 2d:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Earnings	2	0	2½
Miller's wages	5	0	0
Loss	2	19	9½

November 2d to January 24th, 1840:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Earnings	7	11	2
Miller's wages	5	17	10
Gain	1	13	4

There have been no attempts at escape nor punishments.

Evidence of Officers.

Turnkey.—"I do not reside in the prison; I came in at six this morning, or a little after; always come in about that time. I am employed sweeping out the cells till half-past eight. The men are on the mill during the time; they come off for breakfast at half-past; they eat it in the yard, they have no other place. I go out to breakfast, and return at nine, when the men go on the mill again, and remain till half-past 12. They are half an hour on, and a quarter off for rest. I go to dinner at the same time, and return at two. The prisoners go to labour again until six o'clock, when they are locked up. I assist in locking up. The debtors are locked up at the same time. We are occasionally obliged to put the misdemeanants and debtors to sleep together. I go out about once a fortnight, and am employed to drive a hearse; I sometimes do not acquaint the keeper when I am going. I have 14*s.* a-week; and when I was engaged, I was told I might occasionally drive the hearse when wanted. I have six children. Was on one occasion assaulted by a debtor, who was brought before the magistrates, but being out with the hearse, I could not attend."

The keeper states—

"I am left in the prison 14 hours out of the 24. The turnkey does not come in till seven o'clock in the morning, and sometimes later. He occasionally goes out for the whole day, hearse driving, and does not return until locking up at six. On March the 4th, he was out with the hearse from half-past 11 till five in the evening. March 5th, he left at noon, and came back at half-past four. March 18th left at nine, and returned at five. March 21st, left at half-past 12, and did not come back till the next morning. March 26th, left at 12, returned next morning.

"I have heard persons of a better description among the debtors object to being thrown into a

yard with the felons. A very great deal of trouble and annoyance arises from the sending in of provisions to the debtors, who take their meals in the same yard with the others, which is very provoking to the criminals, who have nothing but bread, and leads to the attempt to send in food to them, under the pretext of its being for debtors. The greatest number of debtors I have had at one time was 21, and this was in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between two surgeons. I have had as many as six retainers against one man; the longest term of imprisonment has been 15 weeks, when they have had retainers. They generally contrive to pay the smallest, and lie out the largest sum. The retainers are delivered to me all at once, so that they can do this without any undue preference. While the debtor is here he is maintained by his parish at the rate of a loaf a day, 4¼*d.* They used to be allowed 6*d.*, and saved money. I collect the subsistence money from the officers of the parish to which the debtor belongs."

Return of the Number of Debtors from all Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, with the amount of their respective Debts and Costs, who have passed through the House of Correction at Wisbeach from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 28th of March, 1840.

Debtors.	Amount of Debt and Costs. £.	s.	d.
R. A.*	2	9	8¾
A. B.	2	9	9½
J. C.*	3	8	2
W. A.	0	8	4
S. B.	1	14	10
G. G.	2	19	1½
W. H.	2	14	9½
E. T.	1	17	0
J. R.	2	9	1
W. E.	1	1	1
J. W.	1	6	4½
W. S.	2	4	11
E. E.*	2	12	1¾
J. R.*	2	6	9¼
J. R.	0	13	11
J. O.*—he had a sovereign, and bought bread from the keeper during his imprisonment	1	17	4
J. G.	0	18	2
J. M.	1	4	4
S. B.	1	17	10
T. R.	3	6	0
H. H.	0	14	4
J. A.	1	11	1
J. J.	0	19	4
J. S.*	1	17	3
J. F., 20 days	1	6	1
J. F., retainer, 40 days	1	19	9
A. F.*	1	7	4

Debtors.	Amount of Debts and Costs. £.	s.	d.
E. W.*	3	0	3
E. P.*	2	7	3¾
S. E.	1	1	0
W. F.	1	3	6
W. B.	1	6	6
J. C.	1	14	10
J. F.	2	10	4
W. C.*	2	3	4
J. D.	2	11	9¾
J. F.	0	18	11
W. G.	1	12	2
S. W.	1	3	9
S. B.	2	4	0¾
J. F.	1	0	2½
Retainer	0	8	0
W. L.	1	0	7
S. W.*	2	12	10¼
J. B.	2	9	6¼
J. D.	0	9	4
W. M.	3	1	5¼
R. M.*	2	13	11
W. L.	1	0	4
W. W.,* 1840	1	4	4
J. W.*	2	3	0
J. W.	2	6	9¼
J. M.	2	6	9
J. J.	1	11	2
J. H.	1	5	2½
R. S.*	2	6	9¾
J. W.	1	2	1

	Males.	Females.
Discharged on payment of debt and costs	12	3
Laid out their time in prison	44	4
Total	56	7

The only new fact elicited during the present inspection is that of the female prisoners being kept in their beds until ten o'clock in the morning, which I find to be the common practice.

The recommendations made with respect to the duties of the chaplain in the house of correction at Ely apply to this establishment, and need not be repeated.

I can only repeat the words of a previous report, that the interior of this prison presents the discreditable spectacle, happily now but of rare occurrence, where the convicted felon, the untried prisoner, and the debtor are thrown together in unrestrained communion, where crime can receive no check, repentance no encouragement, and innocence no security.

The two prisons in the Isle of Ely are among the most inconvenient and ill-constructed I have ever visited. I am persuaded that one well-regulated house of correction for the whole isle would be found more beneficial than two ineffective ones on a small scale.

The old gaol at Ely might also, I think, be appropriated to the reception of the whole number of debtors sent from the small courts.

I have not failed to draw the attention of the magistrates to the wretchedly defective state of these prisons, and from communications I have received, have every reason to believe their consideration is directed towards devising the best means for their remedy. The subject is not without difficulty, from the extreme inconvenience to which a penal establishment is subjected, by being obliged by law to receive such a class of prisoners as debtors, whose treatment is wholly at variance with the principle for which such establishments as houses of correction were erected; namely, the infliction of punishment. In all cases where I have found this class of prisoners under such circumstances, their presence has been a material obstacle to discipline.

* Those marked with an asterisk were discharged on payment of debt and costs.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Wisbeach. Borough Police Lock-ups.

WISBEACH.—Borough Police Lock-ups.

I inspected the lock-ups and station-house lately erected, and in occupation by the police. They were unexceptionably clean and neat, and appear to be well-adapted for the purpose. The superintendent of police appears to be an active and zealous officer; every thing connected with his office which came under my observation was most satisfactory.

Return of the Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, who have passed through the Police Lock-ups at Wisbeach from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st January, 1840, distinguishing those above and those under 18 Years of Age.

Males above 18 Years of Age.	
Drunk and disorderly	156
Vagrancy	46
Felony, and suspicion of	48
Misdemeanants	39
Assault	10
Total	299

Males under 18 Years of Age.	
Disorderly	10
Vagrancy	2
Felony	4
Misdemeanants*	13
Total	29

Females above 18 Years of Age.	
Drunk and disorderly	9
Vagrancy	9
Felony	8
Misdemeanants	2
Assault	1
Total	29

Females above 18 Years of Age.	
Disorderly	4
Vagrancy	8
Felony	2
Total	14

Summary.

Males above 18 years	299
Males under 18 years	29
Females above 18 years	29
Females under 18 years	14
Total of persons	371

The police office or station-house is situated in the centre of the town; it comprises a constable's office, a charge-room, and three substantial lock-ups, with a water-closet attached. The charge-room is used for the purpose of keeping the books of the police establishments, and the magistrates attend to hear the morning and evening charges when occasion requires.

The official books are:—

1. *Orderly Book.*—In constable's room.
2. *Duty Book.*—Showing day and night duties.
3. *Report Book.*—All informations and complaints.
4. *Charge Book.*—Headed as under—Day of Week—Day of Month—Hour brought to Station-house—Age—Name of Party charged—Offence—Officer—Name of Party Charging—Detained—Hour Bailed—Number of Charge——How disposed of—What Magistrates—Remarks, &c.

The books are kept by the superintendent, whose whole time is devoted to the performance of his police duties. The force consists of six constables in uniform. The police office is never left. The lock-ups are secure, well ventilated, and free from external communication, and of the following size:—

No. 1, or woman's cell; 7 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, with bench the whole length, 22 inches wide, and the ceiling 11 feet 8 inches high.

No. 2, or strong-hold, is used for felons; this is 8 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and bench as No. 1; is arched and roofed over, and 9 feet 9 inches high.

No. 3 is 11 feet long, 5 feet wide; has a bench the entire length, 2 feet 5 inches wide, well ventilated, perfectly secure, and is the same height as No. 1. A passage divides these cells; the doors are 3 inches thick, and riveted, with stone lintels, and jams for iron bolts to slide in. Nine persons are the greatest number confined in them at one time, and that upon extraordinary occasions, such as a *mart* or *fair*.

Cambridge. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

CAMBRIDGE.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison was visited by me on the 26th of March, 1840. The interior was clean and orderly, and, altogether, I consider the establishment to be in an improved condition. I annex a return of the prisoners confined there at the time.

* Under the head of Misdemeanants are denominated those charged with passing bad coin—obtaining goods under false pretences—garden robbing—wilful damage, &c. &c. &c.

RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the Prisoners in Cambridge Borough Gaol, March 26, 1840.

Yard.	Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
No. 2.	E. G.	17	Obtaining goods under false pretences	12 months' hard labour.
No. 5.	J. H.	23	Stealing a copper boiler	15 years' transportation.
,,	D. S.	18	Stealing a pilot coat	10 years' ditto.
,,	E. H.	26	Stealing fowls and ducks	7 years' ditto.
,,	W. F.	30	Stealing a pair of skates	6 months' hard labour.
,,	P. H.	20	Stealing a silk handkerchief	Ditto.
,,	A. G.	18	Stealing a pair of trowsers	4 months' hard labour.

The above seven prisoners were all tried at this present Lent Assizes.

Yard.	Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Misdemeanants.	Sentence.
No. 6.	J. W.	57	Idle and disorderly	1 month's hard labour.
,,	W. B.	32	Assault	Ditto.
,,	M. N.	18	Idle and disorderly	7 days' hard labour.
,,	J. L.	24	Game Laws	3 months' ditto.

The above four prisoners are under summary conviction.

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells. There has been no alteration in the buildings; the only change in the establishment has been the discharge of the former keeper and the appointment of another in his room. Clothing has also been provided for males and females. The routine of the discipline, diet, &c. remain as formerly described.

The surgeon states "the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory: there has been neither a death nor case of epidemical disease, nothing save influenza, and that in a slight degree. He visits the prisoners twice or three times a-week, whether there is illness or not, and attends corporal punishments when inflicted."

The chaplain states "that his duties in the prison are carried on in the same manner as at my last visit: that prisoners have in some cases been sentenced to solitary confinement—in one instance for a month, in another for a fortnight. Prisoners under such circumstances attend divine service in the prison chapel on all public occasions. A lad, named G., sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the last fortnight solitary, seemed a good deal affected by it. Those so sentenced are placed in the refractory cell, which is dark, but opens into a small yard. The same good effects continue to result from the library; but they mutilate the books most sadly. I have neither had occasion nor thought it proper to administer the sacrament. Generally speaking, the prisoners conduct themselves very well at chapel; I have very little occasion to reprove them. One woman behaved very ill, but I think it was in consequence of her seeing the man there she had been in the habit of cohabiting with. I have sometimes provided elementary books, but there is no regular instruction. When we have boys, I give them chapters in the Bible to learn. One boy here was exceedingly clever, and learnt many chapters by heart. I felt much interest in him, and got him into the Refuge in London, where he remained only a fortnight. He was absent about a year and a half, and then came back to Cambridge, and on the night of his arrival stole a coat, and was sentenced to 10 years' transportation. He had been altogether five times in the gaol."

The chaplain's journal contains no entries of any personal communications he may have had with the prisoners, nor any observations upon their state of mind, or the effect produced by the discipline.

I examined the prisoners' food and beer, and found them of most excellent quality. The provisions are furnished by contract, the keeper checking the quantities delivered with those charged.

Inspected the prison books, which require revision. I recommend the adoption of a description book, similarly arranged to the one in use at the county gaol, and also a journal for the entry of all punishments and occurrences within the prison.

EXPENDITURE of the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Cambridge, from September 1, 1838, to August 31, 1839.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries :—			
Chaplain	50	0	0
Surgeon	30	0	0
Gaoler and matron	90	0	0
Turnkey	52	0	0
Total	£222	0	0

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Maintenance, Clothing, &c. of Prisoners:—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, per contract, one year, to Midsummer, 1839	133	6	2			
Table beer	11	19	3			
Coals	31	15	9			
Shoes, &c.	6	3	0			
Grocery	15	10	8			
Ironmongery	1	15	0			
Prison dresses, &c.	3	9	0			
Blankets, &c.	23	9	4			
Oil, soap, and bedding	3	12	1			
Gaoler's bills, for miscellaneous expenses	26	12	1			
				257	12	4
Repairs				58	6	6
Rates and taxes				8	9	7
Stationery and books				3	14	9
Prayer-books for the use of prisoners at the gaol chapel				3	0	0
Chimney-sweeper				2	0	0
Gas lamp, one year				6	6	0
Wages to an assistant turnkey				6	15	0
Removal of convicts				13	0	0
Total.				£581	4	2

Earnings at the tread-wheel, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839, 14*l.* 17*s.* 0¼*d.*

Evidence of Officers.

Keeper (J. E.), age 32; appointed December 21, 1839; formerly of medical profession; late relieving officer to the Cambridge union, and chief constable; salary, 90*l.*, with coals, candles, and garden. "No prisoner is employed either in his house or garden, and only one as a sweeper, P. H., sentenced to six months' imprisonment for felony, who was never in prison before. This man receives no remuneration, save being excused labour at the mill. The women wash and mend for the male prisoners. The tread-wheel is frequently left without an officer; it is quite impossible, with only one turnkey, to attend entirely to it. The moment any person comes to the lodge, the women are immediately to be seen, looking at them from their yard. The men talk at night from cell to cell. There has not been a single attempt at escape. I comply with the Acts of Parliament. I see every prisoner also twice during the day. Divine service on the Sabbath begins at a quarter past nine, and finishes a quarter before eleven. The prisoners are left by themselves for the remainder of the day. There is no regular hour for prayer on the Tuesday and Friday mornings. The chaplain comes only to the prison at the times when divine service is performed. Of the three men under sentence of transportation, one (J. H.) seems desponding and deeply affected with his situation; I think it is likely that the attention of the chaplain would be grateful to him. The chaplain has occasionally the prisoners in after dinner for an hour or so. Solitary confinement takes place in the refractory cell. T. K., age 17, sentenced to three months, the last fortnight solitary, was obliged to be withdrawn from the cell, in consequence of the cold, by order of the surgeon, on the 1st of January. E. P. was under the same sentence at the same time, and there being but one cell for the purpose, we were obliged to place them in it on alternate days."

Turnkey: "I now receive two shillings a-week additional, in lieu of a ration. It is supposed that the late keeper's servant has gone away with a discharged prisoner, who was also acting as a sort of servant to the keeper. The male and female prisoners open the slides of the doors at the end of the passages and talk to each other. The debtors and misdemeanants do the same on the other side."

The keeper's wife performs the duty of matron without salary.

There appears to have been but one debtor confined here during the present year, 1840. The prisoners are on the wheel for an hour, and rest for half an hour. The bread is divided and served out at each meal. The usual punishments are locking up for the day, and diminishing the allowance to 1 lb. of bread. Convicted prisoners are only permitted to receive a visit but once in six months; transports and the untried, by order of a magistrate; debtors, every day but the sabbath.

I recommend the magistrates to draw up rules and regulations for the government of this prison, defining the routine of the discipline and the duties of the several officers, and submit the same to the Secretary of State for approval. I also suggest the propriety of boarding up the iron railings which inclose the airing-yard of the women's wards, and fixing blinds to their cell windows; likewise the erecting of doors in the two archways on either side of the keeper's house, as the best means of putting a stop to the communication taking place between prisoners of both sexes.

I recommend that the chaplain, in compliance with the Gaol Acts, be called upon to perform two services on the sabbath; to see the prisoners frequently and separately, for admonition and consolation, and to insert in his journal the effect produced by the discipline, morally and physically, upon the prisoners, together with every information he may derive from them as to the causes of crime, &c.

I am of opinion that the cell for solitary confinement is improper to be used for such a purpose for any longer term than three days; and in the winter, I almost doubt whether it would be prudent to inclose a prisoner there even for that time.

The allowing of pepper and salt to be sent in by the friends of prisoners I think had much better be discontinued, as leading to unnecessary intercourse, and, if necessary, should be supplied by the borough.

I consider some salary should be awarded the matron, if only to fix the responsibility attached to the office.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.

These lock-ups were visited and found to be clean and neat: they were without a prisoner. I annex returns of the number and description of prisoners who have passed through them during the years 1838 and 1839:—

RETURN of the Number of Persons charged at the Police Station, Cambridge, in the Year 1838.

Males above 18 Years.	Males under 18 Years.	Females above 18 Years.	Females under 18 Years.	Total.
623	142	193	42	982

RETURN of the Number of Persons charged at the Police Station, Cambridge, in the Year 1839.

Males above 18 Years.	Males under 18 Years.	Females above 18 Years.	Females under 18 Years.	Total.
599	106	131	74	910

CAMBRIDGE.—SPINNING HOUSE, OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Spinning House, or House of Correction.

This house of correction was visited by me on March 25, 1840. It contained the following female prisoners:—

Lucy N., age 16, committed March 18, for three weeks' imprisonment.

Mary Anne A., age 22, committed March 19, for one week's imprisonment.

Elizabeth T., age 16, committed for three weeks, or until the surgeon shall pronounce her well.

The interior of this house of correction appeared in the same neglected condition as at former inspections. I found the three females at breakfast, in an untidy day-room; tea, fine loaf sugar, onions, butter, and bread were on the table; in the window was a paper of tobacco, and pipes on the side of the grate. Two women were sleeping in one cell, and a third separately. The beds were unmade at the time.

The keeper states in evidence that "the University still allows 7*d.* a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner. He does not object to their having a little beer, if they behave well. They are not searched when they come in; they have now seldom any money; they formerly used to have. Some of them have been very troublesome lately. They come in now much younger than they did; we used to have occasionally one or two young ones, but now they are almost wholly so. Some ladies occasionally visit them, and get them admitted to the Refuge for Prostitutes lately established in the town. There is no hindrance to their communicating the itch to each other. If a woman happens to break out with the itch afterwards, and has slept with another, we place them both under treatment. They are allowed candles to go to bed with. No clergyman attends to read prayers; one of the proctors, Mr. Baily, of Clare Hall, attended regularly in 1838 on Sunday afternoons, and read prayers and lectured upon passages in the Bible, in which they appeared to take interest, but this ended with his office. I have no authority to put them to work, the commitment does not authorize me. People often come a day or two after they are committed to take clothes from the girls which have been lent to them. We have not so many as formerly, the policemen drive them out of the streets."

The surgeon states, "The want of cleanliness in the women confined in the spinning house is to that degree, that they are longer in getting well from disease. I spoke to Mrs. Wright, but she has no control over them."

I find by the surgeon's book that the number of his visits from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 21st of March, has been 14. It contains entries of the state of health and progress of prisoners under medical treatment. Extract:—

"Jan. 6, 1840.—W. is well enough to be discharged.
"Jan. 25.— ——, syphilis.
"Feb. 1.— ——, going on well."

I make the following extracts from the general register of persons apprehended in the streets by the proctors:—

Name, &c.	Date of Apprehension.	Present Residence.	By whom apprehended.	Charge.	Punishment.	Remarks.
——, age 18; father in —— Barnwell.	April 9, 1838	. .	Mr. —— .	Street-walking . .	One week .	Once before, for two months, for very bad behaviour.
,,	May 1, 1838 .	. .	Mr. —— .	Ditto	. .	Admonished and discharged the same night.
,,	April 7, 1839	. .	. .	. . .	. .	On Sunday, in company with ——; affected modesty; refused to give her name; behaved violently, and struck the man; but discharged the same night, in consequence of her having a child only nine weeks old.
,,	March 5, 1839	. .	. .	Street-walking . .	. .	Admonished and discharged.
,,	March 16, 1839	. .	. .	Found behind the college with a gownsman.	. .	Discharged in consequence of her being near her confinement.
J H., age 17, St. A's. parish; mother alive; living with aunt.	April 10, 1839	—— Place	Mr. —— .	. . .	. .	In company with ——; and both ran away together at the sight of the proctor. Taken home to her aunt. She seems bold, and likely to be a very bad girl.
J. M.	Nov. 20, 1839	—— Street	Mr. —— .	Charged in the theatre with being a bad character, common to town and gown.	Admonished and discharged.	Kept by ——.
H. P.	May 2, 1839 .	—— Yard	Mr. —— .	Suspected . . .	Ditto . .	Hardworking.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge. Spinning House, or House of Correction.

RETURN of Women committed to the Spinning House by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, from January, 1838, to March 25, 1840; with the Number of Times they have been Committed.

Ann A.	3 times.	M. A. A.	3 times.
Eliza G.	8 ,,	Ann M.	1 ,,
Sarah B.	4 ,,	Sophy G.	2 ,,
Charlotte B.	3 ,,	Elizabeth R.	2 ,,
Eliza O.	2 ,,	Maria W.	1 ,,
Jane M.	2 ,,	Mahala A.	1 ,,
Mary W.	8 ,,	Mary B.	3 ,,
Frances W.	2 ,,	Ann J.	1 ,,
M. A. L.	1 ,,	Sarah S.	2 ,,
Mary F.	2 ,,	Charlotte P.	1 ,,
Margaret L.	3 ,,	Eliza W.	1 ,,
M. A. W.	3 ,,	Sarah H.	1 ,,
Sarah M.	1 ,,	Eliza P.	1 ,,
Ann M.	2 ,,	Susan P.	3 ,,
Ann H.	1 ,,	Rhoda G.	1 ,,
Susan F.	1 ,,	Hannah P.	1 ,,
M. A. W.	2 ,,	M. A. B.	1 ,,
Eliza H.	3 ,,	Mary O.	2 ,,
M. C.	1 ,,	Susan B.	1 ,,
Sarah P.	1 ,,	Mary C.	3 ,,
Ann J.	7 ,,	Eliza T.	1 ,,
Ann G.	1 ,,	Mary R.	1 ,,
Elenor J.	2 ,,	Mary H.	1 ,,
Sarah P.	1 ,,	Ann H.	1 ,,
M. A. R.	1 ,,	Elizabeth T.	2 ,,
Ann W.	2 ,,	Elizabeth N.	1 ,,
Eliza S.	2 ,,	Louisa H.	1 ,,
Susan P.	3 ,,	Eliza H.	1 ,,
Martha N.	4 ,,	Caroline S.	1 ,,
Susan H.	1 ,,	Sarah J.	1 ,,
Sarah N.	6 ,,	Louisa M.	3 ,,
Susan W.	2 ,,	Susan M.	1 ,,
Eliza P.	1 ,,		
Sarah A.	1 ,,		
Louisa B.	3 ,,		
Elizabeth S.	1 ,,		
Elizabeth G.	1 ,,		

Rhoda G., from Feb. 23, 1835 (being the first time) to March 26, 1840, committed 33 times, and twice to the county gaol. She has been committed 84 weeks, and 8 weeks to this and the county gaol.

By the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, cap. 56, this house of correction becomes subject to the regulations laid down in the Gaol Acts, and I waited upon the vice-chancellor of the university for the purpose of drawing his attention to the alteration in the law, and again to urge the propriety of some steps being taken to place the Spinning House in a condition more creditable to all concerned in the superintendence, and more consonant to justice and humanity. I was requested by him to put myself in communication with the solicitor of the university, and state what was requisite for the purpose.* I have accordingly communicated with him on the subject, and offered several suggestions for the better government of the spinning house, among which are—that the prisoners shall be attended upon wholly by officers of their own sex; that every prisoner on coming in should be cleansed, exa-

* I have since received the following intimation from the solicitor:—"The still pending suit respecting the Spinning House renders it impossible, for the present, to devise any scheme for its permanent management; but arrangements have already been made for securing the regular performance of service once on every Sabbath; to separate all the persons confined at night; and to improve the superintendence during the day.

mined by the surgeon, and completely clothed in coarse but clean and uniform apparel; that they should be kept separate and under direct superintendence as much as possible during the day, and always sleep in separate cells at night; that a spare but wholesome diet be provided, and neither provisions nor any other article be allowed to be introduced into the prison; that some employment be provided for the prisoners; that divine service be performed twice on the Sundays by an appointed chaplain, who should visit frequently in the week; that morning and evening prayers, selected for the purpose, be read by the matron, and no meal commenced or concluded without the invocation of a blessing. The giving effect to these and other recommendations would, I am persuaded, be beneficial, and remove much of the just obloquy which now attaches to this establishment.

The Chancery suit between the university and town, which involves the question of the application of this charity as a house of correction by the former body, remains apparently in a state of abeyance. Schemes have, I understand, been proposed by both parties before the master, but there appears to be little hope of this long litigated question being speedily decided.

For the more perfect comprehension of the peculiar nature of this establishment, and the use to which it is appropriated, I annex the following extracts from the report of my first inspection:—

Spinning House, Cambridge.

This establishment, situate in St. Andrew's-street, was founded by Thomas Hobson, in 1628, for the purpose, as expressed by him in the endowment, "of setting the poor people of the University and town of Cambridge to work, and for a house of correction for correcting unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars, and other poor people which shall refuse work, and to provide wool and flax for their occupation."

The spinning house, as fronting the street, presents a modern brick elevation, pierced by a gate in the centre, on each side of which are the keeper's apartments. The interior buildings form a parallelogram, of which the central area is divided into four compartments or airing-yards, intended for as many classes of prisoners.

No. 1 yard is of a triangular shape, 42 ft. by 24; the apartments allotted to it, on the ground floor, are a day-room, 12 ft. by 12, and 10 ft. high; five sleeping-cells, each 6 ft. by 9, and 8 ft. 6 in. high. On the second floor are a set of rooms of the same size and number.

No. 2 yard.—Ground floor, day-room, 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; two sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 in. high. Second floor, three sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., but no day-room.

No. 3 yard.—Ground floor, day-room, 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; three sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 in. high. Second floor, three sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., but no day-room.

No. 4.—Precisely, as to number, apartments, and size, as No. 1. In all, six day-rooms, 31 sleeping-cells.

The infirmary is detached, and consists of two rooms, 14 ft. square, 10 ft. high, and a yard 36 ft. by 24.

The cells have no fire-places, but are light, and look into the yards; the floors are of oak, the doors of deal, and the roofs of the cells are planked with wood of the same description.

There are no privies in the upper stories, and those in the lower story are most improperly placed at the extremity of the passages which lead to the cells; there is an utter want of ventilation, and the effluvia is most offensive and nauseous.

The premises are not detached, and are by no means secure from accidents by fire.

The chapel is on the second story, neatly fitted up, but without divisions, and is not made use of.

The property is vested in trustees, who pay for the repairs of the building, and the keeper's salary.

The University and the town of Cambridge, being both named in the endowment as participators in Hobson's benefaction, the trustees have appropriated it between them; retaining to themselves the appointment of the keeper, and paying his salary and the repairs of the buildings. In the year 1822, the sum of 1660*l.* was laid out in alterations. The proceeds of the property now remaining for its maintenance are about 280*l.* a-year.

It appears that some dissatisfaction exists in the town of Cambridge as to its appropriation, for a suit in Chancery is now in progress to decide thereon.

The University make use of their allotted portion of the spinning house for the inclusion of prostitutes, who are apprehended by the proctors; they are taken there generally at night. The vice-chancellor attends in the morning, and the prisoners are brought before him. A proctor is present, and the information is taken without the formality of an oath, and the offenders dealt with by sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding two months, or discharged upon admonition. The warrant for their detention to the keeper is in the annexed form:—

"To the Keeper of the Spinning House, or House of Correction, in the town of Cambridge.

"Whereas —— hath been apprehended by ——, one of the proctors of the said University, within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, and has this day been brought before me, and charged with being an idle and disorderly person, suspected of incontinence, and a common street-walker; which charge, as well upon the information of the said proctor, as upon the examination of the said culprit, and after having heard what the said culprit had to allege in her defence, I do adjudge to be true.

"These are, therefore, to require and command you to receive into your custody the said culprit, and her safely to keep in your said spinning house for ——.

"Given under my hand and seal, at Cambridge, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, 183 .

"——, D.D., —— of —— College, and Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

These unfortunate females are only sent to the spinning house during term time.

Diet.—The University allow sixpence and a pint of beer, daily, to each, and coals and candles as required.

The prisoners are permitted to have what provisions they please, and generally four of them put their sixpences together, and the articles desired by them are furnished by the keeper, who admits that he makes a profit thereon. His emoluments thus obtained amount, according to his own estimation, to five or six pounds per annum. The prisoners likewise have permission to receive articles of food from their friends.

Bedding.—Flock mattress, two blankets, and cotton coverlid.

The prisoners generally sleep in pairs.

Labour.—None.

Punishments.—Refractory and unmanageable prisoners are sent to the county gaol, upon representation by the keeper to the vice-chancellor. There are two cells termed solitary, but the keeper declares that he is afraid to confine them for a longer period than eight or ten hours, lest they should commit suicide—two having attempted to strangle themselves.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The University has made no provision for any instruction. Some benevolent ladies have occasionally visited the prison; and a clergyman, a member of King's College, some time back attended voluntarily on a Sunday, but discontinued it for private reasons; since which, no divine service has been performed.

Health.—A very great proportion of the females received here are infected with venereal complaints, and, when suffering in the extreme, proffer a request to the authorities to be taken in, which is granted: they are kept separate from those in health.

The surgeon, in his evidence, says, "The whole place is badly managed; common fevers are prevalent among the most dissipated of its inmates; the whole prison is ill ventilated, and ill adapted for its purposes; the effluvia from the water-closets adjoining the cells is most offensive; he considers it injurious to health, and still more so to those seeking the recovery of it."

Visits and Letters.—The prisoners are permitted to see their relations. Letters are inspected, both coming into the prison and going out.

General Discipline.—This prison appeared, upon first inspection—particularly that portion applied to vagrants—to be in a neglected and uncleanly state; but on a second visit, it was much improved in this particular. There is no sort of discipline maintained; several escapes have taken place. The prisoners are not searched, nor deprived of money, nor any other article.

They occasionally climb over the walls of one airing-yard into another; they pass their time huddled round the fires, in obscene talk, or occasionally in singing and dancing. The keeper gives it as his opinion, "that any girl not very bad, would be far worse on going out than when she came in. He has observed shades of difference, as to feeling their situations, among some of the females upon first coming in, but this has worn off by association."

The confinement has no other effect but that of keeping them out of the streets in term time. The females now come in at a much younger age than formerly; they have generally been servant girls in lodging-houses in the town.

The inutility of this establishment cannot be better exemplified than that the number of unfortunate females committed from November 4, 1834, to the day of inspection, 29th of October, 1835, was 66; the number of committals, 176; averaging nearly three commitments of each individual; and the gross amount of imprisonment which they underwent was 2,634 days, averaging 39 days for each.

Accounts, Expenses.—The expense to the University for the maintenance of the female prisoners averages about 120*l.* per annum.

Keeper.—Appointed by the trustees the 18th of June, 1827. Is a watchmaker by trade, and carries on his business at a shop in Sidney-street.

Salary and Emoluments.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Salary	60	0	0	Paid by the trustees.
Gratuity now paid to his wife as matron .	15	0	0	,, ditto.
Salary as keeper of the vagrants' side . .	18	18	0	,, by town.
Gain from prisoners' provisions	6	0	0	
Total	£99	18	0	

The keeper's appointment was merely verbally notified to him by the secretary to the trustees of Hobson's charity; he neither received, nor has he any instructions, nor rules, as to his duties, or responsibility, neither from the University, the town magistrates, nor the trustees, and describes himself as feeling very uncomfortable at times in consequence.

Surgeon.—Salary, 100*l.* per annum, paid by the University, for medicines and attendance.

General Observations.—These will apply simply to this place as a house of inclusion for prostitutes. Its utter deficiency in every requisite will be observed, in the above details, to be so glaring as to require but little, if any, further remark. I am quite convinced that the effect of this imprisonment upon these unfortunates destroys any spark of good feeling they may have yet lingering in their breasts. These females appear to be all in the same class of de-

gradation—the lowest—from association, all alike. It is a grievous inconsistency, if not an offence against morals, to place offenders in a situation where, instead of being corrected and reformed, their "last state must become worse than their first."

A Chancery suit has now been two years pending, upon the propriety of the appropriation of this charity to the present purposes. The site and building, with some alterations, would be sufficient, under proper management, to render it very beneficially available for the purposes of a female penitentiary for unfortunate women, where labour might be enforced for the inculcation of regular habits in the irregular; and where religious and moral instruction might be instilled into the ignorant and abandoned; with the higher object in view, of permanent reformation. Such an institution would be equally advantageous to the town and University. The surgeon, in his evidence, says, "I have often heard benevolent persons declare, that if this prison were better managed, they would cheerfully give up their time to promote, in any way, the moral and religious welfare of its inmates."

NORFOLK.

NORWICH CASTLE.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison was inspected by me on the 1st of April and subsequent days. With reference to alterations and repairs I have only to notice that the extensive works for the restoration of the exterior of the ancient castle have at length been completed, and the prison freed from the presence of workmen. The treadwheels have also been removed, as recommended, from their former inconvenient lateral situation, and placed on opposite sides of the yard fronting each other. They have been partitioned for separate labour, and a moveable hand-rail also been affixed to them, which certainly obliges the prisoner to attend almost exclusively to his labour; unfortunately much of the good effect of this improvement has been lost from the partitions not being brought far enough forward, so that the men while resting may occasionally exchange a word. But a very trifling alteration will obviate this inconvenience. The separate divisions on the smaller wheel are 19 inches apart and 14 in number; those on the larger, 22 inches apart and 24 in number.

Return of the Number and Employment of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction for Norfolk, on the 1st of April, 1840.

Offences.		Employment.	
For trial	23	At the wheel	94
Convicted felons	51	Tailors	2
,, misdemeanants	2	Shoemakers	1
Summary for poaching	7	Hospital	2
Assault	3	Itch ward	6
Misdemeanants	8	Wardsmen	4
Under sentence of transportation	10	Nurse in hospital	..
Want of sureties	1	Knitting stockings and caps	2
Of vagrancy	6	Debtors	11
Debtors	11		
Total	122	Total	122

Name of Wardsmen.	Offence for which imprisoned.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
Charles S.	Stealing fowls	Not.	
James W.	Stealing bread	Once	Idleness, in 1827; 14 days.
John S.	Assault	Not.	
John L.	Stealing corn	Not.	

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells, except in the following instances:—

Class No. 3, Trial side, 1 Cell with 3.
Class ,, 14, ,, 1 Cell with 3.
Class ,, 13, Vagrants, 1 Cell with 4.

The interior of this prison was generally clean and in good order at the period of my inspection. On going through the day rooms I observed in one of them pots of flowers, belonging to the keeper, which I consider were better away. I noticed also in one, shoe-brushes and blacking; and upon asking the prisoner, who was referred to as having them in charge, whether he was employed by any of the officers to clean their boots and shoes, he most positively and emphatically declared that he was not, when, upon sending for the turnkey in charge of his class, he immediately said that it was the case. I mention this fact, to show how little the assertions of such men can be relied on, when even sure of being convicted of falsehood. On inspecting the sleeping cells, I found in several instances the walls to have been defaced by the prisoners scratching their names on them in large letters; in one I observed by the droppings of tallow on the bedstead and the appearance of smoke against the wall

that a lighted candle had been there. Upon making inquiry, and on examining the prisoners, I found that one of them had stolen a piece of candle out of the turnkey's lantern when employed in locking up, and had found means, on a subsequent occasion, to introduce it lighted into his sleeping cell. The turnkey found the candle a few days afterwards, but did not report the circumstance. Several of the prisoners convicted at the previous sessions were not undergoing their sentences of hard labour; the keeper stated that, in consequence of the illness of the chaplain, they had not been classed.

The surgeon, upon being questioned as to the sufficiency of the diet, says, "The present dietary appears to be sufficient, judging by the good health of the prisoners, and the peculiar circumstance of their living so much on farinaceous food when out.

Dietary.—Convicted prisoners, sentenced to 4 months and upwards, are allowed 2½ lbs. of bread per day. Prisoners for trial 2 lbs. per day; and boys for trial, and vagrants sentenced to 7, 14, or 21 days, 1 lb. to 1½ lb. per day, according to age. All prisoners committed for trial, and those sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months and upwards, are allowed half a pound of cheese weekly.

Prisoners sentenced to a period of 4 months imprisonment are allowed one pint of milk daily.

During the past year the health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory, with the exception of three cases of small-pox, one of which proved fatal. The surgeon states, "It was impossible to trace how it originated, the man on whom it first broke out had been in for months. It was raging in the town and county, and I might have brought it in myself. Many of the prisoners had been previously vaccinated, others refused to have it done. There appears to be a want of confidence in its efficacy among the humbler classes. I now attend all corporal punishments, inspect the prisoners before they are classed, and see every prisoner at least once a week; seldom a day elapses without my being in the prison. There has been a great deal of simulated disease lately. One man in particular pretended to be insane, and assaulted me violently; he also complained of an extensive ulcer on his leg." (Vide extracts from Surgeon's Journal.)

Two prisoners under sentence of transportation have been detained here for some time on account of infirmity. The surgeon examined them in my presence, and states their cases to be:—

J. G.—Age 71; committed 24th August, 1831; convicted of bestiality, sentence of death recorded. Health perfectly good, the only reason not sent to the hulks was his old age; he was kept nearly two years alone, but his health and spirits breaking down it was found necessary to class him, and he is placed in the hospital. He passes his time in knitting stockings.

H. P.—Age 39; general health very good; stiff joint from white swelling, not requiring medical attendance; unable to move except with crutches; he is placed in the hospital from the difficulty of finding another suitable place for him, and occasions considerable embarrassment by his being there. There was great inflammation in the knee one period, and he was in great danger; he was in the hospital for many months; his leg is bandaged constantly, and he states is affected by changes in the atmosphere. The magistrates have extended to him the indulgence of a room and fire. He is extremely anxious to leave the prison, and expresses a wish to go to the penitentiary.

There was not a single prisoner under medical treatment on the day of inspection.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have died in the County Gaol, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date.	Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Diseases.
T. I. .	30	17 April, 1839 .	Good . . .	9 days . . .	Apoplexy.
C. D. .	50	27 April, 1839 .	Good . . .	6 weeks . .	Executed.
G. H. .	21	17 July, 1839 .	Consumption .	3 months . .	Consumption.
W. N.	22	2 August, 1839	Good . . .	28 days . . .	Small-pox.

Cases of illness during the same period:—

Slight indisposition	22
Infirmary cases	11

I make the following extracts from the Surgeon's Journal:

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

"Friday, 8th August, 1838.—I have this day at 12 o'clock attended the flogging of ——, aged 16, who received 12 lashes.

"I have this week examined five men previously to being classed, and found them all free from any affliction. I have inspected the prisoners, and find every thing in good order. Number in custody, 96.

"30th November, 1838.—I have visited the prisoners every day this week, but there has not been a single case of sickness.

"———, who has been for some time very bad with the venereal complaint, is quite recovered.

"H. P. is the only person in the hospital. He has had a diseased knee for six years, and is so much debilitated that he requires to have meat diet.

"15th February, 1839.—H. P. continues very ill.

"J. B. has a malignant carbuncle on his back, a most serious case. It has been opened, and he requires a pint of porter daily, with meat diet.

"22nd February.—I have visited J. B. every day this week, who has been in a state of great danger. He has two pints of porter daily with bark and good meat diet. The carbuncle on his back appears to be going on better than I could have expected, and the mortified parts are separating, but it is a case of great importance and danger.

"10th March, 1839.—J. B. has the small-pox. He must be removed to a sick room, and be allowed tea, gruel, and milk.

"Tuesday, 19th.—He is very full of small-pox, and is very ill.

"Wednesday, 20th.—Continues very ill, and requires to be bled.

"Thursday, 21st.—Continues very ill.

"Friday, 22d.—Continues very ill, and is in great danger.

"Friday, April 5th.—J. B., who has had the small-pox, is much better, and will go out on Thursday next.

"Friday, April 12th.—I have visited the prisoners every day this week; no cases of illness but the three following,—J. B., with the carbuncle on the back, who is nearly well; J. P., who is very ill with the small-pox; and C. E., who is subject to fits, and is now very ill. He has bloody urine, with other symptoms of debility, which require meat broth daily.

"Tuesday, April 16th.—J. P. continues very ill and is in great danger of his life. I have visited ——, a vagrant, who is quite insensible, and appears to be rapidly sinking. He must have some brandy and some gruel.

"Wednesday, April 17th.—T. I. expired at a quarter before one o'clock, and I attended the coroner's inquest at half past ten.

"Monday, July 15th.—I have visited ——. He has passed a very bad night, and appears to be rapidly sinking. He may be allowed fruit, and any thing he wishes.

"Tuesday, July 16th.—H. has passed another bad night, and is unable to take any thing.

"Wednesday, July 17th.—Continues very bad.

"Thursday, July 18th.— —— died last night at half past nine o'clock.

"Sunday, July 21st.— —— has the small-pox, and must be removed to the hospital.

"Wednesday, July 24th.— —— is in great danger. He has been in a high state of delirium during the night, and broken all the windows in his room.

"Friday, July 2d.— —— appears to be rapidly sinking.

"—— died at a quarter before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

"August 31st.—I have visited G. B., who is confined to his cell for ill behaviour; he is so violent in his conduct, that I have considered it necessary to have him strapped down to his bed, as a measure of precaution, not being able to ascertain whether his violence arises from feigning or disease. He refuses to take food, but I have directed it to be given to him, and that he should be carefully watched.

"September 1st.—I have visited G. B.; he is quite well, and I have clearly ascertained that he feigned his violence.

"September 6th.—I have clearly ascertained that G. B. has feigned illness, but he expresses great contrition. His leg is so much inflamed that he cannot work at present.

"January 24th, 1840.—The 10 men under treatment for venereal complaints are all better; but —— is so bad that he is placed in the hospital."

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which the duties of the surgeon are performed.

The duties of the chaplain are carried on in precisely the same exemplary manner as noted in former reports. He states, "There has been one execution; the man was exceedingly penitent; but I do not think that it left so great an impression upon the prisoners as in the case of those who suffered for the Denven murders. The greatest number admitted to the sacrament at one time were 6 felons and 4 misdemeanants. I have never administered the sacrament to an untried man charged with felony; the 4 misdemeanants were untried, but were exceptions. I have had Baptists in the prison who have objected to the Church catechism. There have been no attempts at suicide; I never knew the prison so long without an attempt. The prisoners have conducted themselves very well at chapel. Solitary confinement here has never exceeded a fortnight, and is generally for a week; it is not such absolute solitude as to enable me to give a decided opinion upon it. There are instances in which I hear of prisoners doing well since discharged.—A labourer convicted of an assault and robbery; he was in for two years, and behaved remarkably well while in prison, and since his discharge has got into service, and conducted himself well ever since. I used formerly to reward good conduct in prison by an occasional shilling from the bequest fund; instead of which I now give them a book, such as a Bible, Prayer-book, &c."

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Norwich Castle. County Gaol and House of Correction.

A SUMMARY of the Proficiency of the Prisoners in NORWICH CASTLE in Reading, &c., at the time of their Commitment, taken at different periods from 1826 to 1840. Compiled by the Chaplain.

N.B.—All recommittals are omitted, and also those prisoners who may have been committed for too short a time to come under the chaplain's regular and continued instruction.

	Not able to Read	Knew Alphabet.	Read imperfectly, but of no use to them.	Read in Testament, not Write.	Read and Write.	Educated.	Uneducated.	Total.
1826: Feb. 7	153	24	40	45	89	134	217	351
Mar. 8	173	28	49	51	99	150	250	400
June 6	223	32	60	56	129	185	315	500
Oct. 24	264	40	68	68	160	228	372	600
Dec. 27	311	43	85	81	180	261	439	700
1827: Mar. 15	350	52	105	91	202	293	507	800
June 13	393	57	119	109	222	331	569	900
Oct. 16	430	60	128	124	258	382	618	1,000
1828: Feb. 5	475	66	141	137	281	418	682	1,100
April 28	515	67	153	153	312	465	735	1,200
Sept. 1	554	72	167	169	338	507	793	1,300
Nov. 29	604	77	177	181	361	542	858	1,400
1829: Feb. 4	641	81	187	197	394	591	909	1,500
April 4	678	88	205	207	422	629	971	1,600
July 13	718	94	215	221	452	673	1,027	1,700
Oct. 21	750	99	228	237	486	723	1,077	1,800
1830: Jan. 21	793	100	242	253	512	765	1,135	1,900
Mar. 29	822	105	262	273	538	811	1,189	2,000
July 28	848	109	286	291	566	857	1,243	2,100
Nov. 15	875	111	306	310	598	908	1,292	2,200
Dec. 24	916	117	324	320	623	943	1,357	2,300
1831: Feb. 10	955	120	339	339	647	986	1,414	2,400
May 4	989	123	351	357	680	1,037	1,463	2,500
Sept. 3	1,019	127	366	378	710	1,088	1,512	2,600
Dec. 7	1,052	129	381	395	743	1,138	1,562	2,700
1832: Jan. 31	1,084	133	398	415	770	1,185	1,615	2,800
April 9	1,113	140	417	433	797	1,230	1,670	2,900
June 25	1,146	147	428	445	834	1,279	1,721	3,000
Oct. 15	1,175	152	449	461	863	1,324	1,776	3,100
1833: Jan. 5	1,204	157	459	479	901	1,380	1,820	3,200
Mar. 19	1,238	166	470	494	932	1,426	1,874	3,300
June 18	1,268	173	483	511	965	1,476	1,924	3,400
Sept. 27	1,296	177	493	533	1,001	1,534	1,966	3,500
Nov. 28	1,330	186	499	555	1,030	1,585	2,015	3,600
1834: Jan. 16	1,364	194	508	577	1,057	1,634	2,066	3,700
Mar. 22	1,397	204	521	599	1,079	1,678	2,122	3,800
June 24	1,428	211	534	617	1,110	1,727	2,173	3,900
Oct. 23	1,463	219	540	635	1,143	1,778	2,222	4,000
1835: Feb. 10	1,499	222	547	651	1,181	1,832	2,268	4,100
April 7	1,542	231	554	675	1,198	1,873	2,327	4,200
July 16	1,581	237	561	693	1,228	1,921	2,379	4,300
Nov. 4	1,611	249	571	715	1,254	1,969	2,431	4,400
1836: Jan. 19	1,642	255	583	740	1,280	2,020	2,480	4,500
Mar. 18	1,673	267	599	765	1,296	2,061	2,539	4,600
June 13	1,706	274	612	785	1,323	2,108	2,592	4,700
Oct. 18	1,740	278	629	802	1,351	2,153	2,647	4,800
1837: Feb. 1	1,785	283	640	816	1,376	2,192	2,708	4,900
May 31	1,822	289	651	831	1,407	2,238	2,762	5,000
Oct. 18	1,857	293	677	844	1,439	2,283	2,817	5,100
1838: Feb. 7	1,897	299	684	859	1,461	2,320	2,880	5,200
June 18	1,925	304	705	876	1,490	2,366	2,934	5,300
Oct. 1	1,961	308	718	890	1,523	2,413	2,987	5,400
1839: Feb. 15	1,990	315	733	908	1,554	2,462	3,038	5,500
July 2	2,023	324	747	923	1,583	2,506	3,094	5,600
Dec. 17	2,049	333	764	942	1,612	2,554	3,146	5,700
1840: Mar. 18	2,069	346	783	967	1,635	2,602	3,198	5,800

I annex the following extract from the Chaplain's Annual Report to the Quarter Sessions, made in October, 1839.

"The prisoners are now in perfectly good order, well behaved, and obedient to the rules and regulations of the prison. During the past year its discipline and good order have been occasionally interrupted by the works which have been carried on in restoring that part of the castle which is in more immediate connexion with the prisoners, and more especially by the alteration of the tread-mill, which has left them for a considerable time without any regular employment. By watchful attention however on the part of the officers of the gaol, by separating the prisoners as far as the present regulations of the prison allow, and by sending those who were sentenced to long periods of punishment to the other prisons of the county, the evil has been prevented from extending itself very far, or from becoming permanent. The advantages to be obtained through this recent alteration of the tread-wheels have, in the short period in which the mill has been at work, been satisfactorily proved by the facility with which the task-master can prevent the prisoners whilst at labour from holding any con-

taminating communications with each other, as well as by the opportunity which the keeper now has at all times of secretly inspecting both the prisoners, and those who are set over them.

"The number of prisoners on the penal side of the prison is considerably less than usual at this season of the year. It amounts only to 68. Of these 32 could not read at the time of their commitment; 8 could read very imperfectly, 17 could read a chapter in the Bible; and 11 could both read and write. A large proportion of these have been but a short time in prison. Those who have been under a longer course of discipline and instruction have made a very satisfactory progress. Of the 68 above mentioned prisoners, 44 profess to belong to the Established Church; 9 to no sect of Christians; 10 to be Ranters or Methodists; and 1 a Roman Catholic. Of the 13 debtors now in confinement 10 profess to belong to the Established Church, 1 to be a Baptist, 1 a Methodist, and 1 a Calvinistic Independent. Not one prisoner throughout the gaol refuses or objects to attend the service of the chapel: on the contrary, most of them seem to derive comfort and instruction from their attendance. In the course of the last year several have been admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and I have reason to hope, in most of these cases, with a sincere resolution 'to lead a new life.' Nor have I been left without the cheering intelligence from without the prison, that some of those who have been discharged from it, have, by their subsequent conduct, given proofs of an altered and improved disposition of mind."

RETURN of the Degree of Instruction of the Prisoners in the Norfolk County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners 17 Years and upwards.	Prisoners under 17.
Neither Read nor Write	82	9
Read only	26	1
Read or Write, or both, imperfectly .	35	6
Read and Write well	61	8
Total	204	24

On Sunday, the 5th April, I attended evening service in the prison, and I have great satisfaction in recording my testimony of the very careful and impressive manner in which public worship is conducted by the chaplain. Although, in the execution of my duty, a constant attendant of prison chapels, I have never, on any former occasion, listened to a discourse so well calculated to be of real benefit to that peculiar class to whom it was addressed. It was a most able, but at the same time a plain and practical exposition of the advantages derived from a belief in religion, and the moral duties required of every member of the community.

The duties of the schoolmaster are carried on in the same manner as described in a former report. I annex the minutes of my examination as to the progress made by the prisoners under his tuition.

Examination of the progress made by the Prisoners in Learning.

M. B.—Age 20, committed 2d December, 1839; father and mother living; father a carpenter, has three brothers and three sisters, two younger than himself; is sentenced to four months imprisonment for fowl-stealing; used mostly to attend church; never went to any but Sunday-school; was brought up as a farmer's labourer, and could very seldom attend either church or school, being employed crow-tending, and stone-picking, and attending stock; is a single man, and earning 10*s.* 6*d.* a-week when apprehended; could only read very imperfectly."

He read very tolerably before me, and appeared to understand pretty well.

J. L.—Age 20; father and mother living, the former a lime-burner by profession; farmer's labourer; unable to read when committed. His offence stealing bread and butter, sentenced to six months; previously convicted of stealing a coat. "I have two brothers and two sisters. As early as I can recollect I was employed in stone-picking and crow tending, but not on Sundays. I sometimes went to church, sometimes to chapel. I never went to school, but brothers and sisters are all pretty good scholars. I had learned to read a little, but forgot it all. Was earning 7*s.* a-week at home."

Reads tolerably well, but is dull of comprehension.

M. G.—Age 18; father and mother living; farmer's labourer; could not read, nor any of the family; committed 24th July, 1839; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for an assault with attempt to commit a rape. "I have been at school, but got no learning; sometimes missed going to church on Sunday, sometimes did not; father goes to church and ranters; I went first to bird-keeping at seven or eight years old; used to do it all the week round; got 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week for it. I was earning 5*s.* a-week when taken; was living with father, who made him pay 4*s.* for keep."

Read to me pretty well, but does not understand altogether so well as might be wished.

W. R.—Age 23; father alive, a shoemaker, no mother, eight children; sentenced to eight calendar months, the first, middle, and last, solitary; farmer's labourer. "I went to charity school for about two years; I could read, but forgot it; I was eight years old when at school; I earn 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day in the winter; went first to work at crow-keeping, Sundays and all."

This lad read extremely well, and answered the questions put to him very correctly. His offence was committed in a beer-shop, where he had been drinking the entire day.

M. M.—Age 17; father and mother; father game-keeper to —— at 10*s.* a-week; father goes to church every other Sunday; prisoner was never at school; has three brothers and sisters at home; one of his little brothers goes to school now every Sunday; been twice con-

victed of felony; his second offence committed about a month after discharge from imprisonment for the first. Sentenced to 4 calendar months.

This boy is idle and negligent, and of a dogged and sullen disposition, pays no attention to his lessons, and has been in close confinement for neglecting them: he says "That learning will not get him a livelihood, therefore he will not give himself any trouble about it."

J. G.—Age 35; pleaded guilty; committed 31st August, 1839; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, first and last week solitary; read imperfectly when he came in. "I never went to school even for a day; was brought up as a farmer's labourer, used to go into the fields crow-tending, and picking of stones, till 16 or 17; father died 20 weeks before I was born; never went to church; I used to think there was a Creator, my conscience told me of it several times. I had an idea of a Saviour from others, but an imperfect one. I learnt worsted weaving in the country; it was camlet weaving for the East Indies, which has now entirely fallen off. I followed weaving; married, and had three children. I have been much put to it for a livelihood the last few years; have hawked fish, or any thing I could get. My wife weaves silk at home; one child 13, another 11, the third 9; she earns about seven or nine shillings a-week; when I first took to weaving, and the trade was good, I got 16 or 17 shillings, and now from 12 to 13 when I get work, which is not above two or three months in the year. I met the man who was with me in the burglary at a public-house by chance. I do not think I spoke to him above two or three times before the thing was done. My wife attends church with the children."

This man expressed a great desire to be instructed, and now reads extremely well, and answered the questions put by me very correctly.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that I consider the method of instruction to have been greatly improved. I do not now find the prisoners reading fluently by rote, without comprehending a word of what they had thus superficially acquired.

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of excellent quality and the regulated weight.

ACCOUNT of the Disbursements at Norwich Castle, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

Salaries of Officers and Assistants.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, one year's salary	500	0	0
Chaplain, do.	300	0	0
Surgeon, do.	120	0	0
Porter, or Chief Turnkey, 52 weeks' wages	65	0	0
2nd Turnkey, do.	54	12	0
3rd Turnkey, do.	52	0	0
4th Turnkey, do.	52	0	0
Schoolmaster, do.	52	0	0
Miller, do.	52	0	0
Taskmaster, do.	52	0	0
Extra help	73	8	0

Maintenance of Prisoners.

69,864 Loaves of Bread, of 1 lb. each	594	3	11
2,035 lbs. of Cheese	63	11	10
Grocery	11	12	0
10,011 pints of Milk, for convicts	47	10	9
Christmas dinner for prisoners	7	5	10
Beer for prisoners on Coronation-day	1	2	8
Diet ordered by surgeon for sick prisoners	33	7	6
Clothing, Blankets. Coals, &c.	449	1	8
Repairs	159	5	3
Alteration of Tread-mill	200	0	0
	£29,140	9	5
Prisoners' earnings, tread-wheel £14 5 2			
,, Shoemaking 21 19 7			
	36	4	9
	£29,104	4	8

Average number of prisoners, 100.

Average cost of maintenance per head, 7*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

The baker who supplies the prison agrees to furnish the tread-mill with wheat for grinding and dressing, and pays at the rate of 15*s.* a score for the same.

I inspected the prison books, and found them all correctly kept. I make the following extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"March 4th, 1838.— ——, a debtor, very ill, and appears sinking.

"—— appears to be dying, I have had a man to sit up with him.

"March 5.— —— died this morning at a quarter past five. Wrote to his son at ——, who had been previously written to.

"——, and ——, deprived of their extra bread for fighting.

"March 6.— ——, and ——, again confined to their cells for improper conduct to the schoolmaster.

"March 16.— —— again attempted to escape.

"April 2.— —— and ——, two convicted felons, attempted to escape, ordered them to be put in irons the next morning.

"May 18.— —— made his escape this morning, and —— made an attempt; ordered him into irons.
"April 23.— —— attempted to escape, ordered him into irons, and reported him.
"September 24.—During the night 63 prisoners received on a charge of riot at Stamfield.
"September 25.—Received 20 more on the same charge.
"April 17, 1839.— —— a vagrant who was committed on the 8th, died this morning a quarter before one.
"——, a debtor, brought in at half past 12 in a state of intoxication; the officer and his man in the same state.
"April 27.—This day Charles Daines was executed pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes.
"March 4, 1840.— ——, and ——, pretend illness; ordered their extra bread to be stopped."

The daily routine of the discipline as at present enforced is,—at 6 o'clock in the morning the bell rings for the prisoners to get up, dress themselves, make their beds, and turn the straw mats they sleep on sideways against the wall. The turnkeys then unlock, and as unlocked each man leaves his cell, and proceeds to the airing yard to wash, and by half past six all the men for labour are on the wheel. They leave the mill for breakfast in their day-rooms, saying grace before every meal, and sitting down in regular order, under the superintendence of a wardsman, who is to report any irregularity. At half past nine they proceed to chapel, and at ten resume their labour, and continue until the dinner hour at one. At two again to the mill, where they remain until half past five; they then return to their yards to wash and take their suppers, and are locked up for the night at six. The untried are left by themselves in their day-rooms the entire day. The men employed as sweepers clean out the cells, and are also to report any irregularities among the prisoners. They do not go to the tread-wheel, and have generally half the day to themselves. They receive no extra allowance. Between nine and ten o'clock at night each turnkey goes through the wards under their charge, and the principal turnkey reports this is done to the keeper.

The debtors are described as being of a much poorer class than formerly; and as spending the greater part of their time in smoking tobacco. The porter states that a great many people come to visit the debtors, and very improper persons at times. Town prostitutes have applied, and have been sent for by notes. The other day one of the debtors, a married man with four children, who has abandoned his family, was visited by the woman he cohabits with; this took place twice, but upon information having been given of the circumstance, she was afterwards refused admittance. The charges allowed to be made by the keeper for providing them with accommodation are,—sitting and bed-room 4*s.* a-week; sleeping singly, 2*s.* 6*d.*; sleeping two, 1*s.* 6*d*; clean sheets every month. They are also provided with saucepans, tea-kettles, &c.

Since my last visit there have been several attempts at escape, and one attended with success, induced no doubt by the presence of the workmen repairing the exterior of the Castle. The particulars are thus stated by the officers: "——, convicted of housebreaking, escaped in the night, having converted a hard piece of oak, forming part of his pail, into a wrench, by which he unscrewed the nuts from the lock of his cell. He took off the locks from other doors in the same manner, and endeavoured to assist another prisoner to escape, ——, convicted with him, but failed in so doing. He made his way over the roof of the lodge by the assistance of the scaffolding poles, and got away. It was afterwards ascertained he lay the next night concealed near to his own residence, and although the officers were in close pursuit of him, he robbed a man of a suit of clothes, leaving his own, and has never since been heard of."

I recommend to the magistrates the propriety of rules and regulations being drawn up for the general government of the prison, and defining the duties of the several officers thereof, and submitting the same to the Secretary of State for approval, also that the service of prisoners as wardsmen be discontinued, as being contrary to law. The officers in their evidence state, that the men so employed are directed to check and report any impropriety; which clearly brings them within the scope of rule the fourth of the Act lately passed for the better ordering of prisons. I think it would be found highly beneficial, and prove a considerable check to the contaminating intercourse which must prevail in the day-rooms, if all convicted prisoners were to take their meals in their cells, and retire to them in the intervals of labour. They might proceed from their sleeping cells at once to the mill, and wash themselves one or two at a time during the minutes allowed to each for rest. The men for trial might be more consolidated, and never left without the presence of an officer. I consider the practice of receiving men into the prison committed as vagrants, without cleansing either their clothes or persons, and allowing them to herd together in filth and idleness, to be neither safe, nor proper, exposing the establishment unnecessarily to the spread of foul and other diseases, and a non-compliance with the terms of their sentences, which are ordinarily to hard labour. I suggest, that a regular weekly inspection of the whole of the prisoners' feet should be made by the officers in charge of each class, and that this most requisite act of cleanliness, the washing of them, should be more strictly attended to.* I am of opinion that the permission given to the debtors to smoke tobacco might be very beneficially withdrawn, and only allowed at the instance of the surgeon; to any individual not accustomed to this luxury, or an invalid, the nuisance must be almost unbearable. I also suggest to the justices what I consider would be a very proper arrangement, that the present stock of bedding and furniture, the property of the keeper, and let to the debtors on hire, should be purchased by the county, and the sums accruing from this source be carried to the credit side of the prison account. This has been done at Lincoln Castle, and the keeper freed from every species of traffic with the prisoners under his charge.

I am of opinion that an establishment of this importance should not be without a watchman at night.

* Since my visit, the convicted prisoners take their meals separately in their cells, and the use of tobacco has been interdicted to the debtors; both of which regulations have, as I am informed, been attended with beneficial results.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Norwich Castle. County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Recommittals to the County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas 1839.

	Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
Once	55	8
Twice	20	..
Thrice	10	..
Four times or more	7	..
Total	92	8

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year were 127. The daily average number, 78.

The greatest number of debtors at one time, 20 males, 1 female. Daily average number of debtors, 14.

RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Prison Offences in the County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

Solitary cells	19
Stoppages of food	24
Total	43

Wymondham. House of Correction for Females.

WYMONDHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALES.

This prison was inspected by me on April 4th. I found the prisoners distributed in the following manner:—

Convicted Felons' Day Room.

E. H., age 21; committed March 26th; sentenced to 4 months imprisonment.
A. P. S., age 27; committed March 31st; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

In Separate Cells.

M. B., age 36, with an infant; committed March 26th; sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.
M. N., age 20; felony; committed July 2nd, 1839; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

In Yard taking Exercise.

B. L., age 42; committed March 18th; sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment.

In Separate Cells.

E. H., age 16; committed March 18th; sentenced to 21 days imprisonment.
H. H., age 12; committed March 18th; sentenced to 21 days imprisonment.
M. P., age 24; committed March 18th; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.

Taking Exercise in Airing Yard.

C. W., age 20; committed March 18th; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

In Separate Cells.

A. B., age 18; committed March 18th; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment; the last 7 days solitary.
A. S., age 24; committed March 18th; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.
E. W.; committed 20th February; summarily convicted; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

In Day Room.

A. B., age 22, with infant; committed March 12th; summarily convicted of stealing a pair of shoes in the Union Workhouse; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.
E. S., age 18; with infant; committed March 12th; summarily convicted of stealing 3 pair of shoes. Same sentence.

In Separate Cells.

T. S., age 19; labourer in husbandry; committed March 24th; convicted of leaving her master's service; sentenced to 21 days imprisonment.
L. F., age 24; committed March 28th; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment for stealing a rail.
M. F., age 27; committed March 30th; sentenced to 14 days imprisonment for a breach of the peace.

Total 17, all sleeping in separate cells.

The interior of the prison and the persons of the prisoners were unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of my visit. There have been no alterations in the buildings.

The surgeon states "the health of the prisoners to have been generally satisfactory; that there has been no infectious disease, and fewer cases of diarrhœa. That there is only one of the prisoners requiring his attendance, who was committed yesterday in an advanced state of pregnancy, and who appears to have chronic disease of the lungs. The only case of any importance since inspector's last visit was M. B., a woman of broken constitution, and subject to fits, who was discharged by order of the Secretary of State. Prisoners who come here after leading a dissolute life often become subject to constipated bowels or diarrhœa. The cases of venereal have been numerous, four of them came at one time from a Union workhouse. Has had occasion to believe the humbler classes are becoming addicted to the taking of opium, and to a much greater extent than supposed. Detected on one woman here with half an ounce of opium concealed in her hair. She had been long an opium taker, and used to take a large quantity. She was a tramp, and was very grateful on going out for being taught to do without it. The prisoners frequently ask for opium in the shape of pills. Married women with children always ask for cordials, saying they cannot sleep without. Infants come here quite enervated from the use of opium, and go out in rude health from its discontinuance. In my private practice I have met with instances of the practice, but much more frequently among the poor. I consider the prison diet to be sufficient.

The surgeon's salary has been reduced to 20*l.* a-year. I make the following extracts from his journal.

"21st Jan. 1838.—M. H. has hernia, which has become strangulated, but has been reduced. Allow gruel

"November 4.—C. B. is in an epileptic fit; let her be in the day-room and have some one with her.

"November 5.—C. B. had one fit during the night and two more this morning; let her have gruel, and allow each of the other women with her, half a pound of bread extra."

In connexion with the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, I have to report a considerable improvement. A new chaplain has been appointed in the place of the former, who retired in consequence of ill health. The present chaplain is curate at Wymondham, and states the duties performed by him in the prison to be:—"On the Sabbath, prayers, with sermon in the morning, and prayers in the afternoon, and prayers daily in the morning throughout the year. I visit the prisoners daily, and see them individually for the purposes of advice and admonition. I often explain passages of the Scriptures at some length to the prisoners during the week. The average time daily spent by me in the prison is an hour and a half. I have not administered the Sacrament. The prisoners are supplied with Testaments and tracts. I have endeavoured to instruct some of them. I am engaged in doing so at present. Two young girls who were here, and could read a little, improved very much; the difficulty is to make them acquainted with the elements, which take so much time. The conduct of the prisoners at chapel is very proper. The tracts in use are those from the Christian Knowledge, and Religious Tract Societies. I select those which seem to me most appropriate for their peculiar cases. I have to complain a little of their mutilating the books. I find that setting forth the love of God and a Saviour does much better, and has more effect than talking to them harshly of their sins. None of the prisoners have ever signified a wish to be attended by any other minister. I have seen the female convicted at the Assizes, and who is in an advanced state of pregnancy; she is in a very distressed state of mind. I make a point of seeing all prisoners the first morning after they come in. There are two girls here, one scarce aged 16, another 12, who have been roving together about the country; the youngest has neither father nor mother. They can neither read nor write; when they came in they scarcely knew there was a God. They are very dull and heavy, and it is difficult to say whether now they have any such belief or not."

The youngest of these children, H. H., aged 12, was called in and examined. "I do not recollect father or mother; grandmother travels about the country; she (H. H.) has always been travelling about the country; I think I do recollect a little of my mother, she has been dead 10 years next May, grandmother told me so, and that she died at Ipswich; mother travelled about the country too; never heard who father was; Emma's (the girl with her) mother died before mine at Newmarket. I always pray to God of a night; my grandmother used to teach me to pray of a night; grandmother, two of grandmother's sons, one 24, one 20, her daughter 16, myself, Emma, and her two brothers, one 14 and another 11, all travel sometimes together; we sleep at the lodging houses, and make matches of a night; have got as much as 6*d.*, 8*d.*, and 9*d.* a-day selling matches; we all picked up any thing we could get. I think the men deserved to be put in prison for what they did; they may have been in for what I know, they were not always with us, but away for three weeks at a time; they leave word at the lodging-houses, and the people tell us when we come. It depends upon what we get what we have to eat. We go out, Emma and I, the whole day; she goes one way and I another; plenty of means of selling things to travellers who go about buying, I know some; Mrs. —— bought a great shawl from the girl ——; Mrs. S. used to go about buying, she mends umbrellas; could sell anything to her. One of mother's sons used to travel with a donkey, but sold it last winter; he sells matches by the gross. None of the party are scholars. At Norwich, if we take up two beds we pay a shilling a night, and the seventh is given in; at Wymondham we only pay 4*d.* a bed."

I also examined the companion of this little girl, who stated, "I am 17 years of age; father and mother are both dead. I travel about the country with grandmother, her sons and daughter, her cousin, and her own two brothers; one of her brothers has left them to travel by himself; heard of him last at a lodging house at ——; he is going 15. I have never been

at school; have been at churches and chapels, went there to hear the parson; I never heard of the commandments; the gown I took, I was going to give to grandmother; I know Mrs. —— who used to go about mending umbrellas, she is well to do; I always get food by begging; the most I ever got in a day was 13*d*., the lowest 3*d*: occasionally get a bit of meat given at the house; would rather be in the work-house than go about the country; my time is up next Tuesday, would like to learn to read; we sometimes glean in summer time; give all the money we get to grandmother, who gives us food and lodgings."

Both these girls were in a most loathsome state of dirt and cutaneous disease when committed. The entries in the chaplain's journal are of the following import,—

"Friday 29th November.—Prayers in the morning.

"Heard —— and ——. Afternoon heard ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, read a chapter; questioned them and explained to them.'

"Wednesday 11th December.—Prayer in the morning.

"Visited —— and ——. Heard —— and ——.

"Saturday morning, 14th December.—Prayers and address, heard and spoke to ——, who is about to leave.

"Visited —— and ——."

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good quality and the regulated weight.

The ration of cheese is valued at 3½*d*. a-week, and the women who prefer butter are allowed to have it to the above amount.

Account of Disbursements of the House of Correction at Wymondham, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

Salaries of Officers and Assistants.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Keeper, 1 year's salary	100	0	0
Matron ,,	20	0	0
Chaplain ,,	100	0	0
Rev. John Colman's executors—Share of annuity due at Michaelmas, 1837	6	6	0
Surgeon, 1 year's salary	22	10	0
Turnkey	25	10	0

Maintenance of Prisoners.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
4,118 loaves of bread	38	17	11			
4,106 ,,	39	4	0			
8,224				78	1	11
162 lbs. cheese	4	14	5			
44 ,,	1	4	6			
64 ,,	1	17	4			
270				7	16	3
Grocery	0	10	6			
,,	0	2	6			
,,	0	2	2			
				0	15	2
396 Pints of milk	1	13	0			
766 ,,	3	3	10			
1162				4	16	10
Keeper, for Christmas dinner for prisoners				0	16	3
Clothing and coals				84	13	0
Repairs				30	0	5
Total				£481	5	10

Average number of Prisoners 13
Average Cost per head . . £7 2*s*. 0¼*d*.

The labour of the prisoners is the washing and mending of the linen and clothing of the prisoners in the county gaol at Norwich.

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered.

A female turnkey has been appointed in the place of the former, who died of typhus fever, after three days illness. She states the routine of the discipline to be, "The women rise at 6, and go down into the yards to work, they sweep the cells, and breakfast at 8 o'clock in their respective cells. About 9 they go to chapel, and then exercise for near an hour in the yards; in winter they go to a fire in the day-room two at a time. Those sentenced to hard labour are employed in washing; all the prisoners are set to needle-work. They dine in their cells at 3, their allowance of bread being divided, and served out twice during the day. They receive their bed-clothes at 6, which are removed from their cells during the day, and at 8 they are visited, and required to answer to their being present and well."

I consider this prison to be very well managed, the extension of the attendance and labours

of the chaplain is a great improvement. To the untried prisoners every opportunity for exercise in the yards should I think be allowed, due regard being paid to prevent improper communication.

SWAFFHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I visited this prison on March 31, and went through the wards and cells; it was clean, neat, and orderly, without an exception. I was much struck with the appearance of illness and debility manifested by several prisoners for long terms, both in the hospital and in a day-room, and requested the surgeon to furnish me with a report upon the subject, which will be found annexed. The keeper being absent upon public duty at the assizes, then being holden at Norwich, I deferred completing my inspection until his return.

I revisited this house of correction on April the 8th, and annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners at the time:—

Offences.	No. of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial	1
Convicted felons	15
„ misdemeanors	8
Summarily convicted for poaching	2
„ assault	1
„ misdemeanors	3
Under sentence of transportation	2
Want of sureties	1
For further examination	2
Total	35

Distribution and Employment, &c.	
At the tread-wheel and crank*	30
Not for labour	1
Want of sureties	1
For trial	1
For further examination	2
Total	35

Since my last inspection a new shire-hall for the holding of the quarter sessions has been erected at the back of the prison, with which it communicates by a staircase through the building formerly occupied by the machinery of the mill. The arrangements for hard labour have been materially improved. The mill has been taken away, and its place supplied by cranks which act as a counteracting power. The tread-wheel is now divided into 30 stalls for separate labour, and to these are to be added 12 cranks partitioned in a similar manner.

I annex the report made to me by the surgeon on the health of the prisoners, and his recommendations upon this important subject:—

No. 1.

Statement respecting the Cases of Sickness in the House of Correction at Swaffham, called for by the Inspector of Prisons at his visit:—

Affections of the chest and of the bowels have been the most frequent and severe cases during the last 12 months.

In the 12 months ending Michaelmas, 1839, but four cases of scurvy occurred, and those very slight, exhibiting it only in slightly tumid and bleeding gums, no petechiæ appearing, nor any complaints of debility; whereas in the year 1838 twelve cases occurred, and in 1837 there were 16.

On the 11th of October last, W. D. complained of diarrhœa, which was restrained by astringents. On the 25th it recurred, accompanied with fever; leeches were applied to his body, and mercury given internally, and rubbed in upon his body; he became greatly reduced, but by the middle of November he appeared convalescent, when an inflammatory enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the neck came on, which terminated in suppuration; from this time he again lost ground, and died on the 20th of December, in all probability from ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels.

Four other cases of diarrhœa occurred in November and December, but they were of a mild character, and readily yielded to common remedies.

On the 30th January, R. B., aged 16, first complained of relaxation of bowels, and about the same time two other men, more recently committed to prison, were affected with diarrhœa. In the last week of the same month two more were similarly affected, but they were prisoners of longer periods. B.'s bowel complaint continued to recur in a slight degree; in the beginning of March he was better, and by the middle of the month the diarrhœa ceased, and he was tolerably well. On the 21st I found him with considerable fever, which had succeeded to a severe rigour which recurred on the following day at the same hour; it did not return on the 23rd, but as some fever continued, I removed him to the infirmary. On the 24th he had a violent and uncontrollable attack of vomiting and purging, from which he sunk early in the morning of the 25th.

M.'s case has been one of cough, first complained of in the middle of December; on the 27th he had slight diarrhœa; on the 20th of January a phlegmonous swelling arose in his arm, which pro-

* Charles S., who is to be imprisoned 1 year for poaching, occasionally washing and boiling gruel for the prisoners' breakfasts.

ceeded on to suppuration; on the 12th of February it was opened, his strength was greatly reduced by it; his cough continued; on the 23d of March slight diarrhœa again, with œdematous swelling of his legs; on the 26th symptoms of effusion into the chest took place, which were quickly alleviated by the employment of active diuretics; at this time his state is considerably improved, but he remains in a very precarious state of health.

T. J., aged 29, was attacked with hemiplegia on the night of the 28th of January; he is now convalescent, can walk considerably better than he could, and within the last week has recovered in a trifling degree the use of his fingers, so that there is a prospect of further improvement.

The prisoners T. B., T. P., R. C., W. E., and T. P. were placed in the room with a fire for warmth, they having shown signs of debility, and a tendency to diarrhœa; indeed P. had a slight purging as early as the 23d of February, but it did not recur till the 27th of March; in addition to his medicine I allowed him 4 oz. of meat in a stew daily, but I doubt much whether it suited him, I believe it did not; in D.'s case I was obliged to discontinue it; but as P. took the meat with relish I continued it to him.

Two prisoners left the prison during the last year with confirmed pulmonary consumption.

It is worthy of notice, that the majority of cases of fever occurring in Swaffham during the winter were accompanied with irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, and consequently with diarrhœa.

No. 2.

Recommendations of the Surgeon.

Swaffham, April 5, 1840.

From the experience of the last three months, I am satisfied that we cannot keep the prisoners in that degree of health which will enable them to resist morbid impressions from without, or the inroads of disease, unless we afford them an earlier supply of animal food. I intend to propose to the visiting magistrates, that from the time a prisoner has been confined six months he be allowed half a pound of cooked meat two days in each week, in addition to his previous diet.

I advise also, that those prisoners who have been accustomed to wear flannel next their bodies should not be deprived of it on committal, particularly in autumn and winter.

That their warmth in wearing apparel be better attended to.

That the prisoners be afforded some means of washing their persons at stated periods.

That those prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement be not placed in cells on the ground floor.

It is also quite indispensable, for the regular administration of medicine, that a person be appointed to that duty, for I find that what is anybody's or rather nobody's office, the particular duty is frequently left undone.

Present Dietary.

Convicted prisoners committed for seven days are allowed one pound of bread per day, and for more than seven days and less than three months one pound and half, and for more than three months and less than six months two pounds, and for six months two pounds and half, and a quarter pound of butter per week; but on their recommittal for less than six months only one pound and half, for six months two pounds, and for more than six months two pounds and half per day. Boys committed for short periods, one pound of bread per day; for less than three months, one pound and half, and for six months, two pounds. Prisoners for trial are allowed two pounds of bread per day, and a quarter pound of butter per week; and in addition to the above allowance, all prisoners for trial, and for a longer period than one month, one pint of oatmeal gruel, with salt and onions therein; also an additional allowance, for those imprisoned for six months, of a pound of carrots three days a-week in the winter, and half a pound of cabbage three days a-week in the summer; also those above 12 months, eight oz. of meat twice a-week.

New Diet Table proposed by the Surgeon.

Above Three Months.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Cabbage.	Carrots.	Sallad.	Meat.	Gruel, night and morning.	
	lbs.						Pint.	
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	From April 1 to September 30.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	2½	..	½ pound.	..	..	..	1	
Sunday	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	From October 1 to March 31.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	2½	..	..	1 pound.	..	..	1	
Sunday	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Above Six Months.						Cooked.		
Monday and Wednesday	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	From April 1 to September 30.
Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday	2½	..	½ pound.	..	..	..	1	
Tuesday and Friday	2½	..	..	..	..	8 ozs.	1	
Monday and Wednesday	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	From October 1 to March 31.
Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday	2½	..	..	1 pound.	..	..	1	
Tuesday and Friday	2½	..	..	..	..	8 ozs.	1	

For periods less than three months, the diet to remain as before this diet ordered.
Boys of 14 years of age to be considered adults; under 14, the diet unaltered.
No alteration made in regard to the allowance of butter.
Gruel to be made with onions and salt, and vinegar allowed with cabbage.

The surgeon, in evidence, states, "From Christmas to the present time the general state of health of the prisoners has been indifferent. Bowel complaints have been prevalent, obstinate diarrhœa. I conceive it to be infectious, for, although more decided with the long term prisoners, it has not been wholly confined to them. Many men on coming in lose their flannel, which is taken away from them on coming in, after, perhaps, having been accustomed all their lives to wear it; and from the exposure to the cold and sudden checks to perspiration to which the prisoners are exposed, I am satisfied that injury has been done in some cases. F., since dead of consumption, complained most heavily of the loss of it, and it was not until his sufferings from cold, and satisfied of the necessity of it, that I ordered him one. Many of the labouring class wear flannel belts, particularly since the cholera. The scurvy has been got rid of, but now we have diarrhœa. I see every prisoner twice a week, and generally every other day, likewise every prisoner in solitary confinement. I ordered the prisoner now undergoing that sentence into the exterior cell. The inner one was so close when I visited him that I thought it right to do so. I do not consider it as a proper place for men under such circumstances. The prisoner above alluded to had been only placed there the day before. House medicine is left with one of the turnkeys, a solution of salts; he gives generally half an ounce." The surgeon's journal and order book are arranged under the following heads:—

JOURNAL.

Date.	Name.	Infirmary Cases.	Slight Indisposition.	Disease.	Diet.	Treatment.	Observations.
March 21	..	..	..	Ague.	..	Quinine.	B. to the infirmary.
„ 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	B. purging and vomiting, died this morning, 25th, early.
„ 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	

ORDER BOOK.

Date.	Prisoners' Names.	Nature of Order.
April 7 . . .	—— Chapman . .	½ lb. of beef in broth daily.
„ . . .	—— Millins . . .	The same.

Return of sick on the day of inspection: W. D., indigestion, with tendency to diarrhœa; — S., catarrh.

The prisoners referred to as sick and suffering from debility had been discharged prior to the inspector's second visit, their terms of imprisonment having expired.

Return of Deaths.—During the Years ending the 11th of October, 1838 and 1839, no Deaths occurred.

Name.	Disease.	Date of Death.	Length of Imprisonment.	State of Health when Committed.
William D. . . .	Disease of the mucous membrane of the bowels causing diarrhœa.	December 20, 1839 .	From March 18, 1839.	Apparently good.
Robert B. . . .	Disease of the mucous membrane of the bowels causing diarrhœa.	March 26, 1840 . .	From Sept. 26, 1838.	Apparently good.

The chaplain states, "I generally spend three hours in the prison on the sabbath, and from an hour and a half to three-quarters on other days. I visit the sick and those in solitary confinement, and read to the latter. I am obliged to have the door open in the latter room, the cells being dark. Prisoners in solitary confinement are generally placed in the inner dark cells. I have almost found them invariably there. I attend also to the instructing of the prisoners, which goes on as well as can be expected; one of the turnkeys assists me out of his spare time when unemployed. The prisoners read at meal time, and have occasional prayers for morning and evening. I never administer the sacrament until I investigate the applicant's motives, and generally allow a time to elapse before I assent. The last time it was administered there were six communicants, all convicted men. I do not find the untried are particularly solicitous on the subject. The officers attend Divine service. Every prisoner who is here for a long time has an opportunity of being instructed. The books and tracts are obtained from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. I have been lately appointed chaplain to the Union workhouse, with a salary of £50 a-year. The duty performed there is on the sabbath." I insert the following extracts as a specimen of the chaplain's private journal.

PRIVATE JOURNAL FOR FELONS.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Term.	Read.	Write.	Degree of Intellect.	Learnt in Prison.
April 6	T. I.	29	Burglary . .	1 year	Not read . .	Not write	Very ignorant . .	Learnt prayers and to read.
,,	W. D.	18	Highway robbery	,,	Read imperfectly	Ditto .	Ditto	Learnt prayers, catechism, and to read, and 5 sections of Crossman. Died, Dec. 20.
,,	J. P.	21	Stealing iron .	,,	Not read . .	Ditto .	Ditto	Prayers and catechism, 3 sections of Crossman.
,,	W. E.	23	Highway robbery	,,	Read . . .	Write .	Intelligent. . .	Prayers, whole of Faith and Duty, 25 pages of Mant's Catechism.
,,	T. P.	18	Ditto . . .	,, .	Read imperfectly	Not write	Tolerably informed	Prayers, catechism, 25 sections of Crossman.
,,	B. P.	18	Stealing shoes .	,,	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ignorant . . .	Prayers, catechism, learnt to read. Learnt 25 sections of Crossman.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.
Swaffham.
House of Correction.

I annex the two last annual reports of the chaplain, with most valuable statistical Tables compiled by him. The whole of his duties are performed in the most satisfactory manner.

SIR, *Swaffham, October 23rd, 1838.*

The experience of a whole year enables me to speak with increased confidence of the beneficial change which has taken place in this prison by the introduction of the silent system. A more religious demeanour in the chapel, a greater desire on the part of the prisoners to avail themselves of my advice, and more numerous and apparently earnest promises of amendment have been its results. Though I cannot take upon myself to say that words are not occasionally spoken, yet I believe every species of moral contamination is effectually prevented. In cases of sickness, indeed, it sometimes becomes necessary to allow prisoners to be together without the presence of a turnkey, when of course unrestrained conversation cannot be prevented. Whenever also the number of the prisoners exceeds that of the cells, the efficiency of the discipline is broken in upon by the necessity of placing three men in one cell. But, with these exceptions, I consider the working of the system to have been very satisfactory. The alteration at the mill does not appear to have interfered with the salutary effects of this discipline, for as the men at the crank work in separate boxes, the turnkey on watch can easily detect any attempt to infringe the regulations. I have drawn up the following Tables from my journals, which will afford the magistrates information as to the age, occupation, offence, sentence, and religious knowledge of the convicted prisoners examined by me in the year ending October 10th, 1838.

No. 1.—Table of Ages.

Under 15	5
From 15 to 20	56
From 20 to 30	98
From 30 to 40	32
From 40 to 50	16
50 and upwards	11
	218

No. 2.—Table of Occupations.

Agricultural labourers	144	Warrener	1
Bakers	4	Shoemaker	1
Apprentices	4	Hostler	1
Tailors	3	Ratcatcher	1
Grooms	3	Brushmaker	1
Blacksmiths	3	Gentleman's servant	1
Sailors	3	Printer	1
Carpenters	2	Chimney sweeper	1
Hawkers	2	Sawyer	1
Gardeners	2	Wheelwright	1
Discharged soldiers with pensions	2	Hairdresser	1
Watermen	2	Shepherd	1
Drovers	2	Tinker and razor grinder	1
Butchers	2	Cooper	1
Coal carters	2	Miller	1
Plumbers and glaziers	2	Collar and harness maker	1
Whitesmiths	2	Discharged soldier without pension	1
Cattle dealers	2	Soldier	1
Gun-flint maker	1	Not included in the above	11
Bricklayer	1		
Brickmaker	1	Total	218

No. 3.—Table of Offences.

Horse stealing	2	Assaults and breaches of the peace	45
Ass stealing	1	For leaving families chargeable to the parish	11
Pig stealing	1	For damaging property	12
Sheep stealing	2	Obtaining money under false pretences	3
Housebreaking	4	Bastardy cases	5
Thefts	66	Malicious stabbing	1
Receiving stolen property	2	Riding on a waggon	1
Poaching	26		
Committed as idle and disorderly persons, and for acts of vagrancy	36		218

No. 4.—Table of Sentences.

To be transported for	15 years	3	
,,	10 years	1	
,,	7 years	7	
To be imprisoned for	1 year	5	
,,	6 months	12	
,,	4 months	3	
,,	3 months	30	
,,	2 months	37	
,,	6 weeks	10	
To be imprisoned for	1 month	60	
,,	21 days	6	
,,	15 days	2	
,,	14 days	30	
,,	7 days	10	
,,	less than 7 days	2	
		218	

No. 5.—Table of Knowledge and Religion.

Number who could read at the period of their commitment		88
,,	unable to read	130
,,	who could write	55
,,	unable to write	163
,,	unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer	88
,,	unable to repeat the Belief	142
,,	who have not been confirmed, though of sufficient age	124
,,	who have been irregular in their attendance at public worship	83
,,	who have received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper	15

It may not be uninteresting to remark that 65 have been committed before, 97 have received parochial relief, and 34 acknowledge themselves to be addicted to drinking.

By referring to the Table No. 4, it appears that only 50 individuals have been sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding two months, and of these 10 were liberated on the payment of fines, &c. before their whole term had expired; it will not therefore, I think, be expected that much can have been done in the way of instruction; 50, however, have learned a morning and evening prayer; 9, the church catechism; 21, portions of Crossman's Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion; 2, parts of the Faith and Duty of a Christian; 39 have made different degrees of progress in learning to read, and very few have left the Bridewell without being able to repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Belief.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
———— ————.

To the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Swaffham.

SIR, *October*, 1839.

I am not aware of any change in the management of the Bridewell at Swaffham which requires any remark from me. The discipline is in the same state as it was when I made my last report, and is maintained without those numerous punishments which have brought the silent system into disrepute in many other prisons.

As it is clearly impossible to introduce the plan of separate confinement, I would again beg leave to direct the magistrates' attention to the propriety of dividing the large cells, an improvement which, I think, they have now power to make. The Act passed in the last session of Parliament, "For the Better Ordering of Prisons," contains nothing which is opposed to this alteration (unless indeed it should be thought that the twelfth clause requires the sanction of the Home Secretary); and as it would materially contribute to the better government of the prisons, and obviate several objections which might at present be raised against the discipline, I venture to hope that the magistrates will take it into consideration. I have appended to this report Tables of a similar kind to those of last year.

No. 1.—Table of Ages.

Under 15	21
From 15 to 20	67
From 20 to 30	79
From 30 to 40	24
From 40 to 50	23
50 and upwards	19
	233

No. 2.—Table of Occupations.

Agricultural labourers	147	Butchers	2
Shoemakers	10	Millers	2
Serve bricklayers	9	Hawkers	2
Brickmakers	4	Bakers	2
Blacksmiths	4	Discharged soldiers without pensions	2
Sailors	4	Discharged soldier with pension	1
Gardeners	4	Waterman	1
Bricklayers	3	Oil and colourman	1
Serve brickmakers	3	Groom	1
Carpenters	2	Sawyer	1
Ratcatchers	2	Horse-dealer	1
Chimney sweepers	2	Not included in the above	19
Tailors	2		233
Warreners	2		

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Swaffham. House of Correction.

No. 3.—Table of Offences.

Malicious shooting	3	Assaults and breaches of the peace	32
Horse-stealing	1	For leaving families chargeable to the parish	20
Ass stealing	1	For damaging property	6
Sheep stealing	1	Obtaining money under false pretences	3
Burglaries	3	Bastardy case	1
Thefts	66	Embezzling property	1
Highway robbery	5	Hawking without a licence	1
Bestiality	1	Non payment of constable's expenses	1
Manslaughter	1	Illegal fishing	3
Receiving stolen property	2	Breaking windows	1
Poaching*	22		233
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1		
Committed as idle and disorderly persons, and for acts of vagrancy	57		

No. 4.—Table of Sentences.

To be transported for life	3	To be imprisoned for 6 weeks	8
,, 15 years	2	,, 1 month	65
,, 10 years	2	,, 21 days	6
,, 7 years	10	,, 14 days	47
To be imprisoned for 1 year	*23	,, 10 days	1
,, 9 months	1	,, 8 days	1
,, 8 months	1	,, 7 days	12
,, 6 months	6	,, less than 7 days	1
,, 4 months	2		233
,, 3 months	30		
,, 2 months	12		

No. 5.—Table of Knowledge and Religion.

Number of convicted prisoners who could read at the period of their commitment	48
,, unable to read	149
,, who could write	49
,, unable to write	184
,, unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer	89
,, unable to repeat the Belief	129
,, who have not been confirmed, though of sufficient age	122
,, who have been irregular in their attendance at public worship	82
,, who have received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper	15

No. 6.—Table of Instruction.

Number who have learned a morning and evening prayer during their confinement	68
,, the Church Catechism	13
,, parts of Crossman's Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion	30
,, parts of the Faith and Duty of a Christian	4
,, made different degrees of progress in learning to read	28

No 7.—Miscellaneous Table.

Number who have received parochial relief	91
,, have been committed before	79
,, acknowledged themselves addicted to drinking	31
,, have had money in savings' bank	4

I examined the bread supplied to the prisoners; it was of excellent quality, and the required weight.

Account of the Expenditure at the House of Correction from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, one year's salary	200	0	0			
Chaplain, ,,	200	0	0			
Surgeon, ,,	60	0	0			
First turnkey, ,,	65	0	0			
Second ditto ,,	52	0	0			
Third ditto ,,	41	6	0			
Fourth ditto ,,	40	19	0			
				659	5	0

MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.

31,078 loaves of bread of 1 lb. each	282	0	3			
Butter, Salt, &c.	10	17	2			
Oatmeal	9	0	0			
Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables	3	12	6			
Diet, &c. ordered by the Surgeon	2	2	8			
				307	12	7
Clothing, &c.	134	14	5			
Repairs, including alteration of the tread-mill	268	17	3			
				1,370	9	3
Deduct cash received by sale of mill-machinery				86	9	5
Total				£1,283	19	10

Average number of Prisoners, 44. Average cost per head, £6. 19*s.* 10*d.*

* Nine of these were liberated shortly after their commitment, upon finding sureties for their good behaviour.

I observe with much satisfaction that the several allowances to the keeper for diet ordered by the surgeon, mending linen, shaving, earnings of prisoners, &c., have been discontinued.

I have also to report a very considerable improvement in the prison books. Several, formerly noticed as wanting, have recently been introduced; they appear to be neatly entered and posted up. The register is arranged as follows:—Number—Time committed—Name—Age—Stature—Complexion—Where born, and last Residence—Single or Married—Number of Children—State of Instruction—General Remarks—Profession—Committed by—Further Examination—Offence—Time tried—Tried by—Original Sentence—Present Sentence—Hard Labour—Employed, not being Hard Labour, or not employed—Whether in Custody before—Discharged.

I make the following extracts from the visiting justices' order-book:—

Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.

"March 3d, 1838.—Ordered, that at the expiration of the present quarter, only four turnkeys be employed in the prison, and that the office of schoolmaster be abolished.

"March 3d, 1838.—No. 105, who now states his name to be William G., having attempted his life several times, has been since handcuffed to S. and G., with their consent.

"April 7th, 1838.—Ordered, that W. G. be kept in the hospital, but not handcuffed.

"July 31st, 1838.—W. G. to be ironed at night, to preclude attempts at suicide.

"November 11th, 1838.—The medical officer having reported that J. N., the term of whose confinement expires to-morrow, is unable to walk home to Hingham, the governor is to send him.

"February 1st, 1839.—Ordered, that —— be allowed only one pound and a half of bread per day during the remainder of the term of his imprisonment, and that —— be allowed only one pound and a half of bread per day for the next 14 days. No alteration in the other part of the diet."

Extracts from Evidence of Officers.

"Turnkey.—The prisoners are unlocked at six; the convicted come down first, and go to the mill; the untried afterwards, who work in the yards. They have two or three hours' exercise daily, but are otherwise confined to their cells, where they eat their meals. There is but very little communication going on. The prison is I think improved. Of the four turnkeys, one sleeps in the old prison, and another at the back of the wheel: two sleep out. No prisoners are employed by any officer. I give the prisoners salts when they want it; the surgeon sends a gallon and a half at a time; it is sometimes used in two days: any man may have salts that likes; some of them have them very often. I clean the keeper's boots and shoes.

"I come into the prison at half-past five. The first thing I do is to clean the grates out, sift the cinders, and take the mats out of the keeper's house to clean. I clean the knives and forks for the house. I hang the prisoners' linen out to dry, and go out of errands for the house. I go to watch the mill while the other man goes to breakfast. I go up with the convicted men to breakfast in the day-room at half-past eight, watch them, and conduct them to chapel at nine. After chapel I see them to the wheel; afterwards I come out of the prison, and sometimes work in the garden, and have been lately helping to level. I attend the mill at 12. I do the outside work—getting in coal, and other jobs. I assist in locking up, take my turn in the watching, and get 17*s.* 6*d.* a-week.

"The prisoners complain very much of the cold at the cranks, both in the limbs and hands; they have in consequence been supplied with mittens. I change the men every half hour at the cranks. There is no rest at the crank. The time for rest at the mill is 12 minutes in the hour; but this altogether depends upon the number of men for labour. When the men have been at the cranks half an hour they go to the wheel. The mill is going about 38 steps a-minute. I do not believe there is much communication going forward. I have nothing to do but as an officer of the prison. No prisoner is employed by me or by any one else. I think the discipline is much improved. I take my share of the watching at night. Sometimes, when a man first comes in, he talks a little, but not often.

"My duty is all in the prison. I am allowed 20 minutes at breakfast, an hour at dinner, and an hour at tea. I take my turn at the watch. I attend the prisoners at meals. They read in their turns; those who can read in the small books we hear first, and those in the Testament afterwards. They seem to take a great deal of interest in the reading.

"The keeper complies with the Acts of Parliament, as to visiting, cells, &c. Several prisoners for long terms were sent here from Norwich Castle, in consequence of the tread-wheel there being under repair. After the prisoners had been there about six months, the late surgeon invariably ordered them an increased diet, consisting of a good beef dumpling and a pint of beer: this was repeated in the course of another month or six weeks, and used to keep the men up. The first turnkey now shaves the prisoners. The allowance for watching is done away with, and the officers watch in turns."

RETURN of Re-committals, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times and more.		
60	22	8	12	=	112

RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.		
21	4	=	25

Greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year . . . . . 73.

I consider the general government and discipline of this prison to have been materially improved since my last visit.

I am satisfied of the necessity of allowing prisoners sentenced to long terms a portion of animal food once or twice during the week, as recommended by the surgeon. The severity of the discipline, monotonous diet, the cold and damp to which the prisoners are exposed, and their peculiar situation, must exercise a depressing influence on the human frame. The cases of the prisoners from Norwich Castle, as detailed at length by the surgeon, and their appearance as witnessed by myself a few days before their discharge, are so corroborative of this being the case, that I must earnestly recommend the magistrates to carry into effect the suggestion for increasing the diet.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Swaffham. House of Correction.

The manner in which solitary confinement by sentence of court is carried into effect in this prison appears to me to be improper, and at variance with the object of this penal infliction, which is too often confounded with the temporary restraints sometimes necessary to break down the spirit of the refractory. Prisoners under this sentence are placed in a dark, small, and imperfectly-ventilated cell, where they can neither receive nor acquire that moral or religious instruction which this seclusion is intended to foster. The most perfect separation from the other convicts, in a light and airy cell, with the frequent visits and discourse of the chaplain, may induce the spirit to resignation and the mind to reflection; but protracted darkness and solitude can only be productive of irritation.

I again notice that two of the turnkeys are employed by the keeper in menial offices in his house, which I consider ought not to be the case with officers employed and paid for the performance of public duties. It lessens self-respect, and has a tendency to prevent men of a more respectable class from seeking such employments.

I suggest that, in cases of attempted or meditated suicide, instead of handcuffing one prisoner to another, and placing them to sleep together, the prison be furnished with a pair of leathern muffles used in lunatic asylums, and that they be made use of in such circumstances.—(Vide extracts visiting justices' order-book.)

I find the following entry in the keeper's journal:—"October 23rd. The surgeon has taken his book home for alterations." I recommend that the surgeon be directed in no case to remove his journal from the prison (it being enjoined to be kept there by the Gaol Act), and for him to be careful in making such entries as may require no subsequent amendment. I consider the practice of allowing a turnkey to give the prisoners medicine when they ask for it as highly improper when a surgeon is attached to the establishment, and particularly when the health of the prisoners requires so much attention.

I suggest to the magistrates the propriety of building a wall on each side of the front of the shire hall, to prevent the possibility of that improper communication to which the prison is at present exposed.

It is much to be regretted that provision is not made for every prisoner to sleep in a separate cell. Whenever this is not the case, it is, in a great degree, undoing at night what has been done during the day.

WALSINGHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Walsingham. House of Correction.

I inspected this prison on the 7th of April. I annex a return of the number and employment of the prisoners confined there at the time:—

DISTRIBUTION and EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, 7th April, 1840.

Offences.

	Number of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial	3
Convicted felons	14
Summarily convicted of poaching	8
Assaults	3
Under sentence of transportation	3
Misdemeanours	6
Want of sureties	1
Vagrancy	3
	41
At the tread-wheels	23
Infirmary	2
Nurse in the infirmary	1
For trial	1
Under sentence of transportation	3
For want of sureties	1
Assaults	3
Misdemeanours exempt from labour	4
Misdemeanour not sentenced to labour	1
In separate cells, 23. In six rooms and large cells, three each, 18. Total	41

Females.

Convicted felons	4
Misdemeanours	3
	7

Distribution of Employment of Females.

Washing	4
Infirmary	1
Mending stockings, &c.	2
	7
Separate	5
In the infirmary	2
	7

Every part of this establishment exhibited the same appearance of good government as on former occasions. The interior was clean, neat, and orderly. The only alterations since my last visit have been the addition of a window to the new chapel, by which much of the damp formerly noticed has been obviated. Two persons, a male and female, have been engaged to do the duty lately performed by the wardsmen, such as cleaning the cells, &c., and new locks have been fixed to the female wards.

While employed in my inspection a serious accident occurred at the tread-wheel, by which one of the prisoners was severely injured. The taskmaster stated in evidence, "About half-past two the prisoners were on the wheel. The miller rang the bell to warn the men off. Then they jumped off the mill. In ten minutes he rang the bell for the labour to be resumed. The prisoners then got up the front of the wheel all together, and not up the steps placed for them on the side. J. H. was one of them; the mill was in motion before he got up, and his foot slipped, and was caught in the open part between the steps of the wheel. The mill was stopped, and the men off almost immediately. I had to cut the wooden step to get him out." Miller—"I have repeatedly said to the prisoners, what risk you are running of your lives by getting up in that manner." The prisoner was promptly attended to by the surgeon, but being in a weak state of health, his condition is a precarious one. I have recommended the magistrates to give directions that no prisoner be permitted to get upon the wheel but by the steps placed for the purpose; also that the interstices between the steps be boarded up, and the barrel be made a complete cylinder.*

The chaplain states, "I perform morning and evening service on the sabbath, with one sermon; prayers, with portions of scripture, every morning; the Sacrament is administered once a quarter. The average daily time spent by me in the prison is from an hour and a half to two hours. Every prisoner is seen upon his first coming in, and further conversation had with them during their stay. Every prisoner who can read is provided with Bible, Prayer, and other religious books. Those who cannot, and who have to remain long enough for the purpose, I instruct myself. I have now five men under tuition. It is very rarely we find a woman that cannot read; they go to school more than the boys, from the nature of their employments. I administer the Sacrament to men before trial; it is not denied to any who wish it. I always make some observations on the subject, and say that I shall be happy to see them in private. The prisoners who receive the Sacrament are generally from the class of misdemeanants. The prisoners are all attentive and respectful. The officers attend Divine service. I am not aware of any particular case of reformation. One prisoner, W. W., attempted to hang himself; he can read and write; he is a man of a diabolical temper; he professes now to be a Roman Catholic, but said nothing upon the subject at first. I believe he has only done it to avoid chapel." The chaplain keeps a book for his own information, arranged under the heads of Name | Residence | Occupation | Offence | Remarks.

I examined the following prisoners as to the progress made by him.

"J. H., age 27; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment; father and mother alive; father is a scholar; he (prisoner) went to school for two or three years; used to attend church. When I went first to work was about 10 years old; attended to stock, and could not always go to church; never in a prison of this sort before. I could read pretty well when I left school, but forgot it. I did not keep it up. I did not read my Bible as I should have done. I have not received the Sacrament. I could only read a very little when I came in. I have a wife and three children, and was earning 11*s.* a-week." This man read but indifferently. I asked him who is your Saviour? "Almighty." Do you understand what you read? "I know a good deal of the words; there are a number of chapters I can read right off, but do not understand them. I do not know how many disciples our Saviour had." I have found this to be too often the case with the instruction given in a prison school.

J. J., age 24.—"Father and mother alive; is himself a stone mason; has earned from 24*s.* to 30*s.* a-week; some months before was at Norwich; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; was never at school; father and mother no scholars; there were seven of us, none had any learning. I used to attend church regularly. I got out of it by being in bad company. I have paid 16*s.* or 17*s.* a-week for liquor, to my discredit. I have been in the habit of tramping for work; my wife was with me; there are many of my business who tramp. I have had 10 children, and buried 9 of them." This man read only imperfectly when he came in, having learnt while in Norwich Castle. Now reads well. He behaved most unexceptionably, and was appointed a wardsman for his good conduct, when, shortly before the expiration of his sentence, he was detected with several handkerchiefs on his person belonging to the other prisoners.

I annex the last report made by the chaplain to the Quarter Sessions.

Report of the Chaplain of Walsingham Bridewell to her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at the Quarter Sessions, held by Adjournment at Little Walsingham, Friday, October 25th, 1839.

"The number of prisoners committed from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, was 380: of whom 128 were on charges of felony, and 252 for various misdemeanors; of these 380, I regret to say 33 were under the age of 17 years, of whom 14 were for charges of felony.

"The number who, on their committal, could read to any advantage was 163 only. During their imprisonment, however, instruction in reading has been afforded to 36; of whom 16 learned to read well in the Testament, who did not know, or scarcely knew, the letters of the alphabet, and the other 20 made various progress in proportion to the time of their imprisonment.

—The number of prisoners who during the past year attended the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was administered every quarter, was 23.

* Both of which have been since done.

"I have pleasure in stating that the general conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and respectful, arising without doubt in a great degree from the well-maintained discipline of the prison. Their attention at chapel has been reverent, nor have I found any disinclination to receive instruction and advice. Repeated assurances have been made me by many of their having derived much benefit during their imprisonment from their attendance on the daily religious services in the chapel, and employing their leisure time in reading; which cannot but encourage the hope, important as it is interesting, that the prison is not merely a place of punishment, but is found, at the same time, to be a place of edification, and calculated to lead to reformation of life.

"The value and importance to prisoners themselves, as well as to society at large, of preventing communication, either by the 'silent' or the 'separate' system, has been powerfully confirmed during the past year by the statement of a prisoner, who was sentenced to transportation from this court at the last Michaelmas Session. He had been some time before imprisoned in the Castle at Norwich for felony, and during his imprisonment an execution took place. The man stated himself to have been very much affected by the circumstance, and particularly by seeing the unfortunate culprit after execution in his coffin, and declared that if a system had *then* been in operation, which prevented intercourse among the prisoners, he had no doubt the impression made would have been permanent, and led to an amended conduct of life; but that he was soon 'laughed out' of his good feelings by those of a more hardened character, and after his discharge went on in his evil ways. He repeatedly told me he considered his having been taken and brought to Walsingham Bridewell 'a blessing to him;' that 'if he had not been, he could not tell how far deeper he might have plunged in crime, which might probably have cost him his life; that being denied communication with other prisoners he had thought upon his wicked ways, and wished for no intercourse with any one who did not feel as he did.' He knew not his letters on coming within the walls of the prison, but by great attention he learned to read in the Testament before he was removed: his book was his delight, and on his departure he left the impression behind him, that he had received substantial benefit.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

"J. D. CROFTS, Chaplain.

The surgeon states, "The scurvy has again shown itself in two well defined cases, and others, symptomatic of the disease, have appeared. I attribute it to my changing the extra diet of a pint of milk ordered by me for a pint of gruel. I did so from motives of economy. I do not consider the diet sufficient after three months; for such a period they may keep up with it, but no longer. I should recommend a pint of milk to every person beyond three months. The milk has always been extra diet, but has not been entered as such in the accounts of the prison expenditure; with it the prisoners always kept in health. It is astonishing when illness begins how they get depressed. I see the prisoners always twice a week, and oftener at present, and always see prisoners in solitary confinement, however short their terms. Two prisoners have been sentenced to this punishment, whose state of health induced me to think it not prudent to carry it into effect. I have not lately had an opium-taker here; the last was a woman about a year since. I had known her from a child, and she had been accustomed to take it from a very early period, and I was obliged to continue her in the use of it, allowing her three grains a day till discharged. Itch, gonorrhœa, and syphilis, are as prevalent as usual. W., now in the hospital, is incorrigible; he is there to keep him quiet. If I was to take the tobacco from him, we should have the whole prison in an uproar during the night."

With regard to this man I find the following entry in the prison book:—

"November 30th.—Ordered a small piece of tobacco to be given every morning by the governor into the mouth of the prisoner W., who has attempted to hang himself, as it appeared to me that his spirits, and even his life, depended upon the use of it."

The surgeon's journal is arranged under the heads of Date | Name | Age | Disease | Treatment | Extra diet | Discharged | Remarks.

RETURN of the Cases of Sickness in the House of Correction at Walsingham, during the years 1838 and 1839, with the amount paid for extra Diet ordered by the Surgeon.

1838.

	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition	35	7
Infirmary cases	10	4
Greatest number sick at one time	2	2
Death	None.	None.

1839.

Slight indisposition	24	5
Infirmary cases	8	2
Greatest number sick at one time	3	0
Deaths	None.	None.

Extra Diet.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1838	8	0	2
1839	35	16	5½

I examined the prisoners' food, which was good and of wholesome quality, and the regulated weight. The bread is supplied at the wholesale rate.

EXPENDITURE of the House of Correction at Walsingham, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

Salaries of Officers and Assistants.

	£.	s.	d.
Money Curtis, keeper, one year's salary	200	0	0
Margaret Curtis, matron, ,,	25	0	0
Rev. J. D. Crofts, chaplain, ,,	200	0	0
Hugh Rump, surgeon, ,,	70	0	0
First Turnkey . . . 52 weeks' wages	52	0	0
Second Turnkey . . ,,	46	16	0
Female Turnkey . . ,,	23	8	0
Miller . . . . . ,,	52	0	0
Taskmaster . . . . ,,	39	0	0
Assistant Turnkey	3	10	2
Night Watch	56	2	11
C. J. Todd, for attendance at the Bridewell during keeper's absence at the assizes, sessions, and in conveying transports, from the great number of prisoners in the gaol	3	1	7

Maintenance of Prisoners.

38,676 lbs. of bread				350	8	8
Grocery				11	12	2
5,397 pints of milk by order of surgeon				22	9	9
Vegetables, ,,	£1	19	4			
do. ,,	2	7	4			
				4	6	8
Meat for sick prisoners				7	5	10
Meat for working prisoners				18	10	4
Diet, &c., ordered by surgeon				3	13	2
Christmas dinner for prisoners				1	16	1
Clothing, &c.				151	10	8
Repairs				64	9	0
				1,386	11	0
Mill earnings				42	9	9
				£1,344	1	3

Average number of prisoners 56
Average cost per head . . . £7. 10*s.* 0½*d.*

Grain is ground at the prison mill a trifle cheaper than elsewhere. It is brought in small quantities of a half bushel at a time, frequently the produce of gleaning. It is weighed both coming in and going out.

I inspected the books, and found them kept in a most accurate and business-like manner; I subjoin a list:—

Felons' Register.
Misdemeanour, do.
Females, do.
Keeper's Journal.
Chaplain's do.
Surgeon's do.
Do., Order Book.
Mill Register of Labour.
Cash Book.
Weight Do.
Bread Book.
Average Book.
Visiting Magistrates Book.
Visitor's Book.
Cash Book, Prisoners' Money.

Three new registers for felons, misdemeanants, and females, have lately been commenced, to answer the exigencies of Returns, &c. They are arranged under the following heads, Number | Time committed | Name | Age | Stature | Complexion | Where born and last resident | Single or Married | Number of Children | State of Instruction | General Remarks | Profession | Committed by | Further Examination | Offence | Time tried | Tried by | Original Sentence | Present Sentence | Hard Labour | Employed or not Employed | Whether in Custody before | When discharged.

I annex the form of the Labour Register, and extracts from the Keeper's Journal

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Walsingham. House of Correction.

Date 1840.	Number of Males Employed.	Time started.	Revolutions made.	How worked.	Number of Feet each Individual ascends per day.	Hours.	Minutes.
March 23	23	3,740	480	5—7	8,230	8	..
,, 24	21	4,220	490	5—7	8,400	8	..
,, 25	21	4,710	475	5—7	8,144	8	..
,, 26	21	5,185	495	5—7	8,486	8	..

Time coming to Work.	Time at Breakfast.	Time at Chapel.	Time at Dinner.	Off.	Remarks.
30 m. aft. 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	One pair of stones going.
30 ,, 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	,,
30 ,, 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	,,
30 ,, 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	,,

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"February 5th. ——, a lad, complained of not having a sufficient quantity of bread, two pounds per day, he being very hearty. I mentioned it to the surgeon, and also to Mr. Marsham, a visiting justice, and in consequence of which he was ordered to have eight ounces per day more.

"April 17th. ——, convicted of felony, was reported for cutting his shoes; ordered to dark cell about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The turnkey found he had made an attempt to hang himself, but from the position in which he was found it appears he did it to get off his punishment. I ordered him out, and sent him to his class. Reported the circumstance to the visiting magistrates.

	£.	s.	d.
"May 2.—Received fine for W. H.	1	0	0
Costs	0	16	0
	£1	16	0

"Paid the above to the clerk to the magistrates; had his receipt.

"July 16th.—The amount paid last quarter under summary conviction in bastardy and assault cases, by persons committed for various terms of imprisonment, amounted to £32.

"Sunday, July 21st.—Attended chapel morning and afternoon.

"September 10th.—Reported ——, a most notorious character, to the visiting magistrates for having applied two pieces of brass to his legs to cause ulceration, to prevent his going on the tread-wheel.

"November 23d.—William White, a most notorious character, attempted to hang himself in his cell this morning. I think him at times insane. Ordered him to be taken to infirmary to be taken care of.

"April 3d, 1840.—On my return from Assizes, ——, the turnkey, informed me he found in P.'s trowsers five handkerchiefs; on inquiry two of them were owned by —— and ——, two prisoners. P.'s term of imprisonment expired on the 4th.

"4th.—Reported the above case to the Rev. E. Marsham, who committed P. for further examination till Monday, when it was investigated, and P. committed for trial."

Solitary confinement by order of court is carried into effect by placing the prisoners in a light cell, and seldom exceeds a week at a time. The chaplain and surgeon visit frequently.

I annex a Return of the number of Reports and Punishments in this prison for three months.

RETURN of the Number of Reports in the Prison at Walsingham in the County of Norfolk, from the Sessions held in October, 1839, to the Sessions in January, 1840.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Class. Before Trial.	Class. Felons.	Class. Misdemeanants.	Offence.	Punishments.	By whom reported.
1839.								
Oct. 28	W. M.	23	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	Officer.
28	H. H.	17	..	F.	..	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
29	P. McG.	28	..	..	M.	Disobeying rules	5 ,, ,, .	,,
30	G. H.	22	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
30	D. H.	23	..	F.	..	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
30	W. W.	23	..	F.	..	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
Nov. 7	W. B.	54	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
7	R. B.	17	..	..	M.	Tuning . . .	2 ,, ,, dark cell.	,,
8	J. J. .	25	..	..	M.	Marking cell .	6 loaves stopped	,,
10	J. S. .	17	..	..	M.	Tuning . . .	3 ,, ,, dark cell.	,,
12	R. D.	27	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	2 loaves stopped	,,
14	J. F.	31	..	..	M.	,, . . .	2 ,, ,, .	,,
14	J. B. .	23	..	..	M.	,, . . .	2 ,, ,, .	,,
15	W. W.	23	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,

Return of the Number of Reports in the Prison at Walsingham, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Name.	Age.	Class.			Offence.	Punishments.	By whom reported.
			Before Trial.	Felons.	Misdemeanants.			
1839.								
Nov. 17	W. H.	16	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	Officer.
17	J. C. .	17	..	..	M.	,, . . .	4 ,, ,, .	,,
18	T. T. .	22	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
19	T. C. .	50	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
22	M. McK.	21	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
22	G. H. .	22	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
22	S. G. .	23	..	..	M.	Swearing . .	2 ,, ,, dark cell.	,,
26	W. W.	22	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	,,
29	W. W.	14	Trial	..	..	Singing . . .	1 ,, ,, dark cell.	,,
Dec. 4	W. S.	24	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped; dark cell.	,,
6	G. P. .	24	..	F.	..	,, . . .	3 loaves stopped, and meat; dark cell.	,,
6	H. H.	20	..	F.	..	,, . . .	1 loaf stopped; dark cell.	,,
7	R. B.	..	..	..	M.	,, . . .	4 loaves stopped	,,
7	H. C.	16	..	F.	..	Tuning, &c. .	3 ,, ,, and meat; dark cell.	,,
12	C. W.	22	Trial	..	..	Gaming . . .	2 loaves stopped; dark cell.	,,
12	J. H.	25	Trial	..	..	,, . . .	2 loaves stopped; dark cell.	,,
16	W. M.	23	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	Vegetables stopped	,,
18	T. C. .	50	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 loaf stopped .	,,
18	J. F. .	31	..	..	M.	,, . . .	2 ,, ,, .	,,
19	J. B. .	26	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
19	T. T. .	22	..	..	M.	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
19	H. P.	16	Trial	..	..	Swearing . .	3 ,, ,, dark cell.	,,
19	W. W.	22	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	,,
19	J. O. .	28	..	..	M.	,, . . .	2 ,, ,, .	,,
19	J. J. .	22	..	..	M.	,, . . .	2 ,, ,, .	,,
28	H. W.	17	Trial	..	..	Spitting about cell	2 ,, ,, dark cell.	,,
29	R. S. .	20	..	..	M.	Spitting in mill-box.	3 loaves stopped; dark cell.	,,
1840.								
Jan. 7	W. B.	18	Trial	..	..	Spitting about cell	1 loaf stopped .	,,
8	J. A. .	28	..	..	..	Talking . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,
8	J. H.	28	..	..	..	,, . . .	1 ,, ,, .	,,

I have already adverted, in another part of this Report, to the means for preventing further accidents at the wheel, and the necessity for an increase of diet to prisoners sentenced for long terms. The great, and I may almost say, only defect, by which much of the salutary impression produced by the discipline in this prison is destroyed, is the want of a separate sleeping cell for every prisoner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this establishment and the attention of the officers to their respective duties. The routine of discipline is extremely well maintained, and remains the same as described in former Reports. The keeper states that its effect is strikingly shown by the increased number of fines paid by poachers and others, who, previous to the introduction of the silence system, would lie out their terms in prison rather than pay the money. I annex a return of the amounts paid, and other particulars, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Walsingham. House of Correction.

FINES paid from October, 1838, to October, 1839, under Summary Convictions at the Prison at Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk.

No.	Name.	Offence.	Character.	Term of Imprisonment, unless, &c.	£.	s.	d.
1	E. S.	Poaching		3 calendar months	6	1	6
2	J. N.	Assault		2 ,, ,,	0	13	6
3	W. N.	Bastardy		3 months	9	7	0
4	W. R.	Damaging a tree		2 calendar months	2	13	0
5	W. H.	Assault	Bad; has been in custody several times.	1 ,, ,,	0	19	6
6	W. B.	,,		2 ,, ,,	5	16	3
7	F. B.	Poaching	Bad	3 ,, ,,	6	1	6
8	G. D.	Fishing	,,	2 ,, ,,	1	15	6
9	J. N.	Bastardy		3 months	10	0	0
10	W. H.*	Assault	Bad; has been in custody several times.	1 calendar month	0	16	6
11	W. H.	,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	3	3	6
12	S. R.	Stealing peas growing.		14 days	1	14	0
13	J. D.	Assault		1 calendar month	2	5	6
14	J. S.	Riding on waggon		3 ,, ,,	1	13	6
15	R. S.	,, ,,		3 ,, ,,	1	13	6
16	M. H.	Bastardy		3 ,, ,,	4	7	6
				£	59	1	9

* This man was committed twice for poaching, and laid three months in prison for each offence rather than pay the penalties; after the introduction of the silence system, between October, 1838, to October, 1839, he paid the amount of three fines rather than lay one month in prison for each offence.

RETURN of the greatest Number of Prisoners at one time, in the Years 1838, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1838	54	14	68
1839	69	16	85
Average Number.			
1838	36½	7	43½
1839	49	9	58

RETURN of Recommittals from October, 1837, to October, 1838.

	Males.	Females.
Once	15	4
Twice	2	1
Thrice	3	0
Four times or more	1	0
	21	5
From October, 1838, to 1839, as under,		
Once	24	5
Twice	5	1
Thrice	2	0
Four times or more	1	0
	32	6

NORWICH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Norwich. City Gaol and House of Correction.

I annex a return of the number of prisoners in custody, with their classification, on the day of my visit.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody this Day, April 3d, 1840.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under sentence of transportation	6	1	7
,, imprisonment from sessions	33	6	39
,, imprisonment from assizes	2	..	2
Misdemeanors convicted at sessions	2	..	2
Summary convictions	14	..	14
Committed under the Vagrant Act	..	..	..
,, for want of sureties	2	..	2
,, for trial at sessions	..	..	..
,, for trial at assizes	..	..	..
,, by courts martial	1	..	1
,, evidence at sessions	..	..	..
,, for further examination	2	1	3
Children	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a route	..	..	..
Master debtors	3	1	4
Common-side ditto	1	2	3
Total	66	11	77

Return of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

Classification.			
Class.		No.	Total.
	Males.		
1	Men's first offence convicted at sessions	27	
2	Boys' first offence convicted at sessions	..	
3	Men's second offence convicted at sessions	6	
4	Misdemeanors convicted at sessions	2	
5	Convicted at the assizes	2	
6	Vagrants	..	
	Summary convictions	14	
7	For trial at the sessions	..	
8	Bailable offences	2	
9	Transported	6	
10	For trial at the assizes	..	
11	Master debtors	3	
12	Common side ditto	2	
	By courts martial	1	
	Deserters awaiting a route	..	
	For further examination	2	
			67
	Females.		
13	Offences convicted at sessions	6	
	Evidence at sessions	..	
14	Transported	1	
	For further examination	1	
	Master debtors	1	
	Common side ditto	1	
			10
			77

Since my last inspection the tread-wheel has been partitioned off for separate labour, which is the only alteration worthy of notice. Workmen were employed, during my visit, in repairing the roof of one of the wings. The interior of the prison was generally clean, the female wards unexceptionably so; but the day-rooms of the male prisoners were neither so cleanly, nor in that degree of order which always characterizes a well-governed establishment. On going into the felons' day-room the smell of tobacco was strongly perceptible, and upon search being made, several pipes were discovered, and a quantity of tobacco belonging to a prisoner employed as a tailor; "The Gem," an annual, was also in the possession of another, who stated that he had brought it in with him; on a third was found 1*s.* 6½*d.* and a knife; on a fourth, a fourpenny piece; two volumes, entitled, "The Memoirs of Mrs. R. Pope," (a biography of a religious character,) and the "Child's Magazine," were claimed by a fifth. On my inspecting other day-rooms, implements for idle games, tobacco, and knives, and 1*s.* 0½*d.* in money, were likewise found—all the articles mentioned having been clandestinely introduced into the prison. In one of the classes the door communicating between the day-rooms and the sleeping cells had been left open, and the prisoners had placed their bread among the bedding. On going through the debtors' wards I observed one of them engaged in reading a newspaper, entitled, "The Northern Star," another number of which was lying on the table; the prisoner stated it was regularly brought to him by his sister. On visiting the mill, I observed a convicted felon acting as wardsman over the prisoners at labour. I found the keys and locks of the male and female wards to be alike; enabling the male officers, if so disposed, to obtain admission into the women's prison. A felon was also employed in cleaning boots, shoes, knives, and forks, for the keeper, and sleeping apart from his class in the hospital. The male and female debtors are placed together in the same wards, and both sexes attended to by one of the male turnkeys.

On the 4th of April I attended Divine service in the prison chapel. The appointed service, as required by the Gaol Act, was not performed. The Litany, Creed, and other customary parts, were omitted. In the communion service the omissions were the Epistle, Gospel, and Creed. The chaplain performed the duty without a surplice.

The surgeon states, "I see all the prisoners daily and also before they are classed, and am present at corporal punishments. The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; there has been neither a case of typhus nor of small-pox. Their general habit is to constipation. I do not insert the particulars of diseases in my journal, but will do so in future. I keep a private case-book. I have had great trouble with prisoners sent from Unions, who have been epileptic. There has been but one death, and only three cases of importance during the last two years.

1. William G., aged 50, was admitted into the Norwich gaol on the 8th day of July, 1838, charged with stealing a watch, &c.; he was convicted on the 3d of August, and sentenced to 12 months hard labour. He was then in tolerable health, but suffering from chronic inflammation in the right elbow joint, which had been severely injured some years previous. His health became more feeble from the time of his admission, and in February, 1839, I directed him to be placed in the infirmary; the elbow joint became now extremely painful, and the disease assumed a character which rendered it desirable, for the sake of his general health, that it should be removed. A consultation of medical men was held on him, and I

removed the arm on the 22d of April. He recovered from the operation, and for some time I hoped he would have entirely recovered; his health, however, began to decline, and he died on the 8th of July, greatly emaciated, having sunk from consumptive disease in the lungs. During his confinement in the gaol he was furnished with every necessary or comfort which I thought desirable.

2. John H. was admitted on the 20th day of October, 1838, charged with cutting, &c.; he was tried at the assizes, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity. While in prison, waiting to be removed, he obtained a knife from some one employed in the prison, and inflicted a severe wound in the throat, dividing the windpipe in its anterior surface; I saw him soon after the accident; he was strictly watched, and after a month or six weeks was sufficiently recovered to allow of his being removed, which was done on the 25th of January, 1840.

3. Mark B. was committed on the 28th day of July, 1839, for an assault; on his being removed to the station house, he inflicted a very severe wound on the right side of the throat, dividing the principal arteries, muscles, &c., in that part; the loss of blood was very great, and he would have sunk but for prompt assistance, which fortunately was at hand; the bleeding vessels were with difficulty secured, after which he continued to recover, and at the expiration of a month was enabled to be removed to the county gaol.

RETURN of Sick Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.

K., age 20, committed 3d October, 1839, sentenced to six months' imprisonment: hœmoptysis.

The present chaplain was appointed on the resignation of his predecessor, on the 18th of October, 1839, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. He states, "I have two benefices, one a rectory and the other a vicarage, of which the net income is 155*l.* One is 11 miles from Norwich, of which the duty is done by a curate; the other, St. Swithin's, is in the city, where I have one service on the Sabbath. In the prison I perform two services, with one sermon on the Sunday. On Monday I attend to distribute books, and to have personal communication with the prisoners, whether in solitary confinement or not; in fact, going entirely through the prison. On Tuesday I attend for religious instruction, to those who are confined in the house of correction, and go through the prison generally; and on Thursdays and Saturdays follow the same course. I also visit the sick in hospital. The tracts for the prisoners are those published by the Religious Tract Society. I select them, and do not distribute them without examination. I have provided the prisoners with elementary books, and I recommend them to teach one another to read. I have the control of the books to be admitted to the prisoners; one was brought and of course rejected by me, it being 'Wollaston on the Miracles of Christ.' I never had submitted to me, or authorized the passing into the prison of the 'Gem,' an annual, nor the 'Child's Magazine,' nor the 'Memoirs of Mrs. B. Pope.' I visit the debtors; they attend Divine service; I do not see the women so frequently as the males, but I do see them. One boy, age 13, sentenced to one month's solitary confinement, from the sessions, gives me every reason to hope of his thorough amendment. I have seen him since he has left the prison; he is regular in his habits at present, but has only been out six weeks. I generally encourage the prisoners to come to me after discharge." The chaplain, upon being asked the reason why the appointed service was not performed on the Sabbath, stated, "that he followed the practice of his predecessor." The chaplain keeps a private journal, arranged as follows:—

Name.	Age.	Condition.	Charge.	Trade.	Denomination.	Education.
W. C.	18.	..	Stealing hemp.	Cotton spinner.	None.	..

Punishment.	School.	Conviction.	Locality.	Habits.	General Remarks.
..	St. Clement's charity.	2nd.	St. Martin's Gate.	..	..

RETURN of the Number, Age, State of Education, and Religious Observances of the Prisoners in the City Gaol, from October, 1837, to October, 1838, and from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

	1837 to 1838.	1838 to 1839.
Males	177	243
Females	21	20
Under age of 21	98	128
Read and write	75	87
Read imperfectly	38	47
Not read and write	85	129
Habit of attending public worship	95	113
Without worship or attendance on the sabbath	103	150

I make sundry extracts from the journal kept by the chaplain.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Private Journal.

"Nov. 16.—Visited the gaol for next sabbath. Found some much improved. J. M. has learned his letters. T. P. and J. have learned to read. Others have done the same. The more I see of the gaol, the more I am convinced of the want of a private room in which to converse with the prisoners. F., a patient more for me than the surgeon.

"Nov. 18.—Visited the gaol; learned that E., one of the turnkeys, had been in prison for cutting work from the loom.*

"Nov. 19.—Visited the gaol. Found K. worse. Mr. Nicholls's apprentice told me that there was not the slightest probability of his recovery. I told K. that his hour was at hand. The poor man bore it well. His eyes filled with tears, and he said, 'I should not like to die in this place.' I could not help feeling deeply for him. He then said, 'Oh, sir, may I not see my wife and children?' I felt that I was a father and a husband. 'All that can be done shall be done for you.' This reply quieted him. He then requested me to select a few portions of scripture, for he said, 'I have need of comfort. He would read them and think upon them.' I marked Is. iv., Matt. xi., Ps. xxiii. and cxlii. P. M. visited K. Found him up, but evidently declining. I asked him, 'Have you any reason

* About 12 months ago: pleaded guilty.

to suppose yourself a converted man.' He hesitated, but at length answered, 'I have not, I wish I had; were I a converted man I could die readily.' 'Why do you think that you are not converted?' 'Because I am so great a sinner.'

"Nov. 21.—Visited K. I find that his medical attendant had been endeavouring to inspire him with the hope of recovery. I felt bound to insinuate a doubt. His mind was not so comfortable as I could have wished. He observed that he was so occupied with thinking about his wife and child, that he could not bring his mind to other things. I reasoned with him about the inferiority of all things here below in comparison with eternity. He requested that I would pray with him.

"Nov. 22.—Was sent for by K. The governor had been to see him, and to know whether there was anything that he wanted; he answered, but one thing, and that was the presence of the chaplain. I accordingly attended, and heard, that, at 8 o'clock this morning, he was taken with very severe symptoms, his attendants thought him dying. He recovered after a considerable lapse of time. He had been praying fervently for Divine mercy in himself and fellow prisoners. He said that he had much comfort in praying for his fellow prisoners; he hoped that they who heard him would disburthen their minds by confessing their sins. The great step, he believed, was neglecting public worship. That, he said, had been his undoing. From neglecting public worship he went to public houses, drank much, and gambled at cards, which, he said, prevailed to a great extent; that having frequently lost his last farthing, he began to rob his master, which was a great sin, but God, in his mercy, had stopped him. He was much comforted by John xvii. and Isaiah i. 18.

"Dec. 10.—I have seen and conversed with K. since the above was written, but begin to be painfully suspicious of his sincerity. Can it be that he is acting a part?"

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

July 18, 1839.—Morning, 10 o'clock, attended for religious instruction. Behaviour very good. M. complained to me this day of ill treatment in the prison, and urged me much to report his complaint to the magistrates, which I do in compliance with my prescribed duty; and at the same time it ought to be observed, that the man appeared to me to be under the influence of a considerable degree of nervous irritation.

Thursday morning, 14th November.—Attended for religious instruction, and visited the hospital for the purpose of conversing with H., who has made an attempt upon his own life.

November 19, half-past 10.—Attended for religious instruction; visited the interior and the hospital. I was assured by the medical gentleman whom I found there, that there was not the slightest probability of K's. recovery. I promised to mention his earnest desire to see his wife and children.

November 22, 3 o'clock.—Visited the hospital; —— stated that he had every comfort he could desire. His wife and children had been allowed to see him.

"Sunday Dec. 8.—Performed Divine service in the chapel. Behaviour very good; —— and —— were absent on account of illness; —— and ——, a Roman catholic, were also absent.

"Thursday, Dec. 12.—Attended for religious instruction and visited the interior. Behaviour very good, with the exception of two boys, —— and ——, whom I found ill-using each other in their ward.

"Tuesday, 10 o'clock, 21st Jan., 1840.—Visited the interior (solitary cell, in which —— is confined) and the hospital.

"Monday morning, 27th Jan., 1840, half-past 10.—Visited the interior, solitary cells, and the hospitals. The intention of confining the prisoners in the solitary cells appears partially defeated by the chipping the blinds. I must also observe that every precaution appears to have been adopted in order to prevent this act of the prisoners. Behaviour very good.

"Saturday morning, half-past 10.—Visited the interior, solitary cells, and the hospital. The prisoner, a Jew, has difficulties about working from Friday evening to Saturday evening, being the Jewish sabbath."

I examined the bread and found it of excellent quality, but slightly deficient in weight. The magistrates' attention was immediately directed to the case.

Gaol Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, &c.						
Bread, 1¼ year to Midsummer, 1839	224	2	6			
Milk, 1 year to Lady-day, 1839	26	2	8			
				250	5	2
Clothing.						
Blankets and duffield for felons' dresses	54	2	0			
Worsted hose	2	8	0			
	2	12	0			
Corporation of guardians for crossover	11	6	3			
				70	8	3
Shoes.						
Shoes and mending	1	15	6			
	0	11	8			
				2	7	2
Shaving, &c., prisoners, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839	4	9	6			
Coals, as per contract	34	13	0			
Gas-light Company, for gas, to Christmas, 1838	19	0	0			
One year's window duty	8	2	9			
Repairs.						
Repairs				194	3	7
Salaries.						
Robert Paraman, keeper, 1 year's salary	230	0	0			
Christiana Paraman, matron, do.	30	0	0			
William Church, first turnkey, do.	32	10	0			
Second turnkey, do. do.	32	10	0			
William Peter Nichols, surgeon, do.	25	0	0			
Rev. C. F. Millard, chaplain, do.	100	0	0			
				450	0	0

Carried forward

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	£			£		
Brought forward						
Robert Paraman, keeper, disbursements, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839	51	13	10			
Printing and stationery	22	3	11			
Miscellaneous	15	9	0			
				1,122	16	2
HOUSE OF CORRECTION EXPENDITURE.						
Bread, 1¼ year to Midsummer, 1839	241	1	1			
Shoes	26	6	7			
Shaving, &c., prisoners, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839	8	2	10			
Salaries.						
One year's salary of turnkey	32	10	0			
William Peter Nichols, surgeon, one year's salary	25	0	0			
	57	10	0			
Robert Paraman, keeper, disbursements, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839	57	4	8			
				390	5	2
Total				£1,513	1	4

I inspected the prison books, and found them neatly kept and posted up to the present time. I make the following extracts:—

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"June 3d, 1838.—S. B. made his escape from his yard at dinner time this day, and was caught by the keeper in another part of the prison. He was put into solitary confinement.

"4th.—This morning J. A. was caught in the female prisoners' yard. He had got over the wall. He was locked up solitary. Rebecca S. was also locked up, having been seen talking to A. ——

"October 10th.—R. H. and J. S. were this morning locked up for three days for talking to a female prisoner.

"March 6th, 1839.—This day T. T. was locked up for three days for disorderly conduct. He was making a great noise, snow-balling, &c. When the turnkey went to lock him up he would not go, and some of the other prisoners in the same class called to T., and said, 'strike him,' 'strike him.' I went and locked T. up, and ordered only half the class, eight in number, to be in the day-room at one time, as a security to the turnkey. The conduct of the whole bad.

"July 9th.—This evening an inquest was held upon the body of William G., age 50, convicted August 2, 1838, of stealing a watch, &c. Verdict, died of decline.

"Nov. 12.—John H—— this morning inflicted a severe wound upon his throat with a knife. He was removed to the infirmary.

"February 7.—Caroline H. and Sarah S. were this morning locked up for disgusting and disgraceful conduct."

The keeper enters in what is called a report book each prisoner's name, with a description of their respective offences, and the dates of recommittals or convictions, which book is laid before the recorder on passing sentence. Judging by the following instances which I select, and from many others of a similar kind, imprisonment here seems to have very little of a repressive effect upon crime.

Extracts from Keeper's Report Book.

"T. L., 1838, Nov. 16.—Stealing rabbits; discharged Nov. 28.
,, Dec. 1.—Stealing pigeons; discharged Dec. 9.
1839, Jan. 25.—Stealing birds; discharged June 28.
,, Feb. 4.—Stealing pigeons; discharged Feb. 10.
,, Oct. 2.—Stealing turnips; 1 month hard labour.
,, Nov. 7.—Stealing lead; 7 years' transportation.
A. S., 1832, Mar. 17.—Disorderly; 7 days' solitary.
,, Oct. 10.—Stealing bottles; discharched 17th.
,, Oct. 22.—Disorderly; 14 days' imprisonment.
1833, Feb. 4.—Felony; discharged Feb. 5.
1834, June 30.—Disorderly; 1 month hard labour.
1835, April 15.—Felony; discharged 24th.
1836, Jan. 19.—Stealing pails; discharged 20th.
,, June 23.—Stealing silk handkerchief; discharged 25th.
,, Sept. 16.—Robbing a garden; 1 month hard labour.
1837, Jan. 26.—Stealing oranges; 8 days' solitary, and privately flogged.
1838, June 30.—Stealing a handkerchief; 7 years' transportation.
T. E., 1832, Aug. 16.—Assault; discharged, Aug. 25.
1833, July 22.—Disorderly; 21 days' hard labour.
,, Aug. 15.—Ditto; 14 days' solitary.
,, Dec. 11.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.
1834, May 5.—Stealing a sack; 14 days' solitary and flogged.
,, Sept. 2.—Felony; discharged Sept. 29.
,, Oct. 17.—Stealing a sack; 1 month hard labour.
1835, July 5.—Robbing gardens; 2 months' hard labour.
,, Nov. 7.—Felony; discharged Nov. 12.
1836, March 4.—Assault; 1 month hard labour.
,, Sept. 5.—Robbing gardens; discharged Sept. 6.
,, Oct. 21.—Intent to rob ditto; 1 month hard labour.
,, Dec. 14.—Suspicion of housebreaking; discharged Dec. 17.
,, Dec. 29.—Stealing hair; 7 years' transportation.
W. H., 1828, Feb. 16.—Rambling and begging; 1 month hard labour.
1834, Mar. 12.—Leaving his family; 3 months' hard labour.
1835, Jan. 3.—Begging; 7 days' hard labour.
,, April 3.—Ditto; 3 months' hard labour.

1835, July 31.—False briefs; 3 months' hard labour.
1836, April 20.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.
,, July 20.—Stealing a watch; 6 months' hard labour.
1837, Mar. 14.—False briefs; 6 months' hard labour.
,, Dec. 19.—Leaving his family; 1 month hard labour.
1838, Feb. 8.—Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences; acquitted.
,, May 10.—Ditto; discharged upon recognizances, to appear for judgment when called upon.
,, Aug. 23.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.
,, Sept. 22.—Ditto; ditto.
1839, July 2.—Uttering base coin; discharged July 3.
1840, Mar. 9.—Obtaining money, &c.; 7 years' transportation.

W. S.—Now employed at the lodge, &c.
1834, May 27.—Disorderly; discharged May 29.
,, July 27.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.
1835, Nov. 9.—Attempting to rescue; 1 month hard labour.
,, Dec. 28.—Assault; discharged Dec. 29.
,, Dec. 30.—Assault; 1 month's imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 10*s.*
1836, April 30.—Assault; 1 month's imprisonment, or pay 50*s.*
,, June 11.—Assault; throwing over gaol wall; discharged June 14.
1839, July 20.—Uttering base coin; convicted July 25, 1839; 12 months' hard labour.

J. H.—Employed with the above W. S. in whitewashing the prison.
1832, May 27.—Assault; discharged May 29.
,, June 10.—Felony; discharged June 22.
,, Sept. 2.—Robbing a garden; discharged Sept. 5.
1833, Jan. 28.—Disorderly; 14 days' hard labour.
,, Nov. 17.—Stealing lead; no bill.
1835, Mar. 14.—Disorderly; discharged March 16.
,, Dec. 6.—Sleeping abroad, &c.; 2 months' hard labour.
1837, Feb. 24.—Stealing a spencer; 12 months' hard labour.
1839, Feb. 9.—Highway robbery; discharged Feb. 13.
,, Feb. 20.—Highway robbery; discharged March 2.
,, July 20.—Base coin; 12 months' hard labour.

I subjoin extracts from the evidence of the officers and others, as bearing upon the discipline and management of this prison.

Surgeon.—"I have mentioned to the magistrates several times, that I have heard the prisoners noisy, and have seen them off the wheel. I have also called the attention of the keeper to it. I find the want of a proper respect to myself in the prison."

Chaplain.—"I have heard the prisoners talking loudly on the wheel, so loudly, that they could be heard in a ward where I happened to be."

Principal Turnkey, W. C.—"My salary has been increased from 12*s.* to 16*s.* I have charge of the male and female debtors. I lock and unlock the latter. There is nothing to prevent improper conduct between them. There have been women from the Court of Requests, whom we have known to have been common prostitutes; one I recollect from ——, who was notorious. I do not think the discipline has any effect upon the prisoners. It is impossible to keep them from gambling; the day-rooms are the source of every evil. I should say that robberies are planned here. I have heard prisoners say they would be rather here 12 months, than one in the Castle. I have known boys coming here for the first time showing symptoms of fear, but after a short time their morals have been completely corrupted. The male prisoners talk at night to the females. A prisoner works in the garden, but always attended by one of the officers. W. S., sentenced to 12 months for passing bad money, has been here several times; he stays at the lodge, cleans the knives and forks, boots and shoes, and has the hard labour allowance of food. J. H., who is here with him for the same offence, and who has also been here several times, is employed whitening the walls; he will go again to the wheel. The placing partitions on the tread-wheel has been beneficial, but a watch over it is required. One of the turnkeys was here as a prisoner about September twelvemonth ago. There were some prisoners here at the time he was appointed, who were in the prison at the same period with him. He is very steady. The key of the outer gate is taken to the governor every night by eleven at the latest, and frequently before."

J. E., age 24.—"I am a weaver by trade, have 12*s.* 6*d.* a-week here. There is a great deal of bad language goes forward, which might be avoided if the prisoners were strictly attended to, and which would be so, if we had the help of another man. I have no knowledge how tobacco and other things get in, but suppose over the wall. I sleep in the hospital. The prisoners are now locked up at a quarter before seven, and leave the wheel a little before six. I attend the criminal prisoners generally. I think improper conduct might take place between male and female debtors, and we, be not a whit the wiser. I have often seen the prisoners jumping off the wheel, they are punished for it. I think they care very little for the prisoner who is placed over them."

Matron.—"There are the same keys and the same locks to all the doors; any of the turnkeys might go into the wards occupied by the women. I do not take charge of the female debtors. The same communication as formerly noticed takes place between the males and females. Nothing but more separation can stop it."

Keeper.—"I visit all the cells daily, but do not insert having done so in my journal. I have no doubt but what improper intercourse has taken place in the debtors' wards. The female debtors are not attended by a female, and are in the same ward with the males. Some women of very loose habits have been here, who have taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Prisoners under remand, for sureties, and before trial, are allowed to introduce a dinner three times a-week, and to have half a pint of beer on Wednesdays and Sundays. They have, on some occasions, sent such large quantities, that I have several times ordered half of it back. It is surprising to see what they eat; my appetite is good, but I could not eat what they do. The diet for the untried is 2 lbs. of bread daily. Summary convictions under three months sentenced to hard labour, 2 lbs. of bread; not to hard labour, 1½ lb.; for any term above three months hard labour 2½ lbs. The prisoners convicted at sessions and assizes are allowed a pint of milk every morning, but the summary convictions are not. The untried are also allowed to purchase a pint of milk in addition to the dinners three days a-week. A prisoner convicted

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of felony is placed as a watch over the tread-wheel, by order of the gaol committee of the town council. On one occasion, when near the tread-wheel, I heard a man singing there; I stopped some time, being out of sight, to try if I could find out who it was. I called then to the watch and asked who was singing. The singing was going on for more than a minute. The watch then addressing the prisoners said, 'Who among you is singing there?' I told him that would not do for me, he must know who it was, and that I could have no confidence in him hereafter. He replied, 'he could not make out who it was.'"

Turnkey, R. P., age 32, 12*s.* 6*d.* a-week and a loaf.—"I have seen the prisoners off the wheel, but directly they see me they get on again.'"

Evidence of Prisoners Employed.

Mill Watch.—H. M., age 35, convicted of felony and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—"I was never in a place of this sort before. I am ruptured. I have been appointed watch at the wheel. My duty is to keep the men at work. The gaol committee told me that I was to see the men regular at their work, and to keep them quiet at the wheel. I was appointed on the 4th of February, and have no indulgence for it. I have the hard labour allowance. I have not reported a single prisoner, although I have threatened to do so. They go on the wheel at a quarter before seven, breakfast at nine, to labour again at ten until one, and from two till half-past five. I am aware that they smoke in No 2, the felons' ward. The Jew smokes. The conversation of the prisoners is very bad."

W. S., age 22.—"I am employed at the lodge, and clean the keeper's knives and forks and boots and shoes, and keep the lodge clean. I am sleeping in the hospital in consequence of having attended formerly a man who was deranged. This is some time ago. I get up at the same time the other men do, light the fire at the lodge, sweep the rooms, clean the boots and shoes and knives and forks. If I have nothing more to do I go to whitewashing. I get my breakfast at the lodge. Sometimes I go into the governor's kitchen, but only to bring or take the knives and forks or boots, but at no other time. I have my dinner at one. H. is only with me when whitewashing; we were together convicted of uttering bad money. I have known him a long time. He has been on the mill, and I have too, but not for the last three months. I have occasionally lit the gas-light at the lodge and in front of the keeper's house, which has hardly occupied me a minute, and I have met the officers returning from locking. I have seen things thrown over the walls once or twice."

I find the following order of the gaol committee, respecting this prisoner and J. H. employed in whitewashing:—

"October 1st, committee day.—It is this day ordered by the committee, that W. S. be kept in solitary confinement for twenty days, and J. H. be kept in solitary confinement fourteen days, for refusing to work and using threatening language.

"T. D. SPRINGFIELD.
"EDMUND WILLETT."

Summary.

The regulation of this prison by a committee of the town council, as is shown in their punishment of W. S., and the appointment of a felon as mill watch, is contrary to the provisions of the 1st Victoria, cap. 78, sect. 38, which enacts "That the powers of regulation, which before the passing of the said Act for regulating corporations were possessed by the justices having the government or ordering of any such gaol or house of correction, and all things by any Act of Parliament provided to be done at any general or quarter sessions of the peace, in relation to the regulating of any such gaol or house of correction, subject to any such alteration as aforesaid, be exercised or done by the justices of the city or borough to which such gaol or house of correction shall belong; and for that purpose the justices shall hold a quarterly session at the usual times of holding quarterly sessions of the peace; provided that no order made by the justices, in pursuance of these powers, which shall require the expenditure or payment of any money, shall be of force until confirmed by the council of that city or borough." I recommend the justices in sessions, upon assuming the regulation of this prison, to lose no time in drawing up rules and regulations for its government, defining the duties and responsibilities of the officers, &c., and to submit the same to the Secretary of State for approval. The provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons have in no instance been carried into effect. So late as February 5th, 1840, a month subsequent to the Act coming into force, a felon was appointed to watch over the prisoners at the treadwheel;* the locks securing the yards, cells, and wards, allotted to female prisoners, are not, as required, different from those allotted to male prisoners; a prisoner was also employed in cleaning the knives, forks, &c., of the officers. Contrary to the 6th and 7th rules of the 10th section of the 4th George IV., cap. 64, the male and female debtors are together in the same ward; and the latter attended by a male officer. While engaged in my inspection, a female debtor from the Court of Requests, 19 years of age, was brought in, and placed with the men.

I recommend that directions should be given to the chaplain, to perform the morning and evening service appointed for the sabbath, and I am of opinion that in an establishment of this importance, prayers should be read by him daily; also that surplices should be provided for his use; which, perhaps, apparently but a trifling omission, is yet an important one in the eyes of the humbler classes, who always attach great importance to external observances. I am satisfied, from the circumstance of books, money, knives, and tobacco, being found upon the prisoners, that the searching them is but very imperfectly done by the officers, and that much more attention is required to this important object. I recommend that the convicted prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, should take their meals each in his respective cell, and remain there in those intervals of work which are now spent in vicious intercourse in the day-rooms. Should any additional exercise be thought requisite, it might be afforded by marching them round the yards in single file, at a distance sufficient to prevent communication. I regret again to notice that the same anomalous practice is continued, of making a difference in the diet between prisoners convicted at assizes and sessions, and those convicted summarily;

* I find this appointment of the committee noticed in the visiting justices' book, by one of the magistrates:—
"March 17.—I think a turnkey should be appointed to overlook the men on the tread-wheel, instead of putting a felon to do so.—HORATIO BOLINGBROKE."

the former being exclusively allowed a pint of milk daily. The keeper, to whom I referred for information as to the reason for this difference being made, stated, "that he knew no other but that it was an old practice." I again recommend their diet being assimilated. I have in former reports described the discipline of this prison as lax, and I have again to record the same opinion. I regard imprisonment there, more likely to encourage than repress crime, and which being the case makes it a most expensive establishment to the community, however small the direct expenditure may appear on the city balance sheet. The number of officers is by no means sufficient to perform the duties of effective superintendence; a fact acknowledged by the resorting to prisoners to overlook the tread-wheel. I consider that the appointment of a person as turnkey, who had so lately been a prisoner, and pleaded guilty to a criminal charge, as extremely injudicious. I have every reason to believe the individual alluded to has conducted himself well, and is active in the discharge of his duties; but this office appears to me the very last for which he ought to have been selected. This establishment being a united gaol and house of correction, the keeping of separate accounts of expenditure, and other books, is quite unnecessary, and, moreover, involves in intricacy what would otherwise be simple and clear. I strongly recommend the magistrates, who have the regulation of the gaol and house of correction, to discontinue the admission of tobacco to the debtors, except when sanctioned by the surgeon. It is a useless and expensive luxury, ill befitting men in such a situation to enjoy, and might be a most intolerable nuisance to any prisoner not accustomed to the habit. The introduction of printed papers into their wards should I think be subject to some regulation and restriction. I regret to observe this class of prisoners is on the increase; as many as 47 having been here at one time during the year. I am quite satisfied that by carrying into effect the provisions of the Legislature, and the suggestions respectfully recommended to the magistrates, that the gaol and house of correction for the city of Norwich would be held in a very different estimation among the criminal population, than it unfortunately is at present.

NORWICH.—City Police Lock-up.

City Police Lock-up.

I inspected the cells, and found them clean and without a prisoner.

I annex a table of the number, sex, and age of persons in custody of the police for 1838 and 1839.

Return of the Number of Adult and Juvenile Prisoners who have passed through the Norwich Police Lock-ups, in the Years 1838 and 1839.

	Males under 18 Years.	Males over 18 Years.	Females under 18 Years.	Females over 18 Years.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1838	322	704	40	142	1,208
1839	399	714	63	163	1,339

KING'S LYNN.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

King's Lynn. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

I annex a return of the prisoners on the day of inspection.

Return of Prisoners in Custody, with their Distribution, &c., in the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, March 31, 1840.

No.		When committed	Age.	Instruction.	Sentence.
	Debtors' Yard.				
1	Debtors.	March 12 .	24	Read and Write imperfectly	20 days' imprisonment.
2	,, ...	,, 13 .	53	Neither	40 days' do.
	Tried Yard.				
3	Under examination .	,, 24 .	21	Read and Write imperfectly	. . .
4	,, .	,, 26 .	18	Neither	. . .
5	,, .	,, 27 .	28	Read and Write imperfectly	. . .
6	Deserter	,, 22 .	18	Neither	Waiting for route.
7	For want of sureties .	August 5 .	32	Read and Write well . .	. . .
8	Convicted of an assault	January 8 .	23	Neither	6 months.
9	For a breach of the peace	March 20 .	19	Neither	6 weeks.
10	For trial for felony . .	February 22	20	Neither	. . .
	Untried Yard.				
11	For trial for felony . .	,, 1	35	Neither	. . .
12	Deserter	March 22 .	18	Neither	Waiting for route.

II. Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

King's Lynn. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

No.		When committed	Age.	Instruction.	Sentence.
13	For want of sureties .	January 4 .	27	Read and Write imperfectly	. . .
14	Under sentence for an assault.	,, 5 .	23	Neither	4 months.
15	For a breach of the peace	March 20 .	19	Neither	6 weeks.
16	Disobedient apprentice .	February 27	20	Read and Write imperfectly	2 months.
	Women's Room.				
17	Under sentence of court	September 7	25	Read and Write imperfectly	6 months.
18	For trial for felony . .	February 22	20	Read	. . .
19	,, ,, . .	March 13 .	13	Neither	. . .
	In Debtors' Room, separate.				
20	Under examination for felony.	,, 28 .	23	Neither	. . .

On going through the day-rooms of this very inferior prison, the usual implements for idle games, and other improper articles, were observable, and the same want of cleanliness and order, as noticed on former occasions. The keeper states, "Deserters receive their 6*d.* a-day in money, and purchase what they please. If they require a pint of beer, they have it, also the untried. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, and refractory apprentices, who are mostly from the shipping, are placed sometimes in a debtor's room, and at others in the dungeon. There have been no punishments for refractory conduct. I cure the itch myself without applying to the surgeon; I buy two ounces of hellebore root, and two ounces of tobacco, which I boil down from three pints of water into a quart. I give this to the prisoners to rub themselves with. I give them salts when I think they want it, and also see them take it. The three curates of the parishes perform divine service here alternately on the Sabbath, one at two o'clock, another at half-past four, and the third at half-past five."

The surgeon receives a salary of 10*l.* He states, "there have been no fresh cases of small-pox since those of the last year; that the most prevailing diseases among the prisoners are itch and syphilis; that scarcely a young man comes into the prison without syphilis, gonorrhœa, or some disease connected therewith." The only prisoners under medical treatment on the day of inspection were two soldiers awaiting a route, infected with gonorrhœa. I recommend that the keeper should be directed to discontinue the practice of giving medicine, and administering applications for the itch, more particularly as the preparation used by him for the latter purpose is of a dangerous character, and not proper to be applied in all cases of cutaneous disease.

The provisions of the Act recently passed for the better ordering of prisons, requiring the appointment of a chaplain in every borough gaol, have not been complied with. In fact, this prison remains in precisely the same condition as at my last visit; the prisoners whiling away their time in unbroken idleness, and unchecked intercourse. I conclude, in the words of my preceding report: "I have to repeat my opinion, that the construction of this prison is so irremediably faulty, its size and accommodation so restricted and so ill arranged, that the town council will do well to turn their attention how to provide the means of building a new one; a subject, I am satisfied, which will, ere long, force itself upon their consideration.

In the meantime some of the discredit attaching to the borough from so defective a penal establishment may be removed by the introduction of a more rigid system of discipline, and affording the means of moral and religious instruction to the wretched inmates. A set of rules and regulations defining the duties of the officers, and the discipline of the prisoners; the substitution of employment for corrupting idleness; the establishing a regular dietary; attention to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners, and their being invariably inspected by the surgeon before being placed with others; these, and many other wholesome measures, with the frequent visits of the justices appointed for that purpose, are all wanting."

GREAT YARMOUTH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison was inspected on the 9th of April. I found the prisoners classed in the following order:—

Gaol Day-room.

Males.

J. C., age 18.—Assault; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.
J. H., age 16.—Refractory apprentice; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.
J. C., age 17.—Disorderly; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.

Airing-yard.

J. K.—Brought in under remand.

Debtors.

J. L., age 56.—Borough Court.
J. G., age 63.—Court of Requests; 20 days' imprisonment.

Day-room Trial-yard.

R. D., age 24.—Assault; to be imprisoned till sessions, or find bail.
R. B., age 37.—Want of sureties.

House of Correction.

J. S., age 21.—Felony; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

Infirmary.

A. L., age 48.—Dangerous lunatic.
S. H.—Summary conviction, attending upon him.

No. 2 Room, Infirmary.

J. B., age 23.—For trial on a charge of felony.
J. H., age 17.—Sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for a misdemeanor.

Separate Cell.

J. B., age 16.—Felony; under treatment for the itch.

FEMALES.

M. C., age 18.—Felony; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.
M. F., age 16.—Felony; sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.
M. A. B., age 24.—For trial on suspicion of receiving.

On going through the wards I found them neat and clean, and generally free from improper articles; the only exception being a knife in the room occupied by the lunatic, and claimed by the prisoner attending on him. Very proper attention appears to be paid to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners. There have been no alterations in the buildings, or any variation in the discipline since my last Report, with the exception of discontinuing the payments formerly made to wardsmen. The surgeon states "there has been no case of death or epidemical disease; that the most usual diseases are itch, syphilis, and gonorrhœa; has every reason to believe that gonorrhœa has been communicated in the prison by the use of the same privy. The man who contracted it had been in for too long a period to induce me to believe it had remained dormant in his system. My attention has been drawn to the taking of opium by the humble classes. I am surgeon to the northern district of the union, and it is frequently inquired for. With respect to the person under restraint as a lunatic, I consider his derangement as merely temporary, and that it is not so sufficiently marked as to send him to a lunatic asylum." During the year 1839 there appear to have been 64 cases of illness in the prison, out of which 10 were serious or infirmary cases.

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Borough Gaol at Yarmouth, April 9, 1840.

A. L., age 48 . . .	Temporary derangement.
J. B., age 23 . . .	Rheumatism.
J. B., age 16 . . .	Itch.

I annex extracts from the surgeon's journal, detailing the case of W. L., committed as a dangerous lunatic, and detained there till in a state of convalescence.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

"April 3rd, 1840.—On the evening of this day, about 7 o'clock, I obtained an order from one of the visiting justices for the admission of a lunatic, whose name is supposed to be ————. He was attended by me, and confined to his bed in the infirmary; and two men, Doyle and Howard, were ordered to attend on him. Tea and half a pint of vinegar were given to the lunatic, and a pint and a half of porter and tea and coffee to each of the men in attendance daily. On the following morning I reported the case to the mayor and magistrates, who have taken means to inform the friends of the lunatic of the circumstances which led to his confinement.

"4th.—The lunatic has passed the night sleepless. He is in a state of great excitement. His confinement to be strictly attended to.

"5th, 10 A.M.—The patient has had but little sleep during last night; there is great heat about the head; tongue white and moist; skin perspires freely. He is in a more composed state; talks more reasonably with respect to his name, trade, and wife and family; expresses a wish to be liberated. He is ordered to be confined still. I have cut off much of his hair, applied a lotion to his head, and given him a composing draught.——7 P.M.—The patient is in a more irritable and violent state; his confinement to be strictly enforced.

"6th, half-past 9, A.M.—The patient has had some good sleep during the night; he is quite composed this morning, and talks in a rational manner. The jacket and straps are ordered to be removed, and his bed to be changed, as his back is excoriated by his confinement and the action of the urine. He has taken some purgative medicine. His tea, &c., to be continued.

"7th.—The patient has passed the night in sleep. His bowels have been freely relieved, and he is in a composed state. He is to have lemonade and gruel.

"8th.—The patient has had some good sleep during the night, and is much improved since the last report. He expresses a desire for food. I have ordered him half a pound of mutton and a glass of sherry wine in water daily. Tea, &c., to be continued.

"9th.—The patient continues to improve. His diet to be continued, and he is to take exercise in the yard for half an hour.

"10th.—I consider the patient to be in a sound state of mind, and that there is no reason for his being any longer in a state of confinement in the gaol.

"11th.—I have this morning given my opinion of the patient's being in a sound state of mind; and the mayor has given directions that he be removed to Norwich, in the care of the keeper of the gaol, and be delivered over to the guardians of the workhouse at Norwich."

The chaplain to the corporation generally performs divine service in the prison once on the Sabbath; but the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons requiring the appointment of a chaplain in every borough prison have not here been complied with. I find, also, another irregular practice has been allowed to creep in, that of permitting persons other than ordained clergymen to perform divine service on the Sabbath, without the sanction of the magistrates. An individual who I understand is an assistant in the Home Missionary Society has, I observe by the keeper's journal, done so several times; and upon stating the fact to the magistrates, it appeared that they had not been previously made acquainted with it. The appointment of a regular chaplain, now rendered imperative, will prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance.

That most estimable female, whose charitable offices I have with such pleasure recorded in former reports, still continues to follow with untiring zeal her truly benevolent endeavours for the reclamation of her fellow-creatures from ignorance, crime, and misery. Some idea of the extent and the results of her labours may be formed from the extracts which I make from the journals and tables compiled by her, and which afford much information upon the habits and pursuits of the classes most prone to criminal acts, and also bearing upon the discipline of the prison.

Extracts from Every Day Book.

"To-day I spent a short time with ——— and ——— (under sentence of transportation) for the last visit. They gave me an eager welcome. ——— was softened; ——— was quite overpowered, and sobbed bitterly; ——— cried a little. When I said at parting, 'If you follow up these things, and practise what I have ever taught you, I shall be glad of a letter from you at any time, if you will send me one when allowed to do so.' 'I am sure I will,' said ———. Feeling is nothing without principle; but I never saw an indication of feeling in this boy before. I always find the worst of convicts, and worse than ——— and ——— are scarcely to be found, thoughtful before their separation, and softened. The most inaccessible minds then become accessible. Such was the case with those who departed to-day; and, as usual, this just state of feeling, which was produced and prevailed before they left the prison walls, was at an end when they appeared in the street. It was then subverted by the influence of the herd around them, exciting them to laugh and shout. There were their former companions, the thieves of the place, whose influence was as the repetition of a death blow, whilst that evil, the mad, joyous feeling which they excited in the convicts, reflected back on

A Glance at some Persons who seemed after their Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved,

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
J. B. . . .	..	Felony	Imperfect	From September 1821. Six months in Bridewell.
T. A. . . .	29	Embezzlement of divers monies.	Well	Awaiting trial from October, 1821, to April, 1822, then convicted and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.
J. P. . . .	20	Felony	. . .	Convicted in April, 1824. Twelve months in Bridewell.
S. B. . . .	36	Felony	. . .	Convicted in April, 1826. Six months in Bridewell.
B. B. . . .	I do not recollect, but it was about 23.	Smuggling	Neither	From May, 1826. Twelve months.

them, and removed all terror which the example ought to have produced; so that instead of being deterred from crime by the sight, a different effect may be expected."

Extracts from Journal.

"William D——, aged 23, is said to have been the occasion of his own brother, and two other persons, being transported. His character has long been notoriously bad. At first he declined being taught to read and write, but soon accepted it. His manner became greatly changed, no longer sly or sullen, but in every respect an example to the other prisoners. His improvement in reading and writing during the short period of his imprisonment was satisfactory. This day, in the morning, he was heard reproving V—— and P——, when using violent language, with earnestness and propriety. From a window on the quay I saw their departure. D—— was quiet; V—— behaved very ill; and all except D—— waved their caps. Nor do I wonder they were intoxicated by the folly of the populace. The quay was thronged by not fewer than 2,000 people. Many reached forth money and tobacco, and held forth their hands to shake hands with the convicts. The manner of the people was expressive of approbation to the offenders against the laws of their country, rather than blame.

"A—— J——, aged 16, was committed May 25, 1839, and tried and convicted in July following for felony. His sentence was 3 months' imprisonment. His father is a sort of pedlar—a tinker. I have heard his character is not correct. The boy's has been bad. He lived in hovels and outhouses two months before he was in prison, and came dreadfully infested with vermin. He did not at the time know the alphabet, but found great interest in learning to read and write. He took great care of his books, and said one day, 'I am never *azy* only when I am at my lessons.' From the time of being committed before trial I discovered that he was not morally improved, for his behaviour at the court was undaunted, and he spoke improperly to a witness against him. This, in my next visit, I failed not to dwell upon, and declined allowing him to continue his lessons for a day or two, by way of correction. Since the sessions he has been extremely diligent. On the Sunday before his discharge he repeated 30 verses which he had learned, and a hymn, and by the next day, to finish the chapter, 16 more. He desires to go to sea. He has called upon me three times, and is now at work in a fish-office."

The following tables are extremely curious and instructive, particularly from the information they afford of the course of life pursued by the prisoner after discharge, of which so little is generally known, or indeed thought of, and which is the only real test of amendment:—

most of whom I have seen or obtained accounts of during the last week or month, October 19, 1839.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since the discharge of each.
Good	17 years since	He left his wife and family, went 20 miles distant, and having offered himself in marriage to another, committed the theft for which he was imprisoned.	He returned to his wife and family, became a good husband, and never deserted them after.
For the first five months he spent much time in gaming. Because I constantly saw the cards which disappeared as soon as I was seen, it seemed right to advert to the subject, which he did not like. In the course of the last month he heartily expressed his thanks to me.	15 years .	Fond of taverns and gaming.	On leaving the prison for his departure, he declared for my satisfaction, and that of his amiable wife, his upright intentions for the future. He conducted himself well in the colony. I saw a letter from thence, in which he expressed his wishes for my success in instructing prisoners. Since then he sent for his wife and two children to settle there.
Good	14 years .	A young woman of bad character.	She never returned to her former practices, but has been married to a sailor, and ever conducted herself honestly and steadily.
Good	She died two years after.	Of very bad character.	She obtained a service shortly after her discharge, and from that time was steady and honest.
Good	12 years .	Not known . .	He entirely learned to read and write in prison, and immediately after his discharge left off smuggling. He wrote to me afterwards and expressed the comfort he found in being able to write, as he could then write, when absent, to his wife. I have heard of him many times. He sails in a small vessel from Dunkirk to London to sell butter and eggs.

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
T. H. . . .	14	Felony	Imperfect	From November, 1826, to April 1827, for trial; convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.
J. S. . . .	29	Felony	. . .	From April, 1827. Twelve months imprisomnent.
E. C. . . .	..	Smuggling	Imperfect	From May, 1835 . . . .
J. L. . . .		,, ...	Neither.	
W. M. *alias* P. .		,, ...	Well.	,,
F. *alias* W. . .		,, ...	Neither.	,,
W. S. *alias* G.		,, ...	Neither.	,,
and R. . .		,, ...		,,
February 5, 1840.—This morning, R., the former master of the smuggling vessel, and who, with the above-mentioned persons, was imprisoned for smuggling in May, 1835, for six months, called upon me being the first time he has been in Yarmouth since his discharge. He is now master of the St. Leonard, a respectable merchant's ship. His gratitude for what he thought his obligation to me, led him to bring from France a present of a Vase covered with shells, and a curious glass box. He was 14 months without a vessel after his discharge, with a wife and family to support, and desiring to get free from the traffic of smuggling.				
R. M. . . .	17	Felony	Well	Convicted in August, 1835. Si months in gaol.
S. B. . . .	39	Felony, charged with, but no true bill.	Neither	Awaiting trial from October, 183 to April, 1836. In prison abou six months.
B. B. . . .	15	Assault	Read imperfectly . .	Last time from April 30, 1836 Two calendar months.
J. F. . . .	15	Felony	Read only imperfectly .	From July, 1836. Six months
A. B. . . .	..	Felony	Read imperfectly . .	From July, 1836. Sentenced t twelve months' imprisonmer and discharged in February 1837, in compliance with a pe tition. Seven months in Bride well.

Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, &c.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since the Discharge of each.
Good	12 years .	Very idle boy .	He was sent to Sidney, where he conducted himself well. I have seen a gentleman who met with him in that place. At this time he is in Yarmouth, having obtained leave of absence to come over and see his relatives. He is coxswain to a government boat at Sydney to receive letters.
Good	11 years .	Incorrect . .	She earned her living honestly by going out to do household work.
Good	Four years .	Regular smugglers. Harwich men. Some of whom had been in prison before for the same offence. They were supported in our gaol by a band or club of smugglers to which they belonged.	E. C. had a wife and six children in Harwich, where they now live; the profits of smuggling were tempting, but he afterwards told me he found it impossible, as he then viewed the thing, to engage in the traffic again, and abandoned it. Since his discharge I have received four letters; two written by him, one by his wife, and another written partly by him and partly by his wife. Also I have seen him twice, when the schooner to which he belongs sailed through Yarmouth. By him I was informed in August last, that the five who were in prison with him had all left off smuggling. He gave me a satisfactory account of each. These men, when I took leave of them, seemed reluctant in promising to give up a profession of fraud, involving habitual lying, &c. &c., yet allowed me to believe that, whilst ceasing to reconcile themselves to its principles, they wished, and would not be unwilling to do it.
"	"	"	
"	"	"	
"	"	"	
"	"	"	
ery thoughtless, sensitive and easily corrected.	Three and half years .	Idle and profligate.	Effectually reclaimed.—After considerable perseverance he obtained a gentleman's service, and has earned his living respectably and honestly ever since. He is now a butler in a gentleman's family. I frequently saw him before he left Yarmouth, have seen him twice since, when he came to see his mother and grandmother, and continue to hear of him twice or more every year.
ot amiss . . .	Three and half years .	Accounted a disorderly person and a thief, and had been in prison before.	Perfectly reclaimed.—She has never been guilty of any immoral practice since, and seems to have been the means of reclaiming her husband, whose former character was bad. I see her every month or two. She has suffered much from poverty and illness without complaint.
he two first times bad. The last thoughtful.	Three years	He was brought up by an aunt after the loss of his parents, who was obliged to expel him eventually, because he used to swear, and threatened to stab her with a penknife. He lived in outhouses, &c.; had been in gaol four times, and was always infested with vermin. He would enter shops to buy, and then steal something.	Perfectly reclaimed.—Having been disappointed before, I declined seeing him immediately after his last liberation, but consented afterwards at the request of his aunt. He had contemplated a reformed course and adopted it. He sails in a merchant's vessel, having bound himself as an apprentice; is respected by the master, and his aunt said, "is become man before the mast."
nproving . . .	Two years and nine months.	Idle, not very bad	Without the knowledge of any trade, and very poor; he has maintained an honest and industrious character by making a voyage to sea, or working as bricklayers' labourer.
ood	Above two and half.	Not known to be dishonest.	Since his discharge, he has conducted himself well towards his family, and borne an honest character. He keeps cows and carries about milk to sell. His wife told me last week it was a good thing her husband learned to read in the gaol, as he now takes up a book of an evening; and it was a good thing he learned to write too, because he can now keep his accounts and write his milk bills.

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
E. H. . . .	30	Felony	Read imperfectly . .	From October, 1836. Twelv months.
M. W. . . .	35	Felony. He received and embezzled divers sums of money belonging to his master.	Read imperfectly . .	From October, 1836. Twelv months.
W. E. . . .	21	Felony	Well	From May, 1837. Three month
J. N. . . .	..	. .	Imperfect	. .
T. S. . . .	16	Felony	Well	From May, 1837. Twelve month
H. T. . . .	16	Felony	Very imperfectly. Alphabet.	From February, 1838. One mon
E. P. . . .	71	Felony, or buying stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	Well.	From July, 1838. Six months

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, most o

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
W. C. . . .	14	Felony	Could read and write .	Convicted in May, 1839. Sente three months imprisonment.
W. H. . . .	13	Felony	Both.	From February till May, when was admitted evidence and d charged.
J. A. . . .	11	Felony	Both	Committed in May, convicted July, 1839. One month after t
A. J. . . .	16	Felony	Neither	Committed May, 1839, convic July. Sentence three mor imprisonment.

Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, &c.—*continued.*

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since the Discharge of each.
Bad, until the last seven or eight weeks.	Two years.	Not at all good .	My hopes of her reformation had considerable discouragement during her imprisonment; had they been sanguine, it might have been said, "all is realized." Unpromising as she was during the first ten months, since liberation, her conduct has been, in every respect, good. E. H. lives with her husband, who is a sawyer, and both say her imprisonment was a good thing.
Bad until the last month or two. He tried to continue the practice that brought him there, by sending out a bill made out in his own name, and written for him by another prisoner to one of his master's customers, to whom he had delivered a tub of beer as a servant before his imprisonment. It was taken by the turnkey and the fraud detected.	Five years.	He was dishonest to his master. Forsook his children after the death of their mother, and had bad connexions.	After his liberation he gave me assurances of future good conduct, which I did not believe, yet have they proved true. He has since then married again, and been industrious and upright. From the time of leaving the prison he has been a kind parent to his children.
Bad in temper at first.	Two years .	Idle	After leaving the prison he obtained an ostler's place. I have seen him several times since, and believe that he conducted himself steadily and honestly.
Good	Two years .	Not bad, yet too fond of public house.	His wife says he has been a most improved character since his discharge. Both have acknowledged his imprisonment to have been a good thing.
Better towards the close the last term.	One and half	He had been in prison several times before.	His conduct has been correct ever since his last discharge from the prison. He is now an apprentice to a basket-maker.
Good	One and half.	Nothing known to be wrong.	He is conducting himself well. I have seen him at different times.
Good	One year .	A suspected character.	I have frequently seen him, and believe he has conducted himself honestly since his discharge.

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whom I have seen or obtained accounts of during the last week or month. December, 1839.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since December, 1839.
Good	Four months.	Not known to be very bad.	The boy works as a shoe-maker, and appears to be going on correctly.
Tolerably good . .	Seven months.	Not remarkably bad.	His mother-in-law cast him off: he was sent to the work-house: then received by his grandfather, who takes care of him, and employs him as a chimney-sweeper. He goes on very well.
Good	Four months.	Idle	He is at work for a rope-maker, and seems to be going on well.
Remarkably diligent. When he entered the gaol he had to be taught the alphabet. On the day before his departure he committed 16 verses to memory, to finish the chapter he had begun.	Two months.	Bad all his life. Remarkably bad. Lazy: a thief, &c.	He obtained work in a fish-office immediately, then went out fishing. I fear his parents will not exercise a good influence over him, otherwise I should entertain the strongest hope that this lad will become a good character. All is right at present. I shall be glad if he goes to sea, and thus be removed from his old companions.

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
E. S. . . .	20	Felony	Read imperfectly . .	Committed October, 1833, convicted April, 1833. Sentence two months.
W. M. . . .	..	Ill-treatment of his wife	Read imperfectly . .	Committed July, 1836, discharged in October, 1836. Four months.
T. B. . . . I forgot, when making the former table, to mention this person, but the case is a remarkable one.	18	Felony	Imperfect	From November 10th, 1829, to April 14th, 1830, five months; and sent to the Penitentiary at Milbank. Twelve months.
R. S. . . .	14	Felony	Imperfect	Committed December 1835: tried and convicted April, 1836: before trial, near four months: one week's imprisonment after.

I examined the bread issued to the prisoners, and found it of excellent quality.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

EXPENDITURE for the Maintenance of the Gaol and House of Correction at Yarmouth, from the 1st September, 1838, to the 30th August, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread	139	17	1
Cheese and candles	21	12	10
Potatoes	6	17	0
Soap	3	19	1
Coals and carting	30	10	3
Blankets	8	17	11
Hosiery	7	4	9
Wearing apparel, shoes, &c., for prisoners	16	5	2
Gruel, porter, and sundries for sick	2	14	3
Washing and mending	5	17	1
Sweeping chimnies	1	7	0
Cleaning rooms for public purposes	4	4	0
Brushes, &c.	1	18	7
Coopering	0	19	3
Braziery	1	3	3
Shoebottoms	2	0	0
Whitesmith	1	15	5
Minutes of the committee	2	2	0
Fixtures taken of late keeper	8	17	0
Incidental expenses	8	10	5
Gaoler's salary, one year	56	10	0
Turnkey's ditto, one year	38	0	0
Medical attendance, two years, 1838 and 1839	40	0	0
Matron's salary, two quarters	5	0	0
Wardsmen, at 4*d.* per week	0	8	8
Ditto, at 7*d.* per week	0	15	2
Allowance to prisoners, at 2*s.* per week	3	18	0
Total	£421	4	2

Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, &c.—*continued.*

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since December, 1839.
Good	Six years .	Not of the worst kind.	Since her discharge, up to this period, she has conducted herself well. She is married, and conducts her family as she ought. The Testament which I gave her on her discharge from prison is preserved for her eldest child. She is very poor and respectable.—December 31, 1839.
Not amiss . . .	Three years.	Not very remarkable, except for cruelty to his wife, who is a person of excellent character.	He behaved better immediately after his discharge, and appears to have been improving in character ever since. In the midst of great poverty, being an inferior shoe-maker with a young family, he does his best for their support, and treats them kindly.
Good	Nine and half since he left the Yarmouth Gaol.	Not suspected: he told me, after his return, that he used to take money out of his master's drawer when alone in the shop, and others were at meals.	After his return from the Penitentiary he immediately called upon me. His parents were poor, living in a row, and keeping a small vegetable shop; with no character, he seemed destitute. His next step was this: he went to his father's, and took a small box which he had left locked up, containing 102 pounds, and some shillings, and carried it to his master from whom it had been stolen. Mr. D. entreated him to take five pounds of the sum returned, but could not prevail: all he accepted was the odd two pounds and shillings, saying, "Sir, I robbed you of more than that." The circumstance became public. Mr. B., tailor and salesman, took him for two years to learn the trade. He conducted himself better, Mr. B. informed me, than any former apprentice. Since then, he has been married to a young woman who was taught by me in a Sunday-school, and by honourable and successful industry supports himself and family by keeping a respectable little shop as a tailor and salesman in the ——.
Good	Near 4 years.	I do not remember.	The boy's character has been decidedly improved since he left the prison. This is the testimony of his mother, a respectable poor woman. His general conduct now is honest and steady. He works in this place.

I examined the prison books, and found them kept in a most praiseworthy manner.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.

Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

"1839, March 21st.—About half-past nine o'clock this morning the maid servant found in my sleeping-room a piece of brown paper, on which was written, 'John M. how do you do; cary a good hart upon it; send me word how you are; I do not know anything about it.' It was wrapped round a piece of chip, and tied with a shoestring. Upon inquiring in the yard, from whence I believe it must have been thrown, the prisoners denied having any knowledge about it. Upon a second inquiry, about an hour after, I firmly taxed J. S.: he confessed he had written it, and B. J. had thrown it, under the direction and at the request of W. D., intended as a note for J. M.; but instead of falling into the yard, it went into the room, by breaking a square of glass.

"April 12th.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning I detected W. G., a lad who has been in my custody, knocking at the prison wall and talking to the prisoners. I strongly suspected he intended to throw something over the wall to the prisoners. I had him put into the cage, and at half-past twelve o'clock I took him before the mayor.

"May 12th.—Put R. D. and T. E. into solitary confinement, according to the sentence of the court.

"May 14th.—Eleven o'clock this morning, R. D., under solitary confinement, put his shoes out of the window, and said, 'Goss my shoes, I give to you good bye. I am now going to hang myself.' The prisoners gave an alarm, saying D. had hung himself. I went with the turnkey to the room D. was in, and upon opening the door found he was apparently in the act of putting a slip (which he usually wore, but had then pulled off) round his neck, to fasten to the top of a bedstead which belonged to the room, and which he had turned up on the end. I reproved him, and asked what induced him to act in such a disgraceful manner. He did not reply for some time; at length he said, 'I do not like to be alone.' I removed him to his sleeping cell, took the bedstead out and laid the bedding on the floor of the cell, and other precautions were taken. I made him undress and go to bed. I waited on the surgeon and made the circumstance known to him, &c.

"I am of opinion, from the position I found the above-named prisoner in, together with the means he had apparently adopted, that he had not a positive intention of hanging himself, but thought such a course might be the means of his being released from solitude.

"I waited on the mayor and magistrates and reported the foregoing circumstance.

"May 26th.—Took R. D. from solitary confinement, he having been confined a fortnight as per sentence.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Norfolk.
Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

"August 25th.—I detected Thomas Southgate, a prisoner in the Bridewell, with a short pipe filled with tobacco. I put him into a cell for six hours, searched the room and prisoners, but did not find anything more of the sort. Upon interrogating the prisoner Southgate as to its being in his possession, he said it was thrown over the wall from the Row,* wrapped up in rags.

"From previous and similar circumstances, I have reason to believe the prisoner's statement to be correct.

"October 4th.—H. W. a court of requests debtor, who is under the surgeon's care, complained this morning of not being so well. I informed the surgeon of it, who visited W., and reported him to be very ill. Mrs. W. has constantly visited her husband.

"October 5th.—Mrs. W. sat up with her husband last night, and attended him.

"I visited W. during last night and inquired of him how he was; his answers were, 'I think a little better.'

"In compliance with the recommendation in the surgeon's report of this day, I have obtained from the creditor's agent W.'s discharge, and had him removed in a sedan as directed.

"December 15th.—W. D., a prisoner in the cage, attempted to hang himself; he was removed from the cage into my custody, by the order of Symon Cobb, Esq., magistrate. I had the necessary precautions taken respecting the prisoner during the day, and at night put him into a sleeping room with two other prisoners, under the direction of the surgeon.

"1840, February 2nd.—About seven o'clock this evening, upon passing the debtors' room, I observed H. reading aloud to six others. Upon my entering the room, H. dropped a book between his legs. I requested to look at the book, and upon inspection I found its title to be 'A Catechism on Circumstances, or the Foundation stone of a Community; also who are the Infidels, Socialists or Christians.' I informed H. I was of opinion he had acted wrong by reading the aforesaid book to those who were confined with him, therefore I should take the book under my care for the present, and respectfully request he would not repeat the like in future. H. apologized by stating he was not aware that he had acted inconsistently, and strictly promised it should not occur again.

"April 3d.—Received into my custody, by the order of Symon Cobb, Esq., visiting magistrate, at seven o'clock this evening, a person in a violent state of insanity, whose name is supposed to be A. L., a resident of Norwich. A Mr. W., who was walking on the beach, saw the aforesaid person throw himself into the sea. Mr. W. ran for assistance and rescued him from being drowned. I put him into bed in the infirmary, and otherwise carefully attended him under the immediate directions of the surgeon. R. D. and S. H. placed in the infirmary to attend him. I visited the infirmary during the night.

"April 11th.—Received an order this morning from the mayor, as also the directions of the surgeon, for the removal of A. L., to Norwich, and there to be delivered to the care of the guardians of the poor.

"Removed A. L. as directed, and presented him to the governor of the workhouse, who stated he did not consider himself warranted to take cognizance of him, but recommended me to deliver him to the care of his wife, which I did accordingly."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct and exertions of the keeper, who appears to be a valuable and trustworthy officer. I regret that several of the suggestions made at my last inspection have not been carried into effect. I repeat them. . . .

"There is still a great deal to be done, and much that requires amendment in this prison. I consider the allowing prisoners to remain in their day-rooms until eight o'clock at night as exceedingly improper, and recommend that they should retire to their cells at dusk. It is quite lamentable to see the prisoners here huddled together in the day-rooms passing their days away in idleness and vicious intercourse; it is absolutely necessary that some means for employing them should be found, and which surely cannot be difficult in a sea-port. Clothing for the convicted is much wanted: it is quite impossible to maintain the requisite cleanliness in an establishment of this kind without it. The food for the prisoners ought to be cooked for them, and they should take their meals with regularity, and in the presence of an officer. There is a great want of proper accommodation for females, there being but a single day-room for all classes, including debtors. The portion of the building termed the old prison is below ground, and unfit for the reception of prisoners; the use of it should at once be discontinued. Taking into consideration, that although this establishment be improved to the utmost extent of which it is capable, it will still be imperfect, and little suited to the real purposes of prison discipline, I think it highly desirable that the town council of this borough should, if possible, enter into a contract with the magistrates of the county for receiving at Norwich Castle, or elsewhere, all such male prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment exceed three months; by such an arrangement the management of this prison would be facilitated, and at the same time those convicted of serious offences would be subjected to more effective penal treatment."

Borough Police Lock-ups.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.

I visited the lock-ups, and found them clean and without a prisoner. The wooden cages, a disgrace to humanity, are still suffered to remain, but I understand are not made use of, to the extent they formerly were; I annex the description of them from a former report.

"In the room where the police assemble are two wooden cages, in which prisoners, males and females, are placed, while in temporary custody, previous to being brought before the magistrates. These dens are secured with strong wooden bars, and have a narrow bench for the prisoners to sit upon. Their dimensions are

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* Narrow streets so termed in Yarmouth.

No. 1 cage, 8 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches high.
No. 2 „ 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches high.

In these places from seven to ten persons have been placed at a time, a circumstance hardly credible, from no accident resulting. Tubs for their natural occasions are placed in each; and males and females are exposed to each other, and also to the constables in the room. I have in no other instance witnessed so glaring a contempt of common decency. These contracted dens are the only places for temporary custody, at the disposal of the police, for the large and lately extended jurisdiction of this borough. The superintendent of police, on being questioned by me, stated, 'I am frequently obliged to leave the place in consequence of the effluvia from the tubs, and the prisoners have at times been so seriously affected by it as to compel me to resort to brandy to restore them. We had ten people in these cages at one time, and I really thought they would have been suffocated.' It is certainly a great mercy they were not. I addressed a letter to the mayor on the subject, and have recommended the immediate provision of more suitable accommodation. Six cells attached to the station-house would be amply sufficient for all exigencies."

Return of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Lock-up during the year 1839.

Males	above 18 years of age	213
	under 18 „	63
Females	above 18 „	29
	under 18 „	11
	Total	316

THETFORD.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Thetford. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The prisoners confined in this prison on the day of inspection were:—

In the Tread-wheel Yard.

J. W., age 41, committed February 11th; under sentence of transportation for seven years; convicted of stealing in a dwelling house.

J. S., age 33; committed April 15th; leaving his wife and family chargeable; sentenced to seven days imprisonment.

W. D., age 23; committed March 23d; breach of the game laws. Sentenced to three calendar months imprisonment.

In a Separate.

J. H.; committed April 14th; three months imprisonment, or pay a fine of 5*l*.

Females.

E. W., age 23; committed February 17th; breaking out of union workhouse; sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Various alterations have been made in this prison, for the purpose of placing it more in conformity with legislative provisions, and in redemption of the pledge made by the corporation previously to their obtaining a grant of quarter sessions. The airing-yard has been divided, and the tread-wheel inclosed within an arcade, the front of which is secured with iron railing.

Several of the large rooms have been divided, and there are now 14 apartments for the accommodation of male and female prisoners. Sheet iron blinds have been fixed to the windows fronting the street; but with all that has been or could be done, I am still of opinion this prison can never be otherwise than inconvenient and insecure. Bedding and clothing have never been provided. I regret to report that the state of this prison on the day of inspection was not very creditable to those having the superintendence. The beds were unmade and the rooms in disorder, tobacco-pipes were lying about, and tobacco was found upon one of the male prisoners. The female prisoner had been let down from her room into the airing yard appropriated to the males, although another and more secluded yard was unoccupied. No matron or person of their own sex had been appointed to attend upon the female prisoners. There is no appointed chaplain, nor is divine service performed upon the Sabbath. The curate of the parish attends twice during the week. The only punishment inflicted appears to have been the placing of men in irons for attempts at escape. W. F., imprisoned for want of sureties, effected his escape in the middle of the day, on August 1st, 1839, during the temporary absence of the keeper. A medical practitioner attends when required, and makes his charge for so doing. The female prisoner present on the day of inspection was affected with syphilis, and appears to have been the only case requiring medical treatment. The keeper is allowed by the borough 6*d*. a day for the maintenance of the men, and 4*d*. for women and boys. He provides the former with two pounds of bread daily, and half a pound of cheese weekly, and a meat or fruit dumpling on Sundays. Females and boys are allowed only one pound and a half of bread.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Norfolk.
Thetford.
Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Thetford, for the Year 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	6	0	0
Clothing	10	4	6
Fuel	1	12	6
Soap	0	10	0
Washing	0	16	0
Books	1	13	1
Furniture	1	11	4
Taxes	1	10	0
Salaries	50	0	0
Removal of Prisoners	33	6	10
Ditto Convicts	4	4	0
Repairs and Alterations	121	19	5
Total	£253	7	8

The number of prisoners during the year ending October, 1839, was 34.

The greatest number at one time was seven.

Only one book is kept in the prison, which is similar in form to the receiving book in the county gaol at Bury St. Edmund's. The keeper holds the joint office of superintendent of police, for which he receives a salary of 50*l.*; he is also inspector of weights and measures for the hundred of Blackburne, of which the emoluments are about 30*l.*

I again recommend the municipal authorities to contract with the county magistrates for the maintenance, at Norwich Castle, or one of the dependent houses of correction, of all prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall exceed one month, and only to commit here for trial at the sessions, and those summarily convicted of trifling offences. To retain men for weeks and months in comparative idleness and corrupting intercourse, can only tend to confirm vicious habits, and increase crime. The establishment of this prison, as required by Act of Parliament, is incomplete, there being no appointed chaplain. The omission of the performance of Divine service in a prison is quite indefensible when in so many instances the primary cause of crime can be traced to the early neglect of attendance at public worship. The keeper supplying the prisoners with food is contrary to law. The separation of the male and female prisoners requires to be much more strictly attended to, and I recommend that the keeper should be enjoined to be most attentive to this important point, and also to conform rigidly to the prison rules and regulations.

I consider this prison to require much attention from the magistrates, as it is by no means in the condition it ought to be.

Suffolk.
Ipswich.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

IPSWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was inspected on the 10th of April and subsequent days. I annex a return of the description and employment of the prisoners confined there at the time.

DISTRIBUTION and EMPLOYMENT of Prisoners confined in County Gaol, Ipswich, 10th April, 1840.

	Males.			Females.	
	Number in Custody.	Employment.			
For Trial	4				
Convicted Felons	30	Picking Oakum.		Convicted Misdemeanor	1, sewing.
Convicted Misdemeanors	3	,,			
Summarily Convicted—Poaching	19	,,	Except one, employed as Cook.	Convicted Felons	8, washing and sewing.
,, Assaults	4	,,			
,, Misdemeanors	14	,,		Summarily Convicted: Misdemeanors	2, sewing.
Under Sentence of Transportation	10	,,			11
Want of Sureties	1	,,			
Vagrants Summarily Convicted	5	,,			
Deserters Convicted by Court Martial	2	,,			
Debtors	5				
	97				

The Prisoners all sleeping in separate Cells.

Since my last visit, the airing-yards formerly appropriated to the court debtors and misdemeanants have been thrown into one, which is used as an exercising-yard for the untried and misdemeanants, who form one class. The entry to the debtors' wards is now near the lodge, and entirely disconnected from the part of the prison appropriated to criminals. A separate wing and airing-yard is in preparation for the untried. The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and generally in an improved condition.

Under the head of health, the surgeon states, "The health of the prisoners has been for the last 12 months generally good. I visit the prison and prisoners daily; see those in solitary confinement, and also all new comers before they are classed, and attend corporal punishments. There have been no cases of typhus. The diet is now sufficient, and I am perfectly satisfied it could not be lowered without injury to health. I think we have more cases of itch than formerly. I never recollect but one case where a prisoner applied for opium; I found he could not do without it. I gave him a little, reduced the quantity by degrees, and got him to take much less before he went out. I have heard chemists in the town say that the demand for opium increases."

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the day of Inspection.

Name and Offence.	Age.	Disease and Remarks.
J. P. Committed 16th August, 1839; convicted at October Sessions; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, first and last solitary; placed in solitude 19th October.	25	Pulmonary complaint. Apparently in good health when he came in; he was put into solitary confinement agreeable to his sentence; he was taken ill there, and sent to the sick ward, where he has been ever since, with the exception of only a few days. His first and last months were to have been solitary; after his first removal, he got better, and I thought he might undergo the solitary for the last month, but in the course of two or three days he took a cold there, and did not mend, and I found it necessary again to remove him to the infirmary.
G. S. Convicted 1st July, 1839; sentenced to two years imprisonment.	20	Pulmonary complaint. Was taken into the infirmary October 1st, and been there ever since. His health apparently good when committed.
W. L. Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.	79	Infirmity from age.
W. T. Committed 16th December; convicted at January Sessions, and sentenced to six month's confinement, the first three weeks and last fortnight solitary.	30	Subject to epileptic fits of frequent recurrence. He is quite unfit to be submitted to solitary confinement.
W. M. Committed July, 1839; sentenced to one years' imprisonment.	25	General debility. Health apparently good when he came in. Unfit to be subjected to the regular discipline.
J. M. Committed March 11, 1839; sentenced to two years' imprisonment.	52	Catarrh. Sent to infirmary March 29.
J. G. Debtor	73	Gout.
E. S. (Female). Committed August 7; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, first and last solitary.	21	Rheumatism. Health apparently good on admission. Was put into solitude for the first month on the 19th of October, and taken out after 11 days. Was placed for the second month in solitude in a day-room, with fire, on March 20th, and is now ailing, and must be again removed.

The salary of the surgeon has been increased to 100*l*.

The surgeon's journal is not in conformity with the recent Act for the better ordering of Prisons; I make the following extracts therefrom:—

"August 2, 1838.—Visited ——, by the direction of Dr. Elough; found him rather better than before he commenced taking his medicine, which he had on Tuesday. I had seen him every day this week, with the exception of this day, and considered him only slightly indisposed, and did not mention his name in my book.

"August 27, 1839.—Examined M. A. R., and was satisfied that she was an idiot.

"Sept. 27.—Visited the solitary man, W. L., who is labouring under great debility. Ordered him to be removed to the sick ward, and to have broth daily. Visited the solitary woman; found her well. William M., inflammation of neck; ordered poultices for him. W. L., pain in side.

"Oct. 30.—Visited the solitary men and women; found them well, except J. P. Emma T. much better, but still by no means strong, although she states her health is now as good as it usually is when out of prison. Her allowance of meat is continued, and she is permitted to take exercise, from which she always derives benefit.

"Oct. 31.—Visited all the prisoners; found them healthy. J. P., now in solitude, continues ill. Ordered him to be removed to the sick ward.

"Feb. 11.—Visited the solitary men; found them well. Visited Sarah P., who attempted to hang herself this morning."

The chaplain visits the prison daily, reads prayers, and sees every prisoner once during the week, and many of them oftener. He preaches two sermons on the Sabbath. The average time spent by him daily in the prison is three hours and a half. He states, "There is no elementary instruction of the prisoners; if there was, by another person, it would be a great relief to me. Nothing can be done for the men who cannot read. The sacrament is offered every month; the communicants have been chiefly debtors, and they have been latterly of a lower class, and less frequent in their attendance; there have been no communicants this last half year. Two prisoners have attempted to destroy themselves; the man attempted it in a

moment when under the impression of temporal calamity or dread of exposure. I took a great deal of trouble with him, and he promised never to resort to it again. The second was a female; she was a loose character, but had some little knowledge of religion. After I explained to her the frightful sin of thus rushing into the presence of the Creator, she promised to be more cautious. I have had instances of prisoners applying to be taught to read. If they know their letters, I furnish them with spelling-books. I used to assemble the prisoners together in separate classes daily, when there was no objection to their being together; in the summer time this used to be done in the airing-yard; they were all before me, and in my eye, and could have no communication without my observing it; I think I never had any reason to complain of them. The instruction was certainly the more effective. I have been as many as five hours occupied in this way, and certainly with more extensive results. It is now a most fatiguing thing to stand at each cell door and question them."

The governor does not attend divine service. The matron brings the female prisoners; they are placed at the foot of the staircase leading to the chapel, where they can hear but very imperfectly.

The chaplain's salary has been increased to 200*l.*

I proceeded with the chaplain to witness his method of communicating with the prisoners in their cells.

W. S., age 40; rape; sentence of death recorded; not read or write.—Have you learnt the Lord's Prayer? Yes.—Can you say the Confession? No.—Try. Could not. I used to go to church.—What for? To hear the parson.—How many Gods are there? One.—What is your Saviour's name? I should be thankful if you'd tell me.—What name do I tell you to pray in? It is Jesus.—What do we say after every psalm—it begins with "Glory?" I cannot do it.

J. B., age 20; under sentence of transportation for 15 years; reads well and writes.—Do you call the Belief a prayer? No. I know the Lord's Prayer, the Confession, Creed, and Ten Commandments.—Repeat the third collect for grace. (Well repeated; and upon being questioned on the subject of the exposition of the Scriptures made by the chaplain in the morning, he appeared by his answers to have a clear and distinct knowledge of its substance.)

J. F.; sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for passing bad money; 12 months in Bury gaol for a like offence.—I am not a scholar; father is a Catholic; have attended chapel and church alike. Have been at school; was deaf there, and would not learn; I should very much like to learn here. Have been on the tramp.

The chaplain states that, in consequence of their being so much alone in their cells during the day, he is obliged to resort to the expedient of impressing upon them in the chapel that they will be called on to repeat the substance of his discourses, or explanations of the scripture.

I annex extracts from the two last reports of the chaplain to the quarter sessions:—

Extracts from Chaplain's Reports.

"Oct. 18, 1839.—As the prisoners now can only be congregated in the chapel, he (the chaplain) after every service, which is daily, gives them instruction either from the catechism or from one of the lessons; and then, when he visits a class in their separate cells, which now takes place every day, he examines them as to the instruction given in the morning, which, though he finds exceedingly fatiguing and laborious, yet he also finds very essential to their religious knowledge; for, as they expect his examination as to what he told them in the chapel, they, in order to acquit themselves so as to gain his commendation, apply with more attention and assiduity to his instruction. The chaplain often finds prisoners know no prayer besides the Lord's Prayer, when sent for the first time. That they make their appearance more than once the chaplain thinks may arise from various causes; when dismissed from prison, they return in a state of destitution to their old abodes and to their old companions, who soon entice them to their old practices. They often find it difficult to get employed, as preference (and reasonably) is given to those who have not been in prison; hence the effect of his teaching and instruction is in many instances much reduced.

"April 10, 1840.—At present I see no reason to distrust my already expressed opinion as to the working of the silent system, relative to the advancement of religious knowledge among the prisoners, and as a preventive from moral deterioration during their confinement, being debarred intercourse and communication with characters, whose habits and morals are of a grade inferior to their own; there will, however, I fear, be found many causes which must have very powerful influence in counteracting the moral effects much to be desired, and in some sense not unreasonably to be expected to become apparent in the altered conduct of prisoners upon their return to their homes after their confinement. Old acquaintances beset them, and draw them away from paying due attention to the duties of the first day of the week, and so defeat the labour the chaplain bestowed upon them; for though he may have made them understand the way of salvation, yet from their short acquaintance with the practice of it, surrounded as they are by temptations to transgress, and not unfrequently destitute of moderate comforts, it may not appear very wonderful to find them unable to resist. The want of system too, combined with much ignorance, even if they do attend the public services of the church, forbids a hope that they will carry away much with them; and if they chance to be located in a neighbourhood where poaching, from long practice, is not viewed as a transgression of morality, they are readily drawn into the habits of those whose long practice have rendered them skilful and adroit in the profession.

"I have reason to fear there are places where young and thoughtless persons are persuaded to defraud their employers and commit depredations on their property. The magistrates are already acquainted with the plan of instruction which I pursue, and I have only further to add, the prisoners generally are orderly, attentive, and thankful."

I examined the provisions, and found them of good quality, and the bread of the required weight.

All articles for the use of the prison are supplied by contract.

Expenditure, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Expense of the prison for the year 1839, excepting repairs, alterations, &c. .	2,415	5	7
Repairs, alterations, &c.	227	16	1
	2,643	1	8
Receipts	20	16	6
Actual cost of the prison to the county	£2,622	5	2

I inspected the prison books; which do not appear to be so well adapted for their purposes as they might be. I have to notice the most extraordinary omission, of no account being kept of the profit or loss attending the prisoners' labour. The adoption of a description book, similar to the one in use at Bury St. Edmunds, would also be an improvement. I make the following extracts from the books:—

Punishment Book.

Prisoner's Name.	Offence.	By whom punished.	Nature of Punishment inflicted, and Date.
S. S.	Talking at exercise . .	Keeper . . .	Dark cell, 28th Jan. 1840.
J. S.	Answering impudently .	,,	Milk and gruel stopped, 31st January, 1840.
W. F.	Talking	,,	Gruel stopped, 5th Feb. 1840.
27 Men*	Talking	,,	Gruel stopped Feb. 6th, 1840.

Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.

"August 27, 1839.—Visited the gaol. A pauper, Mary Rose, 18 years of age, committed from the Hoxne union workhouse, at Stradbrooke, for misbehaviour in the said house, by absconding and absenting herself without leave, &c. This poor girl, who was committed from the same union house Jan. 25, 1838, for misbehaviour, is an idiot, and, in our opinion, ought not to have been committed to the house of correction. On the 11th Dec., 1838, James Flitt, a pauper, from the same hundred, was committed for one calendar month for wilfully damaging a tree, he being, at the time of his commitment, in a state of insanity. In the earnest hope of preventing such committals for the future, we addressed a letter to the committing magistrate.

"John Reade.
"Richard Etough.

"Feb. 12, 1840.—Visited the gaol, and ordered that Sarah Plant, committed from Woodbridge as a common prostitute, and who had attempted self-destruction, should be carefully watched. Examined the poor woman at the same time, and found her to all appearance of sound mind; and found everything in good order.

"Richard Etough.
"John Berners."

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"July 8, 1839.— ——, a prisoner under sentence of three months' imprisonment for stealing pigeons, made an attempt to hang himself with his neckerchief, but was cut down in time to save his life by ——, the turnkey of his ward. On inquiring into the circumstances, I found the man insensible; and that he came down to exercise with his class as usual, but on his return committed the above act; not more than 15 minutes had elapsed from the time of his returning to his cell and being found.

"October 8.—Received instructions from visiting magistrates to forward a petition for mitigation of sentence of ——, a prisoner, whose health is suffering from long imprisonment. Sent to the Secretary of State with surgeon's certificate.

"Feb. 11, 1840.—Sarah —— attempted to hang herself; therefore placed her under restraint; reported to visitors.

"March 15.—Visited the convicted wards, and found several convicted male prisoners talking and singing. Ordered their gruel to be stopped throughout the wing, not being able to detect the talkers.

"Removed —— to the union house at Barham (from whence she had been committed) in consequence of her illness; saw Dr. Etough, the committing magistrate, and reported the removal.

"Bible belonging to the room in which —— sleeps reported by turnkey as very much damaged, by wilfully tearing out the leaves. Reported to visiting magistrates, who, in consideration of his being of weak intellect, and promising not to offend in like manner again, gave no order for punishment.

"April 1.—On my return from petty session at Woodbridge an alarm was given that a prisoner had hung himself in the convict ward; examined every cell; did the same during the night; found all quiet. Have reason to suppose it was purposely done, on account of the day of the month."

* Several punishments of all the prisoners sleeping on a tier, have taken place from the impossibility of detecting from which cell the noise actually proceeded.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Suffolk.

Ipswich. County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, with their Offences, committed to the County Gaol, Ipswich, distinguishing the Number for each Month, from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	Number of Prisoners committed for Trial.	Misdemeanors.	Assaults.	Vagrants.	Want of Sureties.	Disorderly Apprentices.	Disorderly Servants.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Further Examination.	Bastardies.	Deserters.	Total Number in the Year.
1838.												
30th Sept. to 31st October .	9	8	..	14	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	37
,, November	7	7	..	16	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	39
,, December	11	5	..	9	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	34
1839. January .	6	15	4	11	2	..	2	7	..	..	1	48
,, February	17	7	6	8	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	43
,, March .	12	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	23
,, April .	9	13	5	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	35
,, May .	8	10	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	27
,, June .	11	10	2	1	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	31
,, July .	14	13	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
,, August .	7	11	2	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	29
,, September	6	7	5	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	29
	117	112	35	75	13	..	8	44	3	4	3	417

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement.

Number of prisoners in the dark cell or refractory cells, with stoppages of bread .	0
,, confined in the dark or refractory cell, with stoppages of two pints of gruel daily	78
,, confined once	77
,, confined twice	1
,, confined three times	0

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Recommitted during the Year ending September, 1839.

Felonies	28
Misdemeanors	103
Total	131

This extraordinary number of recommittals for misdemeanors is stated to have been principally occasioned by refractory paupers from the unions, and persons convicted of leaving their families destitute.

Evidence of Officers.

E. R. "has 14*s.* a-week; been in the prison service for four years. Comes in about a quarter or half after six; goes out for his meals. Every alternate evening is in the prison till half-past eight or nine. Has charge of the convicted felons. One turnkey sleeps in the wing occupied by the felons, one at the gate, and two at the lodge. The prisoners under sentence of transportation have a small portion of meat allowed to be sent to them from their friends; there is an evil attending it. I do not know how it is, but bones have been found in other prisoners' cells. As to the picking of oakum by the prisoners, some pick more, some less; there is no regular account kept. The prisoners can talk from cell to cell. If I stand on the tier, and two men are talking at the other end, I cannot tell from which cell the noise comes. With regard to W., who attempted suicide, I went to serve the milk a few minutes after eight; W. had been down to wash, and returned to his cell about a quarter of an hour; I found him insensible and hanging from the iron bars of his window; he was some little time before he recovered. He was reported to me as having groaned and bustled all night in his cell; the next man was disturbed, and asked me to speak to him, because he prevented his sleeping. He was greatly depressed, and attempted the same afterwards in the night with a rope made from the oakum, but was prevented."

W. G., porter and debtors' turnkey.—"My wages are 16*s.* 6*d.* a-week. I attend to the gate and the debtors. The time of visiting them is from ten to four; no persons are admitted to them on Sundays; very few of them have beer. No prisoners now are allowed to clean the lodge or perform any menial offices for the officers. I manage the receipt of bread and other provisions, and send the names of those discharged or committed daily to the tradesmen who supply the articles, and they either increase or diminish the quantity. I also keep the punishment book."

H. H., age 33; shoemaker by trade; widower, without family; 14*s.* a-week; turnkey over the untried and misdemeanants.—"Prisoners have asked me if they might be taught to read. The untried men pick oakum; there is no difference between any class here. I have heard some of the untried say they ought not to be shut up. The untried are punished for talking."

J. H., age 24; tradesman; single; turnkey over the felons; 14*s.* a-week.—"I sleep on the tier occupied by the felons, in one of the cells. When any talking takes place in a cell, it is impossible to find out who it is, unless we recognize the voice; that is the reason why so many are punished at once. They pick but very little oakum."

J. L., age 22; gardener; turnkey over the misdemeanants and untried.—"I sleep in the prison. Am occasionally employed in the keeper's garden. Prisoners have expressed a desire to me to be taught reading. The untried have also said they ought not to be locked up as much as the others.

I report the untried for talking the same as the others. The same quantity of work is required from all. They can talk from cell to cell of a night, and no doubt do when we are asleep. We frequently search them, but seldom find anything but a nail or other trifling article."

E. A., age 34; female turnkey; widow, without family; sleeps and boards in the keeper's house.—"Was servant to the matron, and assists now in the house when her duty is done. Was appointed turnkey about two months ago; I do not know what salary is allowed by the magistrates. The prisoner whom you (the inspector) saw in the keeper's house yesterday was M. A. W., sentenced to six months' imprisonment. She cleans the boots, shoes, knives and forks, and is employed about two hours in the house during the day, and sometimes longer. She has no indulgence for it. I am with the female prisoners from unlocking until they are locked up at six in the evening. I have five engaged in washing this morning; they are also employed at mending and making for the prison; they are often obliged to be taught both. Two girls are here now who have no idea of washing. The women, when they attend divine service, are placed at the foot of the staircase; they cannot hear well, at least not so as to understand what is said. Persons are continually coming in, and passing and repassing in the hall, and taking off their attention. In general I attend chapel, but was engaged in the washing this morning. One female attempted to destroy herself, S. P. She came in on a Saturday, and on the following Tuesday, in the morning, I observed an alteration in her manner, as she did not answer me when I spoke to her; she appeared altogether strange. I left a woman with her, who only quitted her for a short time to get a broom, and on my return I found her suspended with a towel to the iron bars of the window; she was quite black and nearly insensible. I got her down, and when she recovered, she expressed a determination to do it; she was not left alone during the remaining portion of her imprisonment, which was only 14 days."

The discipline, as now enforced, upon all classes of prisoners, without distinction, is described in the following regulations, approved by the magistrates, but without the sanction of the Secretary of State:—

Regulations submitted and approved by the Magistrates, to be enforced during Summer, with such Alterations during the Winter Months as may be necessary.

"The lodge bell to be rung at six o'clock in the morning, and each prisoner is then to dress himself and clean his room, open the window, and be ready to go down stairs by half-past six o'clock. He is then to take the chamber utensil and wait for the signal given to go forward, which he is to do in company with the other prisoners in single file, and on no consideration whatever is he to be out of his place or to speak, except when spoken to by an officer.

"The different classes to fall into the line and exercise around the yard in single file; each man to wash separately, beginning with the first man, who will fall in after washing behind the last man, to continue in exercise until all are washed, then to return to their cells in the same manner as they left them, there to receive their breakfast; after which they will attend chapel in the same manner, and return to their cells after chapel, there to be employed as may be most expedient, until twelve o'clock, at which time they will be ready, on ringing the bell, to commence exercise in the court-yards, the same as before breakfast, and continue in exercise for two hours; then to return to their respective cells to dinner, and afterwards to work until four o'clock, at which time the bell will be again rung for exercise, the same as before mentioned, which exercise shall continue for two hours, when the same regulation on returning must be observed as at dinner, and each man will receive his supper, and then to be locked up for the night.

"Each prisoner's bed and bedding to be removed into the passage on his return to his cell after breakfast, and taken in on his return at night.

"*Routine.*

"Six o'clock—to arise and sweep their respective cells.

"Half-past six—to file off into the yard.

"Half-past seven—to breakfast, and remain in their cells till nine o'clock, then attend chapel, and return to their cells for work until

"Eleven o'clock—then to exercise until

"One o'clock—return to their cells to dinner, and afterwards finish their task by

"Four o'clock—exercise until six o'clock, and then return to their cells for bed."

Many of the irregularities noticed on my former visit to this prison have been remedied, and, altogether, I consider it to be in an improved condition, although still requiring amendment in several particulars. I recommend the justices in quarter sessions to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the prison, and to forward them to the Secretary of State for his approval. I consider the treatment of the untried in this prison to be unjustifiable, and to call for the immediate interposition of the magistrates. No difference whatever is made between them and the convicted. I recommend that they should be brought together in a class for instruction; and that, in case of acquittal or no bill, they should be allowed the value of the work done by them while in custody. I recommend the appointment of a schoolmaster to undertake the work of elementary instruction; it is quite impossible that the chaplain can engage himself in teaching prisoners their letters from cell to cell, and if not taught, their seclusion becomes a heavier punishment than to those better educated, who can avail themselves of the solace of books. The labour of the prisoners is conducted in a very loose manner; they are set no task, but do what they please; no account is taken of the quantity of oakum picked by them during the day; nor could the keeper inform me whether there was a gain or a loss on the transaction. He states, "I purchase the junk, and the individual who supplies it repurchases it back, allowing 8*s*. a-ton. It is given out in half pounds at a time. Some men will pick twice the quantity others do. There is no regular quantity given, either to the tried or untried, nor any account of the prisoners' labour kept in the prison; what is earned is very trifling. It is a running account with the purchaser; I cannot tell what it is at present." I suggest to the justices that a day-book be provided for entering the quantity of junk daily issued and returned manufactured into store; also that a debtor and creditor account be kept of the purchase and sale of the article, and regularly balanced every three months, and presented at the sessions.

II. Northern and Eastern District. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Suffolk.* Ipswich. County Gaol and House of Correction.

On the day of inspection, I noticed a want of cleanliness in the prisoners' feet; the means for washing them should be provided, and a regular inspection by the officers take place once a-week. I observed that meat is allowed to be introduced into the prison for prisoners while under sentence of transportation. I conceive this to be an uncalled for indulgence, and likely to lead to irregularities. I found fragments of the food in various parts of the prison, and one of the convicts placed the following note in the chaplain's hand, which had evidently been introduced in a clandestine manner:—

"I inform you, ——, that old ——, he now live at the ——, will ruin any person. I am sorry for you. For every boddy say that you was led into it, and I hope you will find a friend, so God bliss you.

"To ——."

The employment of a female prisoner in domestic services in the keeper's house is contrary to law. I consider the attendance of the keeper at divine service as indispensable, and that he should state in his journal every omission, and the reason of his not being present. The chapel is much too small for the number of prisoners; but I consider the upper portion of it, intended, but not used, as an infirmary, might be applied to the purpose. The chaplain's voice can be fully and distinctly heard there.

Since my visit, the magistrates have given the following directions, which have been carried into effect:—

"That the governor keep an account of the earnings of the untried prisoners, and lay it before the magistrates at each quarter sessions.

"That the untried prisoners be assembled in a day-room for work and instruction, under the superintendence of the chaplain; and that he be requested to report to the visiting magistrates the hours of his attendance.

"That the governor prepare and lay before the visiting magistrates a debtor and creditor account of the junk supplied and oakum picked by the prisoners.

"That the female prisoners be not employed in any way in the service of the governor and matron.

"That the governor take particular care that no extra articles of food be admitted into the prison, except to debtors, under any circumstances whatever.

"That means should be provided to the prisoners for cleansing their feet, and that they should be inspected once a-week.

"That a description book, according to the form, page 18, Fourth Report, be kept in the prison."

WOODBRIDGE.—House of Correction.

Woodbridge. House of Correction.

The interior of this small prison was remarkably clean, neat, and orderly on the day of inspection. The prisoners were classed in the following manner:—

No. 1 Yard.

E. L., age 37, committed April 8th, 1840; sentenced to three calendar months imprisonment as a refractory pauper.

J. H., age 36, committed January 30th; sentenced to three months imprisonment for hawking without a licence.

J. J., age 16, committed 19th January; two convictions from Union workhouse; sentenced to two months and three weeks imprisonment.

G. N., age 8, committed April 3rd; sentenced to 14 days.

W. E., assault; two months imprisonment, or pay a fine.

C. B., committed April 9th for further examination.

W. C., ditto ditto.

No. 2 Yard.

J. H., age 15, committed for trial, April 10th, on a charge of felony.

W. H., age 20, committed April 4th for further examination.

In a cell separate.

Sarah B., committed April 9th for further examination.

Employed cleaning the Passages.

A. S., age 15, committed March 11th; sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, the last solitary.

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells.

Since my last visit, stoves have been placed in the ground floor passages of the two wings: they are fed with anthracite coal, and appear to answer the purpose of warming the building remarkably well, and to have conduced to an improved state of health among the prisoners in the winter.

The surgeon receives a salary of 20*l.*; he does not enter his attendances or keep a book in compliance with the Acts of Parliament relating to prisons. He states, "That he leaves opening medicines, pills, salts, &c. in the prison, which are administered when required."

A very considerable improvement has taken place under the head of moral and religious instruction, by the extension of the chaplain's labours. He states, "Prayers are read three times a-week, and one service with a sermon performed on the Sabbath. Sees the prisoners at least once a-week in their cells. The prisoners are provided with Bible and Prayer-book, and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. One of the officers always attends divine service. The prisoners occasionally express a wish to be instructed, and are so, as far as the limited means for this purpose will permit. There are

instances of men being depressed, but not often. No prisoner, that I am aware of, has ever expressed a wish to be attended by a minister of his own persuasion."

The chaplain's salary has been increased from 50*l.* to 60*l.*

The chaplain's journal consists merely of an enumeration of duties performed by him, such as—

"Feb. 2nd. Litany, Commandments, and instruction.
"Feb. 4th. Prayers.
"Feb. 6th. Prayers.
"Feb. 9th. Litany, Commandments, and sermon."

The following very proper minute appears in the visiting justices' book:—

"*Feb. 13th*, 1839.

"Ordered,—That all prisoners, whether in solitary confinement or otherwise, attend the performance of Divine service and prayers; and that the chaplain be requested to visit each prisoner individually, for the purpose of giving him religious and moral instruction, at least once a-week.

(Signed) "R. Shawe,
"Rendlesham."

The punishments since my last visit appear to have been strictly legal. From February 15, 1838, to the same period, the number of punishments have been 34; either 48 hours' solitary confinement or a stoppage of half the allowance of food.

The diet consists of 1½lb. of bread daily and ½lb. of Derby cheese weekly, an allowance I am satisfied too small to sustain health for any long period. The keeper states, "Prisoners generally require the attention of the surgeon after three or four months. We issue the bread twice a-day." I examined the bread and found it of excellent quality. All articles for the use of the prison are supplied by contract.

The keeper states the routine of the discipline to be, "The prisoners leave their cells at half past six, wash and clean themselves, and walk for half an hour, then return to them until 10; walk from 10 to 12, return to their cells till 2; walk from 2 to 4, to their cells again till 5, and exercise again from 5 to 6, and then locked up for the night." He further states, "The untried are not prevented from talking to each other in the presence of the officers. There are no means of employing the prisoners at any work. They occasionally desire to be taught to read, and we furnish them with books and assist them as well as we can. They appear to like the chaplain's instruction very much. I am quite satisfied the warming of the cells has had a beneficial effect upon the prisoners' health; we have heard no complaints from them. The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year was 27. We had 24 for trial, of which number 15 were transported, they being men of notorious character, and who had been mostly previously convicted of offences."

IPSWICH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Inspected this prison on the 13th of April and subsequent day. The interior was clean and orderly, and the day-rooms bore an improved appearance compared with their disorderly state at my last visit. Over the fire place in the debtors' ward I noticed a paper affixed to the wall, of which the following is a copy:—

"*Rules and Orders.*

"To all debtors coming in here,
Pay their footing, one gallon of beer;
And if *one* they do refuse,
Two gallons or three shall not excuse.
"Besides losing all benefits arising from this society."

One of the debtors present being questioned stated, "I have paid my half gallon of beer, the others have done the same." I observed Cleave's Penny Gazette upon the table in the day-room. Three of the sleeping cells, which ought to be appropriated for criminal prisoners, are made use of as a china closet, potato and oakum stores. The prisoners were sleeping two in a cell, the mattress of the second prisoner being placed on the stone floor of the cell. I annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners on the day of inspection.

RETURN of Prisoners in the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, Ipswich, April 14th, 1840.

Names.	Age.	When committed.	Offence.	When tried.	Sentence.
No. 1 DAY-ROOM.					
E. B.	22	22nd March, 1838	Stealing lead	18th April, 1838	Two years' imprisonment, to be whipped in first and last month.
S. S.	28	24th September, 1838	Uttering a forged order	25th October, 1838	Two years' imprisonment.
J. R.	22	2nd September, 1839.	Stealing a watch, and monies amounting to £16	16th October, 1839	12 months' imprisonment.
J. W.	17				
J. S.	35	28th November, 1839	Stealing two pigs	9th January, 1840	12 months' imprisonment.
W. E.	19	26th October, 1839	Stealing a pair of boots	9th January, 1840	18 months' imprisonment, to be whipped in first and last month.
No. 2 ROOM.					
J. N.	52	7th March, 1838	Stealing six knives	18th April, 1838	Two years' imprisonment.
E. T.	38	14th February, 1839.	Stealing a pair of gig springs	5th April, 1839	18 months' imprisonment.
C. O.	18	21st February, 1839	Stealing two pound of bread, some butter, tea, and coals	5th April, 1839	Seven years' transportation.
J. T.	15	2nd September, 1839.	A watch, and monies amounting to £16	16th October, 1839	Eight months' imprisonment.
J. H.	16	9th September, 1839.	Stealing one cotton gown, and other articles	16th October, 1839	Six months' imprisonment, to be whipped first and last week.
J. H.	29	4th December, 1839.	Stealing one pound and half of mutton	9th January, 1839	12 months' imprisonment.
W. W.	28	16th January, 1840	Stealing five fowls	For trial	
J. P.	23	9th April, 1840	Cutting and maiming	Ditto	
D. H.	25	19th March, 1840	Obtaining five sovereigns under false pretences	Ditto	
J. M.	39	28th January, 1840	Assault		To pay £5. 10*s*., or three months' imprisonment.
No. 3 ROOM.					
J. S.	19	29th December, 1838	Stealing two pair of boots	25th January, 1839	18 months' imprisonment each, to be privately whipped.
J. B.	18				
W. R.	16	22nd March, 1838	Stealing lead	18th April, 1838	Two years' imprisonment, first and last month solitary.
C. W.	12	12th August, 1839	Stealing eight shillings and tenpence in copper coin	16th October, 1839	Eight months' imprisonment.
W. J.	19	18th January, 1840	Stealing one bushel of coals	For trial	
J. S.	18	12th March, 1840	Stealing one bushel of carrots	Ditto	
W. S.	19		Stealing one brass candlestick, snuffers, and tray	Ditto	
G. J.	21	2nd April, 1840	Under the Vagrant Act		One month imprisonment.
J. E.	23	27th February, 1840.	Threatening to murder Ann H.		Three months' imprisonment, or find sureties to keep the peace.
S. P.	45	10th June, 1839	Attempt to obtain goods under false pretences	24th July, 1839	18 months' imprisonment.
No. 4 ROOM.					
S. K.	36	8th June, 1839	Stealing lace	24th July, 1839	12 months' imprisonment.
M. G.	54	26th December, 1839	Stealing a gown and other articles	9th January, 1840	Four months' imprisonment.
A. J.	41	18th January, 1840	Stealing a table cloth	For trial	
J. W.	20	24th February, 1840.	Stealing three sovereigns	Ditto	
S. B.	20	16th March, 1840	Stealing a shawl	Ditto	

No. 5 ROOM	Three Debtors from the Court of Requests. Four Debtors from the Court of Small Pleas. One Crown Debtor.	8

The daily diet consists of a pint of milk, a pint of gruel or 1lb. of potatoes instead, and 1½lb. of bread.

The prisoners cook their food in the day-rooms, and are allowed coals for the purpose all the year round.

The surgeon states, "There has been considerable illness lately, but at different times, in the prison, chiefly colds, and one or two pulmonary complaints. The influenza prevailed in the prison to a very great extent. There have been no deaths. I am present at corporal punishments; their severity may be best judged by the fact, that they only require the application afterwards of a little lotion. There is no place set apart for the sick, and I was obliged on one occasion to obtain the leave of the magistrates to remove them to the debtors' wards. There are only two prisoners under medical treatment at present.

"C. O., age 18, committed 20th February, 1839; sentenced to seven years transportation. He is of scrofulous habit and is covered with ulcers; was returned when sent to the hulks. The imprisonment is likely to prejudice his health, and I should say there is every probability of his going into a consumption at last. The nature of his disease, from the sloughing of the ulcers, renders him very offensive to the other prisoners.

"F. P., debtor, suffering from spasmodic attacks."

The surgeon makes no entry of his visits, nor is there any record kept of the cases of sickness.

The chaplain states that, "Every Sunday he performs one service with a sermon, and an explanatory lecture on the portion of scripture appointed to be read, and occasionally during the week he catechises the boys. He does not visit the prisoners in solitary confinement. The prisoners are well supplied with books; has provided the boys with spelling books, and would willingly give further time if thought necessary. Generally speaking, he thinks the prisoners must go out worse than they come in, particularly the boys. Keeps no journal. Salary is 30*l.*"

Since my last visit, the female who held the situation of keeper has been superseded. The present keeper states, "I am 45 years of age; have been in business. My salary as keeper is 100*l.*, out of which I have to provide a turnkey. It was never named to me that my wife was to do the duty of matron. No person has been appointed to attend upon the female prisoners; my wife is now away seeing her daughter, who is in ill health. I do not employ any of the prisoners as servants, or in any menial offices. I have endeavoured to procure junk to pick into oakum, and the prisoners for a time were employed in doing so, and in making door mats; but there is no possibility of procuring a sufficient supply of the material for constant labour. The prisoners have now been without occupation for three weeks. All were employed, and during the time the gaol was hardly the same place, such was the quietness. When unemployed, they watch me out and are up to all manner of tricks in my absence. They pick up black and white stones in the yard, and play at drafts with them; I frequently catch them at it, but they all deny it when I come and accuse them. As the prison now is, it is impossible but that a boy must go out worse than when he came in. There is one now here, 12 years of age, whose parents are poor but honest; he is sent here for eight months imprisonment for a first offence. When he came in, he appeared quite untainted, and was always with a book in his hand, which I encouraged as much as possible. I gave him copies and put him to writing. From long imprisonment and association he has become quite corrupted, cares nothing about the confinement, and I have been obliged to punish him for refractory conduct. I do every thing in my power to class the prisoners according to character, having often a previous knowledge of them, but with such limited means it is quite insufficient. The boy I have just mentioned could only read imperfectly when he came in; he now reads well and writes tolerably. A girl, convicted of a misdemeanor, was recommended to me by the magistrates for employment as a servant, to prevent her mixing with the other prisoners, her connexions being respectable: I took her into the house, and one day found her in the prisoners' day-room with the men, where she had been upwards of half an hour. She was then put with the other female prisoners. Another was also taken upon the same recommendation; she turned out well and is in a good situation. I have detected the debtors often in throwing beer and tobacco over to the felons. I attend Divine service; my wife sees the female prisoners up and down. The males and females see each other in the chapel. Prisoners, when sentenced to solitary confinement, are placed in one of the bed cells; they go to chapel and are allowed the usual diet. Five of the prisoners are sleeping in separate cells; the remainder two in a cell, with one bedstead; the mattress of the second prisoner is placed on the floor."

I examined the prisoners' food and found it of excellent quality. An entire set of prison books are wanting. I subjoin extracts from the visiting justices' book:—

Extracts from Visiting Magistrates' Book.

"15*th October*, 1839.

"It is ordered, on the recommendation of the surgeon, that such prisoners as he may think necessary be removed to the debtors' side of the prison, for so long a time as the surgeon may direct. It is also ordered, that the gaoler do provide a person as nurse, to attend on the patients for such time as the surgeon may think proper."

"28*th March*, 1839.

"Visited the gaol in consequence of the escape of G. G., a person for trial for felony, yesterday, but who shortly afterwards was retaken by the police. Upon an examination as to the means by which the prisoner made his escape, it was discovered that the bar of the side door, leading from the day-room of the prisoners' into the turnkey's lodge, had not been fastened; and, the key of the gaol door having been left in a table drawer without a fastening, the prisoner passed through the side door, took the key, unlocked the great door of the prison, and so escaped. The gaoler, having been

recently appointed, was cautioned to be more vigilant for the future; and it was ordered, that the bolt be kept fastened by a padlock.".

Before making any remarks upon the state of this prison, I annex a statement of the prisoners convicted at the Borough Quarter Sessions, and whom I found undergoing their respective sentences. I have in no other instance met with so large a proportion of men sentenced to long terms.

Under sentence of transportation . .	1
Two years' imprisonment	4
Eighteen months	4
Twelve months	4
Eight months	2
Six months	1
Four months	1

I have no hesitation in confirming the opinion of the officers of this prison, that men must be made worse there by imprisonment; and I believe this to be the case, however short their terms may be; but when sent there, for 12 and 18 months and two years, to waste their time in corrupting intercourse and unbroken idleness, what must be their moral condition on discharge? Slothful habits and vicious propensities are here engendered or confirmed through the very means intended for their repression. This prison is most discreditable to the borough; means are found for keeping the prisoners in constant work in the adjoining county gaol, and the same might be resorted to here. The practice of paying the keeper a certain sum and requiring him to provide a turnkey appears to me very irregular; a second male officer is indispensable with the number of prisoners usually confined here, and the appointment should be regularly made by the town council. No female has been appointed to attend upon the women. Should the keeper's wife perform the duties of matron, I consider it would be proper to allow her a salary, if only to fix the responsibility. The duties of the chaplain are capable of great and beneficial extension in this prison, where so great a proportion of the prisoners are for long terms. Divine service should be performed twice on the Sabbath, and prayers read by him, if not daily, at least three times during the week, besides frequent individual intercourse with the prisoners for the purpose of moral and religious instruction.

The increasing number of prisoners, and the already existing want of accommodation in this ill constructed and inconveniently arranged prison, must promptly force upon the municipal authorities one of two alternatives, either to rebuild or to add to the present structure. I am of opinion, that the most judicious and economical course to adopt would be to erect a new prison.

I have conferred with the mayor and others of the municipal authorities on the defective condition of this penal establishment, and the borough surveyor has been directed to draw up plans for its enlargement and submit the same for consideration.

IPSWICH.—Borough Bridewell.

Borough Bridewell.

Upon entering this prison, which is attached to Christ's hospital, I found the interior in a state of confusion and neglect. The keeper had just died, and his representatives were preparing to remove themselves and his property from the premises; and no successor or person had been appointed even to take the temporary charge of the establishment. On going through the building I found one female prisoner, who had been committed on the 2nd of April for 28 days. She stated, "Two young men were here on Saturday who went out on Monday. I have no books, and have not seen a clergyman since I have been here. I have 1½lb. of bread, 1lb. of potatoes, and a pint of milk every day." Upon inspecting the late keeper's register, I found no entry therein subsequent to the 15th of January. During the year 1839, 142 prisoners were confined here, of which number 29 were females. For a more perfect comprehension of the peculiarity of this establishment, I annex the following particulars and recommendations from a former Report:—

"This prison forms a portion of a charitable institution, entitled Christ's Hospital, which dates its origin from a period prior to 1572, and was established by the corporation of Ipswich. The objects were twofold; to provide for 'the poor, the aged, widows, the sick, and others in want;' and 'to establish a place of correction and safe custody for vagrants, beggars, and disorderly persons.' In 1572 a charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, enabling the corporation to receive and acquire real estates to the value of 200*l.*, to be applied under the direction of the corporation for 'the aid and relief of the poor, infirm, and others inhabiting the hospital;' and authorising the corporation and the governors of the hospital 'to make, search for, apprehend, and punish idle ruffians, slothful vagrants, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other suspected persons whatsoever, and men and women of bad name and reputation.'

"Until the year 1634, the several gifts made to the hospital appear to be in accordance with the original purposes for which it was founded. Subsequent to this period, several endowments have been made to it for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing poor children belonging to Ipswich.

"I recommend most strongly its discontinuance as a House of Correction: the only tendency of imprisonment there, is to confirm vicious and idle habits, in direct opposition to those beneficial purposes for which it was founded as expressed in the charter. There is also another and more powerful reason which may be urged for its suppression, its contiguity to the school (both being in the same building), and thereby exposing the morals of youth to corruption, and their health to disease in case of infectious fever. It appears to me that the payment of an annual sum towards the expenses of a House of Correction attached to the Borough Gaol, would embrace all the intentions of the founders."

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmund's.

Inspected this prison on April 14th and subsequent days. I annex a return of the number, distribution, and employment of the prisoners at the time :—

Returns of the Number, Distribution, and Employment of the Prisoners in Bury St. Edmund's Gaol on the 14th April, being the day of holding the Quarter Sessions. The following abstract from the calendar shows the number of prisoners in custody :—

Males convicted of felony	5
Males convicted of felony	36
Males under sentence of transportation	9
Males convicted of misdemeanors	12
Male offenders against the game laws	11
Males for want of sureties	2
Female for trial	1
Females under sentence of transportation	2
Females convicted of felony	6
Male debtors	2
	86

By the calendar it also appears that the number of prisoners in custody at the April Sessions, 1839, were	90
That the number of commitments in the quarter ending April Sessions, 1839, were	186
That the number of commitments in the quarter ending April Sessions, 1840, were	157

Distribution and Employment of the 86 Prisoners in Custody.

Males.

At the tread-mill	50
Tailor	1
Infirmary	1
Sweepers and cleaners, being incapable of other labour	2
Assistant to the miller	1
In separate confinement	4
For trial	5
Want of sureties	2
Under sentence of transportation	9
Debtors	2

Females.

Females employed in washing, making up linen, mending, &c.	8
Incapable of labour	1
	86

Seventy-seven prisoners were sleeping separately, and nine were sleeping three in a room, each having a separate bed.

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly. Upon examining one of the sleeping cells occupied by a prisoner employed as a tailor in the repairing prison clothing, I observed under the mattress a portion of meat fat; in the aperture for ventilation, over the cell door, I found an inkstand, a small piece of sealing wax, and a paper containing tobacco. Upon questioning the prisoner as to the fat, he stated it was given to him by one of the officers in recompense for a small mending job which he was accidentally called upon to perform. I asked him if he had any more tobacco about him, which he denied. I requested he might be searched, and in a side pocket of his jacket was discovered a leather case full of tobacco. I then asked him if he had any money, for the search would be further prosecuted. He said he had, and delivered over to the keeper 8*s.*, which he had concealed in a small pocket made for the purpose.

The surgeon states, "the health of the prisoners has been, in general, satisfactory. There has been no case of typhus or epidemic disease. The cases of itch and syphilis appear to increase. There has been one death, a female, from consumption. I am inclined to think that consumptions have been generated in the prison, but am not able to give any particular reason why it should be the case. I visit the prison regularly every other day, and oftener when required. I examine prisoners before they are classed, and see every prisoner twice a-week and sometimes oftener. I consider the diet to be sufficient." I make the following extracts from the surgeon's case book :—

"April 4th.—Requested by governor to visit K—— with cough, and looking very pale and sickly. Recommended him to be confined to a warm room, and sent him some cough mixture and an opiate at bed-time.

"March 7th.—Visited M—— and bandaged his leg, in a bad state from varicose veins, which rendered him lame.

"C——, sickly looking man, complaining of pain in the stomach. Highly nervous constitution, sent him some camphor mixture and an opiate at night."

Extracts from the Surgeon's Journal.

"July 30th, 1839.—Visited E. N—— in the evening; Dr. P—— had visited her in the afternoon.

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Suffolk.
Bury St. Edmunds. Gaol and House of Correction.

"July 31st, morning.—Visited E. N—— and found her much worse; applied some leeches.
"Evening.—Visited E. N——; found her rather better than she was in the morning.
"August 1st, morning.—Visited E. N—— and found her much the same as she was last evening. Visited also W—— with a bilious attack, and H—— with eruption on face.
"Evening.—Visited E. N—— and found her much the same.
"August 2d, morning.—Visited E. N——, whom I consider better.
"August 3d, morning.—Visited E. N—— this morning, and found her much worse. Ordered more wine for her.
"Evening.—Visited E. N—— to-night, who appeared in a dying state.
"August 4th.—Visited and found E. N—— died at five o'clock this morning.
"August 7th.—Both W—— and S—— are asking for a better diet than the common gaol allowance, but I am of opinion that the cases do not require it."

Return of the Number and Description of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the Day of Inspection.

C. D——, committed 2d November, 1839. General debility. Health indifferent when he came in.
E. P——, (female) committed 13th April, 1840. Syphilis.
M. L——, committed July, 1839. Affection of the liver.
M. C——, ditto. Spasmodic affection.

Death.

E. N——, committed 30th November, 1838. Sickly when admitted; died of consumption 4th August, 1839.

The chaplain states, "No alteration has taken place in the mode of conducting my duties since the last inspection. On Sundays I perform the full morning service to the males at the gaol and to the females at the house of correction, and prayers in the afternoon at the gaol. My duty occupies me four hours on the Sundays. I read a selection from the Liturgy every morning, and either the Psalms for the day or some selected portion of scripture, generally from the New Testament. I visit occasionally prisoners in solitary confinement, for admonition. I think no prisoner remains a week in solitary confinement without my seeing him. My average time spent in the prison on the week days is two hours. I visit the sick. I saw E. N——, who died, many times. She was one of two sisters, both prisoners; one nursed the other and seemed very serious; both expressed great contrition. The state of E. N—— was such as to preclude the possibility of administering the sacrament to her at the proper time, which I had intended to do. Both sisters seemed very contrite, and expressed a determination to lead a different life. I have, however, been disappointed in my expectations, for the surviving sister has been since tried and convicted of a similar offence, that of robbing her master, and is now lying here under sentence of transportation. The prisoners now here under sentence of transportation appear to be much impressed with their situation, one in particular; but we are often deceived. The discipline certainly makes an impression on them at the time, but I am sorry to say it soon wears off; they are here repeatedly. It is to me quite surprising, and particularly as respects the poachers, for their punishment is great and their sufferings acute. I have the examination of all the books; it is very seldom they bring any in, and if they do, it is only a hymn book. The sacrament was administered to a prisoner who was seriously ill. I do not administer the sacrament ordinarily here. The officers attend Divine service. The schoolmaster is under my directions, but has been so long accustomed to the duty, that I seldom interfere with him. I do not examine into the progress made by the prisoners under him. I have recommended to him to read the appointed lessons, rather than go through the Bible, a practice which I think not free from objection. The prisoners have been too numerous on some occasions for all to attend chapel at the same time. They are very crowded sometimes. Their behaviour is exemplary."

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

"1840, January 10.—Read prayers and some portions of scripture. Visited generally.
"January 11.—Read prayers and a portion of scripture. Visited and admonished.
"January 30.—Read prayers and a portion of the scripture; visited every part of the prison."

Description of Books in use in the Prison.

Bible.
New Testament.
Common Prayer.
Slade's Lessons from the Scriptures.
Great Importance of a Religious Life.
Companion for Prisoners.
Manual for Prisoners.
Four last things—Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.
Pious Country Parishioner Instructed.
Psalter.
Spelling Book.
Tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, &c.

The keeper states, "that he has orders from the Earl of Euston to give, at his expense, any discharged prisoner whom he thinks deserving, a Bible and Prayer-book, or any other religious book; and that the prisoners, on discharge, frequently ask for 'The Companion for the Prisoner,' being a selection of sermons and exhortations compiled for the use of prisoners, by the late Rev. Thomas Bowen."

Benefactions.

A Return of Benefactions for the benefit of the Prisoners, as shown by the schedule of the Charities of the Town of Bury St. Edmund's.

	£.	s.	d.
To the poor debtors at or about Christmas	2	0	0
The felons in the gaol	1	0	0
The prisoners in the house of correction	0	10	0
Three chaldron and a half of coals to the prison yearly.			

The schoolmaster states, "I teach the prisoners singly, not in classes. I also occupy myself with those at rest from the wheel. I pick out the parts of scripture myself for their reading. I keep a book in which I insert the names and ages of prisoners who come under my tuition, and the progress made. This book is laid before the visiting magistrates every month."

Extract.

From March 4th, 1840, to April 1st.

Further instructed in writing	8
Began to write	6
Further instructed in reading	21
Began to read	18
Total	63

I proceeded with the schoolmaster to examine the progress made by the prisoners under his tuition.

J. K——, age 20, labourer. Father and mother alive. Never at school; sometimes used to go to church, Was employed early in crow tending and stone-picking. Has been in prison three months. Did not know his letters when he came in. He reads a little now.

G. R——, age 30, labourer. Father and mother alive. Went to school when a boy; went both to Sunday and day-school. Forgot all his learning. Mother had a large family and was forced to get him out, as soon as she could, to earn a shilling or two by bullock driving, stone-picking, or crow-scaring. Knew nothing when he came in. Has been here 11 months. The chaplain has not heard me the catechism.

He has learnt very little, appears idle, and does not comprehend.

I was not altogether satisfied with the instruction afforded by the schoolmaster; it appeared, upon examination, to be confined almost wholly to the elements. The prisoners were quite ignorant of the meaning of what they had imbibed. The mere schoolmaster had evidently done his duty; but there was no understanding or beneficial application of the portions of scripture thus attained. The constant supervision and interference of the chaplain is always necessary to give a proper direction to the schoolmaster's labours in a prison school.

I examined the rations issued to the prisoners, and found them of the requisite weight and quality. With reference to the beer, the keeper states, "the prisoners employed at the tread-mill or other labour have each a pint of beer a-day; and as the mill is in constant work during the hours prescribed by the Act of Parliament, both myself and the surgeon deem this allowance to be quite requisite in order to preserve the health of the prisoners. The beer is brewed upon the premises; 10 bushels of malt and 10 lbs. of hops produce 420 gallons of beer, which at the present price does not cost quite 3*d.* a gallon."

The mill worked by the prisoners is let to a person who engages to provide it with grist the whole year and pay 2*s.* a sack for grinding and dressing. The keeper delivers the flour, and states that he keeps a horse and cart for the purpose.

Return of the Earnings of the Tread-mill from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
First quarter	25	14	0
Second ditto	21	5	0
Third ditto	45	10	0
Fourth ditto	35	19	10
Total earnings	£128	8	10

The keeper still continues to receive his proportion of the prisoners' earnings, contrary to the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons.

There has been no alteration in the establishment since my last visit. The wages of the under officers are paid weekly by the keeper, who advances the money.

The trustees of the feoffment of the consolidated charities of the borough of Bury, being compelled to provide a house of correction, pay for the rent and maintenance of the borough prisoners received under contract in this prison. The trustees appoint their tradesmen, who supply their prisoners with provisions, clothing, &c.

The debtors are charged 1*s.* a-week for bed, bedding, and furniture.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Suffolk.
Bury St. Edmunds. Gaol and House of Correction.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet	773	5	3
Male and female clothing	60	14	5
Bedding	32	2	5
Straw	21	2	0
Extra allowance by surgeon	3	15	6
Wine, beer, and spirits	32	3	0
Fuel	101	1	4
Soap	17	9	0
Candles and oil	14	8	6
Stationery and printing	30	1	0
Books	4	4	9
Furniture	30	9	7
Rates and taxes	15	16	9
Officers' salaries	1,164	11	6
Removal of prisoners	38	11	6
Removal of transported convicts	178	5	6
Sundries	54	16	4
Total expenses one year, not including alterations and additions	2,572	18	2

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from labour	128	9	10
Receipts for subsistence of military prisoners	1	15	0
Account of fines paid by prisoners applicable to county rate	110	4	0
Account received from Exchequer for the subsistence of convicts	11	4	0
Other receipts for conveying convicts	311	14	0
	562	19	6
Total expenses of year, not including alterations and additions	2,572	18	2
Receipts	562	19	6
Actual cost	2,009	18	8
Repairs and alterations	137	3	2
Total	2,147	1	10

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly and correctly entered and posted to the time.

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"September 3d.—H. C., a convict, attempted to cut his throat, but had merely divided the skin. He was missed from chapel and found in his cell; the wound was very slight and attended by the surgeon for only two days. He had been threatened to be punished for irreverent behaviour in the chapel.

"November 22.—J. M. B. discharged—his term of imprisonment, two years, having expired, he having entered into recognizances to keep the peace, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each."

Extracts from Punishment Book.

"February 16.—D. S. closely confined three days, for shamming illness, on bread and water.

"May 24.—J. L. confined for two days on bread and water, for throwing a note into another class.

"June 4.—H. C. confined for three days on bread and water, for attempting a breach in the wall of his cell.

"June 28.—H. M., J. S., and A. R., closely confined three days for attempting to make a breach in the outer walls of their cells."

The number of punishments for offences within the prison, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, have been 103 males and 8 females.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year	76	10	86
Received under commitments	565	82	647
Debtors	19	1	20
Total	660	93	753

With reference to the tobacco, money, and other articles found on the prisoner and described in another part of this report, I was unable to elicit any information which could tend to a discovery of the means by which they were introduced into the prison. In a subsequent communication the keeper states, "That it has at last been ascertained that the tobacco came from the debtors, and had also been brought in by a helper in the garden, occasionally employed since the passing of the late Act for the better ordering of prisons."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison. I recommend the magistrates very strongly to have the tread-wheels partitioned for separate labour, and also to provide that most necessary appendage, a covered van for the conveyance of prisoners. I am of opinion that the chaplain should personally superintend and report upon the progress made by the prisoners under the schoolmaster, and should select the portions of scripture most suitable for use in the school. If proper communicants can be found, the administration of the Lord's Supper in a prison always produces a good effect upon the minds of the prisoners. The keeper states, in answer to my queries as to the effect of the punishment of transportation on the criminal population :—" I have now been governor of this gaol more than 40 years, and I trust not an inattentive observer of the criminal character; and my practical experience convinces me that no punishment will be found so efficient or beneficial as removing offenders from this country, and I am certain that nothing now is so much dreaded. It begins to be, however, understood among offenders that those sentenced to seven years are not to be sent out of the country, and I have had instances where that sentence has been passed, that the offenders have exclaimed to their friends, 'As I shan't be sent away, I don't mind it.' I believe it is admitted that we have redundant population, and that the labour market is overstocked, consequently employers will select the most honest and industrious, and this, in my opinion, is the reason why there are so many recommittals from among those who have suffered terms of imprisonment only; and this evil must increase to a very great extent should offenders of a worse description be thrown upon this country. I have frequently had letters brought for my perusal sent by convicts abroad to their friends at home; but of late years I have seen none that did not contain an anxious desire to return home, and a warning to shun their fate. I only remember two cases of hardened bad offenders who returned from the colony, and both of them exhibited marks of punishment received there, and in a very short time they committed offences and were sent away again; but both these fellows I had known from an early period as confirmed bad characters."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALES.

House of Correction for Females.

I inspected this establishment, situate at a short distance from the prison for males. It was, as I have always found it, in most excellent order. The matron is constantly engaged in instructing them, and many have benefited very considerably thereby. The women are constantly occupied in washing and mending. For numbers, &c., see report of the gaol, p. 145.

BOROUGH HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Borough House of Correction.

The rooms and cells in this small prison were unexceptionably clean at the period of my visit.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the House of Correction or Lock-up, at Bury St. Edmund's, from January, 1839, to January, 1840.

Males	229
Females	48
Total	277

London: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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III.

FIFTH REPORT of the Inspector of the Southern and Western District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord, *Golden Square, June* 1, 1840.

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship my Fifth Annual Report on the Prisons of the Southern and Western District.

I have the gratification of being able to state to your Lordship, that three of the most defective prisons in my district (so far as regards their construction and their adaptation to the number of their inmates), namely, Bath, Brecon, and Usk, are about to be rebuilt; and I have the satisfaction of believing that the representations which I have made to the magistrates have contributed to that result.

There are some subjects connected with imprisonment which appear to me to demand attention; among these are—

1. The condensation into one Act of all the former Acts relating to prisons.

2. The regulation of lock-up houses, in regard to their construction, repair, and maintenance, and in regard to the funds from which they are to be supported.

3. The provision of a retiring allowance for superannuated turnkeys of good character, who at an advanced period of life must either remain inefficient officers or subside into poverty, because their salary is usually too small to enable them to lay by a provision for old age.

4. That a printed paper be affixed in the yards of all prisons, minutely describing the discipline which awaits convicts who are transported to our penal settlements.

5. The encouragement and extension of societies founded with the benevolent and most politic aim of affording employment to destitute prisoners on their discharge, or of forwarding them to their respective homes, of assisting acquitted prisoners, and generally of affording protection of some kind to those who are desirous of entering an honest path of life, as well as of testing the sincerity of their resolution. The fruits of every system of discipline will be blighted in the absence of such endeavours. In my present Report a notice will be found of an asylum of this kind in Warwickshire. It must not be concealed, however, that such institutions are apt to excite feelings of jealousy among the poorer part of the labouring community, who sometimes imagine that crime reaps in these establishments benefits and rewards which their own industry has failed to secure; and it is highly necessary, however difficult, to maintain such asylums under a form which may not operate as a premium to the commission of offences. One of the best modes, probably, in which societies of this kind can operate, is on a small scale—without attempting to maintain a house, with all its necessary appendages—to distribute among all the individual members, in a certain rotation, the protection of a single discharged prisoner.

6. The attention of architects and engineers deserves to be further directed to the very difficult and important subject of warming the cells of prisons in winter

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

—a matter which is highly necessary in those prisons in which the inmates spend several hours daily in their cells. The Prussian Government has lately appointed the eminent chemist, Professor Mitscherlich, to institute an inquiry into the effects likely to be produced on the health, and particularly on the lungs, by the dryness of the air in apartments warmed by hot air.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lord,
Your most obedient servant,
BISSET HAWKINS.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—There have been no alterations under this head since my last visit, except improvement of the privies according to my suggestion.

One new stove has also been put up to warm the damp cells in winter.

It is now finally resolved to build a new gaol here, the pressing necessity for which I formerly stated. The plan is already prepared. The expense will be 12,000*l.* for a prison containing 64 cells. It is to stand on the same ground as the present one. An order has been made in the sessions that the gaol should be rebuilt; but some of the magistrates appear to wish to build their county-hall first.

Management.—I perceive from the remarks of the visiting magistrates, in their journal, that they express their high approbation of the conduct of the keeper and his wife.

The two former turnkeys are both gone; one was sent away for insolence, and one for neglect. The two new ones are both old soldiers; one is an old serjeant, the other an old militiaman; their ages are 50 and 44.

The keeper's salary has been raised from 128*l.* to 150*l.* The first turnkey has now 30*s.* instead of 25*s.*, and the second turnkey has now 20*s.* instead of 16*s.* per week, as formerly.

This prison is much improved since my last visit, in general appearance and neatness. The debtors' part is the least clean and neat. The keeper and his wife are careful. Imprisonment here inspires dread. The behaviour of the prisoners is good and respectful. There have been no new rules since my last visit.

Silence is partially observed; at night several, however, necessarily continue to sleep in the same room. Silence is not imposed on the untried; punishment for breaches of it consists in stoppage of diet and solitary confinement. The Irish soldiers are managed with great difficulty, as also are most prisoners when they first come in. Tobacco is not allowed.

Visitors to the untried are admitted as often as they please, from 10 to 12, for ten minutes at a time. The convicted can receive no visits till the end of six months; after that they may receive one every quarter of a-year, by an order. Letters are unlimited to the untried after having been read.

The visits of strangers from curiosity are not allowed without an order from the visiting magistrates; they are seldom sought for.

On the night preceding my visit,

13	men	were sleeping in single cells.
2	women	„ „
6	men	„ two in a bed.
2	women	„ „
6	men	„ in one cell.
2	women	„ „

The debtors were sleeping,

In	1	room	. . 6 men.
	1	„	. . a man and his wife.
	1	„	. . 4 men.
	1	„	. . 1 man.

None of the debtors were sleeping two in a bed.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—The prisoner is confined in a light cell; he goes out twice daily to empty his slops; books are generally allowed. There is no change in the diet. The day-cell is the sleeping cell.

Refractory prisoners are confined solitarily in an ordinary cell. With respect to their diet, no potatoes are given unless specified. No books are allowed. The day-cell is also slept in. In hot weather the bed is taken away; the utmost term is 3 days, the usual one 24 hours.

There are no solitary cells, and no dark cells here.

Suicide.—There has been one unsuccessful attempt during the last two years, it is uncertain whether real or pretended, by a soldier; the method he adopted was strangulation by his braces.

There has been no alarm of fire here.

Escape.—There have been two attempts made by the same individual, but without success. The following is a memorandum taken 31st December, 1838, by the keeper, from the statements of the following prisoners then confined for trial—relative to the last attempt made by this prisoner.

"1st. * * * for trial for burglary, states that his fellow-prisoner * * * told him that to-morrow there would be two of the officers of the prison gone to the town-hall, and that he would knock the turnkey down and make his escape; he further states that he has a spoon bent in a certain fashion to open the lock of the door with.

"2nd. * * * for trial for murder, states that * * * told him he would try to make his escape again; he said that he meant to do it before the new year's day was over, which is to-morrow;

my reason for telling of this is in order that I may not get into any trouble myself about it, as the governor threatened to put me in irons when * * * attempted before; upon being asked if he knew anything about a spoon, he says that Meredith thinks he can open the front door with the handle of an iron spoon, as it is a spring lock.

"3rd. * * * for trial for stealing a saddle, says that he heard * * * say that he would try and make his escape to-morrow, as the governor would be away; he also says he heard Meredith quarrelling with * * * and * * *, as the two latter said they would tell the governor of it, for they would not get into trouble again for him.

"I have taken the foregoing memorandum, because the turnkey has found a staple in the day-room door partly drawn; and the three prisoners whom I have questioned separately had told him of the prisoner's intention whilst I was absent with the prisoners at the quarter-sessions, himself and four others being for the assizes."

The individual in question was at this time in single irons for attempting to break out of gaol on the 15th of October last, between twelve and one in the day, but was detected by the head turnkey;* he had made a rope of his bedding, to one end of which he had fastened a stone, and when discovered was attempting to throw it over the boundary wall, himself standing on the top of the wall of the felons' yard at the time; for this second attempt he was put in double irons.

Account of Suggestions offered by me in 1837, *and of the results.*

1. That a room be immediately set apart for the sick males.	A room was set apart at the debtors' end, but proving inconvenient was abandoned.
2. To purchase such a number of iron bedsteads, and such a quantity of bedding, as will enable every prisoner to have a separate bed.	Deferred till a new prison be built; but are now ordered to be procured.
3. To put the privies in order.	Suggestion complied with.
4. That solitary confinement shall not be enforced in the present gaol for a longer period than three days at a time, and that an interval of at least three days should elapse between each such confinement; and that during winter, a sufficient quantity of bedding be allowed at the discretion of the surgeon.	Enforced as suggested.
5. That a temporary shed be erected in one of the yards in order to introduce the breaking of stones into this prison.	Not carried into effect; it was considered unsafe to do so.
6. That half a-pound of potatoes, or mixed vegetables, be daily given to those actually employed in hard labour, in addition to the present diet.	It is now in contemplation to allow prisoners, after two months' confinement with hard labour, a pound and a-half of meat weekly.
7. To establish some mode of separation between the male and female debtors.	Not carried into effect.
8. That an engineer be sent for to examine and repair the tread-wheel, if necessary.	Has been complied with; but it is too small for the prison.
9. That 2*l.* annually be allowed the chaplain for the purpose of procuring books for the use of the prison.	Complied with.
10. That a small quantity of paper be weekly supplied to each prisoner for necessary purposes.	Complied with.
11. To open two casements in the chapel, and to make a few trifling alterations in the chapel, as suggested by the Inspector.	Complied with.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain was appointed in 1835; but he had done duty as assistant for two years previously.

He is assistant-curate of St. Mary's church, where he reads prayers in the morning, and preaches at six o'clock in the afternoon. He has cure of souls in a population of 2,000.

He does duty here once on Sundays, and delivers a sermon. During the week he comes daily once, sometimes twice. Reads no prayers on week-days. His journal is the same book with the visiting magistrate's journal. His memoranda of prayers, preaching, and visits are mixed up on the same page with observations of the magistrates. On week-days he goes into the yards, and talks singly with the prisoners. He wishes to have a room. He visits those in solitary confinement when he happens to come. He has administered the sacrament two or three times altogether, but not once since my visit.

There has been no execution here.

No one since my visit has wished to receive the sacrament. The chaplain has advised and recommended it, but with no effect. No prisoner since my visit has ever told the chaplain that he had attended the sacrament.

All the officers attend regularly at chapel, including the matron, who sits in sight of the women.

The behaviour of the prisoners is very correct and respectful; has never been offensive in one single instance. They make the responses extremely well. They always desire to converse with the chaplain.

There is an abundant supply of miscellaneous tracts of a moral and religious kind.

There is no instruction in reading. There are spelling-books in the gaol, but no use has been made of them except by prisoners amongst themselves.

The chaplain knows several prisoners committed for *trifling offences only*, who after their

* The cell-door had been left open for air after sweeping in the morning; since the above attempt the doors are locked as soon as the cells have been swept each morning.

discharge have become good members of society. He knows three or four agricultural servants thus restored at this moment. The religious knowledge of the prisoners is usually far from deficient.

There are no lady visitors.

Sick.—The infirmary rooms are compelled to be used as ordinary cells for prisoners, through the want of room, which has long existed here.

At the date of my visit no one was ill in bed; three or four were receiving medicines.

The surgeon's journal is regularly kept; it includes notes of the days of his visits, the prescriptions and the diet of each case.

Two prisoners, since my former visit in 1837, have been recommended for pardon on the ground of ill health. The visiting magistrate whom I saw on the present occasion, expressed his opinion that my former recommendation, that solitary confinement should not be continued more than three days in the actual condition of the prison, had been the means of preserving health, and even life.

The number of infirmary cases in the year ending Michaelmas, 1838	1
Total sick in ditto	40
Deaths in ditto	0
Lyings-in in ditto	0
The number of infirmary cases in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839	0
Total sick in ditto	55
Deaths in ditto	1*
Lyings-in in ditto	1

List of the Diseases which have occurred in the last year from Michaelmas 1838 to Michaelmas 1839.

Venereal	4
Lumbago	2
Inflammation of chest	8
Inflamed hands	1
Sprained ankle	1
Dyspepsia	1
Itch	4
Purpera hemorrhagica	1
Indigestion	3
Pain in the head	1
Fever	3
Abscess	3
Eruptions	13
Inflamed throat	1
Ascarides	1
Constipation	3
Amputated finger	1
Sore eyes	1
Piles	1
Swelled foot	1
Child-birth	1
Total	55

Medical return for the whole year 1837:—

Average number of prisoners	20
Total number admitted in 1837	110
Total cases of sickness in ditto	25
Average number on the sick list in ditto	2
Deaths in ditto	0

The amount of the surgeon's salary is 40*l.*; this includes the cost of medicines.

Diet.—It is in contemplation to change the present diet to 1½ lb. of meat weekly; 1 lb. of bread daily; 1 lb. of potatoes daily; 3 pints of gruel instead of 4, from ¼ lb. of oatmeal.

Labour.—The prisoners are sometimes taken outside the walls to wheel in coals, and to wheel out ashes. This is improper for several reasons, which I have alluded to in former Reports; and, indeed, the evils of the custom are generally admitted. Prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel; but the space is ill ventilated, extremely crowded, and incapable of proper distance of the prisoners from each other, and of due superintendence on the part of the officers.

Baths.—There are two slipper-baths and one cistern-bath.

Population.—The greatest number of prisoners at one time in 1838 was 41 (including debtors); least number, 28. Greatest number since 1st January, 1839, 41; least number, 23 (including debtors). Greatest number of debtors at once since 1st January, 1839, 13 (of whom one was a woman). The behaviour of the debtors is generally good; but one has been

* From inflammation of the lungs.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Breconshire.

Brecon. County Gaol and House of Correction.

in solitary confinement for three days for obscene writing on the wall. There was a little insubordination amongst them a year ago. The punishment of some of them was solitary confinement for 24 hours without a bed. They attend chapel regularly.

The number of prisoners on 30th October, 1839, the date of my visit, was 36, viz.,

Man for trial	1
Men under sentence	18
Women	4
Male debtors	12
Female ditto	1
	36

I found none in solitary confinement, and none in a dark cell. One had been recommitted.

The borough of Brecon has abolished the borough prison, and pays county rates; and, therefore, there is no separate contract money. The debtors and other prisoners from the borough now come hither. The old borough prison is now used as a lock-up house.

The proportion of strangers to natives of the county during the year, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839:—

Natives of the county (criminal prisoners)	66
Strangers ditto	49
	115

The *trades* of the criminal prisoners for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, were as follows:—

Wheelwright	1	Pedlar	1
Bricklayer	1	Ropemaker	1
Masons	4	Nailmaker	1
Grooms	3	Hawker	1
Seamen	2	Woolcomber	1
Tailors	3	Brickmakers	2
Tilers and plasterers	3	Farmers	2
Sawyers	3	Hatter	1
Miners	4	Miller	1
Horse-dealer	1	Draper	1
Gardener	1	No particular occupation	10
Tinmen	3	Labourers	54
Servants	2		
Shoemakers	5	Total	115
Weaver	1		
Carpenters	2		

Relief on Discharge.—None is afforded to prisoners from the town, unless in very rare particular cases. These can usually get work or relief from their friends. The keeper knows none who has gone to the union. 1*s.* to 5*s.* is given, according to the distance from home and the behaviour of the prisoner. It is provided from the county rate.

The *condition in life* of the prisoners at the date of my visit in October, 1839:—Three of the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit were mechanics; all the rest belonged to the class of agricultural labourers.

General Statistics.

No. 1.—Return of Prisoners Committed by Courts Martial to Her Majesty's Gaol of the County of Brecon, during the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837; calculated from the 1st of January to the 31st of December in each year inclusive.

Date of the Year.	Total Number of Prisoners Committed in each Year.	Aggregate Number of Days the whole were in Prison.	Greatest Number in Prison at one Time.	Average Number in the Prison, and Number of Sleeping Cells required for their Use.
1835	23	1,589	8	4
1836	17	1,302	8	3
1837	32	2,076	11	5

No. 2.—Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes. Felons.		Sessions. Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
,, Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	8	1	6	4	1	..	15	5
,, Rendered in Court for Trial in course of the Year	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Total	9	1	9	4	1	..	19	5
Of these were Convicted	5	1	3	1	..	..	8	2
,, Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
,, No Bills found	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	2
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1
Total	6	1	9	4	1	..	19	5

No. 3.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions. Felons.	
	M.	Total
No of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1
Of these were Convicted	1	1

No. 4.—Summary Convictions of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	12	3
By Courts Martial	35	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..
Under the Game Laws	2	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	10	8
For Assaults	5	1
For want of Sureties	2	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	5	1
Total	74	14

No. 5.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..

No. 6.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	8	1
In Execution	11	2
Total	19	3

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In custody at the commencement of the Year	14	3
Received under the Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of others	78	16
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns	1	..
Total	93	19
Debtors	19	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	112	22

No. 8.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of others	2	..

No. 9.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	18	5
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	11	2
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	10	2
The average Number of Debtors in the course of the Year	5	..

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Breconshire.

Brecon, County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	6	2	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	1	7	2
Ditto under Summary Convictions	2	1	20	5	23	4	14	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	62	11

No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the Prison in the course of the Year.	14 Days and under 1 Month.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ditto under Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	3	..
21 Years and under 30	6	3
30 Years and upwards	8	2
Total	17	5

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 3.

	M.	F.
14 Years and under 17	1	..

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 4.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	25	5
21 Years and under 30	27	3
30 Years and upwards	10	3
Total	62	11

No. 15.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 5.

	M.	F.
14 Years and under 17	1	..

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	5	3
Can read only	3	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	6	1
Can read and write well	3	..
Total	17	5

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can read only	1	..

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	26	9
Can read only	9	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	21	2
Can read and write well	6	..
Total	62	11

No. 19.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 5.

	M.	F.
Can read only	1	..

No. 20.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	29	3
Infirmary Cases	2	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	1

No. 21.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..

No. 22.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	4	1
Twice	2	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	2	..
Total	8	

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	65	16
Employment, not being hard labour	9	3
Not employed	19	..
Total	93	19

No. 24.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	2	..

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	6	0

No. 26.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Whipping	1	..
Solitary Cells	64	8
Stoppage of Diet	126	5
Total	191	13

No. 27.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet	7	..

No. 28.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads :

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	119	9	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	28	18	7½
,, Bedding	0	2	0
,, Straw	1	16	6
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	4	1	6½
,, Beer and Spirits	0	9	7
,, Fuel	28	1	0
,, Soap	5	11	4
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	5	7	7
,, Washing	0	13	0
,, Stationery and Printing	6	8	9
,, Books	4	0	0
,, Furniture	13	14	0
,, Rates and Taxes	3	1	0
,, Officers' Salaries	346	4	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	3	11	3
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	12	8	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	21	15	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	605	13	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	33	15	7
Prison Diet per head per annum	6	5	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	11	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	10	0	0

No. 29.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	42	11	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0	3	6
Other Receipts	12	8	0
	£55	2	6

No. 30.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	605	13	2
Total Receipts of ditto	55	2	6
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	550	10	8

No 31.

	s.	d.
Cost of each Prisoner per Day	1	6

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dorsetshire.
Dorset.
County Gaol.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORSET—COUNTY GAOL.

The Charity Fund.

The following notice is now distributed in a printed form to prisoners on leaving Dorchester Gaol :—

There is established in this gaol a charity fund, and one of its objects is the rewarding of persons who have been confined within its walls, who, after their discharge, shall produce, at the end of certain periods, certificates of their good conduct from their master and the clergyman of their parish (or, if a dissenter, from the minister of the persuasion to which they belong), together with the certificate of the minister of the parish, the form of which certificates are given at the foot hereof, provided the visiting justices, at their quarterly meeting, on the Friday before each Quarter Sessions, are satisfied with them.

The rewards will be in the following proportion :—

	£.	s.	d.
On the production of a good character, and of having worked for one master three calendar months	0	10	0
Ditto, six calendar months	1	0	0
Ditto, nine calendar months	1	10	0
Ditto, one year	2	0	0

In addition to the above, a further sum of 2*l.* will be given at the end of a second year, on the production of a certificate of having continued to work for the same master for the space of two years.

Form of Certificate—From the Master.

I, A. B., of , in the county of Dorset, shoemaker, do hereby certify that C. D. has worked for me for the last three, six, or nine calendar months, or one year (as the case may be), viz., from the day of to the day of , and during that time has served me honestly and faithfully. Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A. B., Shoemaker.

Certificate from the Clergyman or Dissenting Minister.

I, E. O., of , in the county of Dorset, do hereby certify that the above-named C. D. has regularly attended Divine service during the above period, and that I believe the certificate of the master to be true and correct. Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

(Signed) E. O., Rector, Vicar, Curate, or Dissenting Minister.

From the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, if the Prisoner is a Dissenter.

I, H. F., Rector, Vicar, or Curate of , in the county of Dorset, do hereby certify that I believe the signatures of the above A. B. and E. O. are true and correct. Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

(Signed) H. F., Rector, Vicar, or Curate of , in the county of Dorset.

N.B. The above certificates must be correctly filled up, or the application cannot be entertained, and to be sent to the gaoler a week previous to the sessions.

I have inserted this document from a hope of the usage being imitated elsewhere; few prisons, however, if any, possess the same ample means for carrying the benevolent plan into effect.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Montgomeryshire.
Montgomery.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—On my visit in September, 1839, I find that several alterations have been made, on my recommendation, since my former inspection, viz.—

1. An entrance-gate has been put up, not totally excluding the public, because it is a thoroughfare, but much diminishing the number of passengers who approach the gaol.
2. A metal bath, not fixed, has been provided in the infirmary.
3. A curtain has been placed before the women in the chapel.
4. The pulpit has been raised.
5. A washing-apparatus has been put up, in order to afford occupation to the women.

Management.—The system here is that of day-rooms and of tread-wheel labour. The women wash and iron.

This prison is unusually full at present with the Chartists; consequently nearly all the prisoners are sleeping two in a bed; but this might be remedied by placing more bedsteads and more bedding in some of the larger cells. On the felon's side, however, there are only two cells, in which more bedsteads could be placed. There is a detachment of foot soldiers in the town, who do duty at present at the gaol. There is a sentinel in the entrance-hall, and another on the platform above. The Chartists are very quiet, and have given no trouble. They appear, for the most part, young men, not audacious but civil in demeanour, and not at all superior in information, appearance, or language to agricultural labourers, and to the journeymen in provincial towns. There are one or two of higher education. One had been an ironmonger. He had Syntax's Tour, and a volume of Voltaire's Tales in French, in the day-room I found

also in the day-rooms a volume of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and a popular Introduction to Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

The visiting magistrates have signed a petition to the Home Office for the mitigation of sentence of all the Chartists, except one. At the time of my visit they had not received an answer. According to their original sentence, 8 would go out in the subsequent month, 21 in January, 1840; 4 in July, 1840: 2 were still untried—Total, 35. All now here are from Newtown and Llanidloes, and all were working at those two places, except one, who was living on his own means. Most of them were natives of this part of the country.

The general conduct of all the prisoners is very good. The Chartists are very attentive in chapel. No one has applied for a Dissenting minister. There has been no trouble with any of the prisoners, nor act of violence committed, since my last visit.

The debtors' ward takes up a disproportionate degree of room, much more than is wanted for their accommodation, as their number is usually small: at present there are only four male debtors, and one female debtor.

The three infirmary rooms are spacious, and appear to be never occupied. They are not sufficiently secure to be used as sleeping-rooms when the prison is very full.

The bedding is not in good order, nor clean. The reason is, that there is no change at present to make use of whilst the process of cleaning is going on. Otherwise the prison is tolerably neat and clean, considering the great number of inmates at present.

With respect to silence, no rule has been made, and it is not maintained.

There are no wardsmen here.

The turnkey is brother to the keeper; he has been here five years.

The keeper has never had reason to believe that any design has existed of surprising the gaol, or of making any attempt on it. There has been no concourse of people here since the Chartists came, nor has there been any threatening demonstration in the neighbourhood.

Solitary Confinement.—No one was thus sentenced in the year ending Michaelmas, 1838; but since then three prisoners have been, two females and one male (a soldier), who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last month in solitary confinement. Of the two women, one was sentenced to three weeks, the other to 14 days. Each one went out morning and night into the yard to wash. The diet in these cases is as usual. Books are allowed, but not work. The cell is light. They attend chapel. Refractory prisoners are confined in a solitary cell on bread and water, but there has been none since my last visit, and there have only been three during the last 10 years.

The separate system is impracticable here. The cells are rather small; they are moderately well lighted; there is no artificial heating.

Rules.—The new rules have never been yet returned from the Home Office, although several applications have been made. At present the keeper acts by the Shrewsbury rules, under direction of the visiting magistrates.

Visits and Letters.—Are allowed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and if the applicants come from a great distance on other days. There has never been any limit to visits since the keeper has been here, except as to the character of visitors. The keeper or another officer are always present. There are very few; in some weeks not one; in others there may be 12.

There is no limit to correspondence, but all letters are read by the keeper.

Escapes.—There have been none since my former visit.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—I found no one ill in bed. A few were taking medicine for lumbago, dyspepsia, and looseness; but very few.

The following is a list of diseases from September 20, 1837, to September 20, 1838; but it does not include numerous trifling cases of constipation, for which opening medicines are given:—

3 hæmorrhoids; 1 scrofula; 7 dyspepsia; 1 emansio mensium; 1 lues; 1 contused foot; 1 gonorrhœa; 3 influenza; 1 epilepsy; 2 cough; 1 bilious complaint; 1 vertigo; 4 ulcerated leg; 3 asthma; 1 scurvy; 4 colic; 1 abscess and itch; 1 amenorrhœa; 4 lumbago; 1 lumbago and abscess; 1 hæmoptysis; 5 itch; 3 constipation; 2 worms; 1 hepatitis; 1 diseased finger; 1 contused thigh; 3 abscess; 1 rheumatism; 2 wounded head; 1 ophthalmia; 1 scalded foot; 1 pleurisy; and 1 hernia humoralis.

List of diseases from September 20, 1838, to same date, 1839:—

4 lumbago; 1 contused arm; 3 lues; 4 worms; 2 rheumatism; 1 contused head; 2 swelled face; 9 constipation; 2 diarrhœa; 1 leucorrhœa; 9 itch; 1 labour; 1 colic; 3 fever; 1 milk fever; 2 hæmorrhoids; 1 amenorrhœa; 1 cough; 2 rupture; 1 hæmoptysis; 1 wounded head; 1 asthma; 1 varicose veins; 1 quinsy; 3 ophthalmia; 5 dyspepsia; 1 peritonitis; 1 diseased arm; 1 abscess; 2 bilious; 1 contused side; 1 diseased tooth; 1 scorbutic affection; 1 diseased hip; 1 wounded thumb; 2 hæmoptysis; 1 sciatica; 1 hepatitis; 1 diseased teeth; 1 debility; 1 jaundice; 1 sprained ancle; 1 cynanche; 1 cough.

About six weeks or two months ago one of the superior and best-educated Chartists made a petition to the magistrates, stating that he was very much reduced by the low diet, and requesting permission to be allowed to purchase certain extra articles. The magistrates referred the matter to the surgeon, who on examination recommended that he should be allowed to have certain extra allowances, which he provides at his own expense. Soon after several others made similar requests, and a considerable number of the whole were placed on extra allowance. These extras are brought in by their friends, but not in large quantities, perhaps to the extent of half a pound of bacon once a-week or fortnight; no ale, wine, or spirits are admitted, and none is provided at the county expense. Some of the prisoners came

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to the surgeon and said, "We have families, our strength is failing, and if we go on at the tread-wheel with our present diet we shall not be able to maintain them when we get out." The surgeon saw no positive disease in any of the complainants, but only general de ility in some of them. On the whole it was a good measure to improve the diet, because the numbers are so greatly increased in consequence of the influx of Chartists. Whenever a place is crowded it is wise to improve the diet, in order to prevent the tendency to epidemic disease. No vegetables are brought in. Three women have tea and sugar at their own expense. All the prisoners are now on extra diet (the permission took place September 6), but none at the county expense. Of course when the gaol returns to its ordinary population, the extra diet will be taken off.

There was no case of itch at the time of my visit, and this affection is not so common as it was. It is usually imported from Newtown. One man had the venereal disease; such cases are usually vagrants from Newtown. There has been no fever during the last three years, except slight colds and inflammations. There is a good deal of rheumatism. No cholera has occurred here. Constipation is very common; the surgeon imputes it to the water; he cannot otherwise account for it; he formerly thought it was owing to the bread from the baker's containing alum; but after that was corrected the tendency which is almost universal did not vanish. He does not observe the same tendency in the town.

During the last three years one man has died, a debtor, aged 75; his disease was general decay; he died in his own room.

The infirmary includes three very good rooms, and a closet adjoining, destined for a water-closet, but during 27 or 28 years of service the surgeon has never had occasion to place a prisoner in the infirmary. His journal contains the names of diseases, and a record of the cases of extra diet. He states the general health of the prison to be extremely good. He has never once during his whole 27 or 28 years of service heard a complaint respecting the diet, till that made by the chartist; and never before this time, to the best of his recollection, has he put any prisoner on extra diet.

The surgeon's salary was increased about a year ago from 20*l.* to 30*l.* He still finds medicines at his own expense. He has never had occasion to recommend trusses. In three years he has had one lying-in; the mother and child survived. He received extra remuneration.

Lunatic Prisoners.—There is a female lunatic here, who had concealed the birth of her child. The magistrates have written to the Home Office to get her removed, but have not as yet received an answer.

Religious and other Instruction.—A new chaplain was appointed six months ago. The present chaplain lives three miles and a half off; he is curate of a parish.

The sacrament has never been administered since the new curate was appointed, and never since the keeper has been here.

There is service every Sunday once, also on Christmas-day and Good Friday, with a sermon. The chaplain's late dates in the journal are June 2, 9, 16, 22, 30; July 7, 14, 21, 28; August 4, 11, 18, 25; September 1, 8, 15. But he sometimes comes without entering his name in the book; twice or more in a week now and then. He goes into the yards, and converses with the men singly or in groups. He reads to them when they are ill. The matron or her daughter accompany him to the women. He gives no instruction in reading, nor is there any, except that which one prisoner may afford another. The chaplain states that the prisoners may have as many books as they please by asking for them. There are no miscellaneous books kept here. Those which I saw belonged to the prisoners, and were brought in by permission.

Of the 35 Chartists here at my visit about 30 could read, but not all of the number could read English, as far as I was able to ascertain. Of the three female Chartists one could read very well, one a little, and one not at all. One of them was a widow without children.

The matron or her daughter are always present at chapel. The keeper's family belong to the Church of England.

There is no ladies' committee here.

Labour.—The turnkey is always present during tread-wheel labour.

Diet.—The bread is furnished by contract—4¼*d.* the 1½ lb. loaf; it is the best bread. One quart of oatmeal is allowed to each per week, out of which one quart of gruel is given daily to each prisoner. As they have a fire in winter and have pots, they can warm up their gruel.

Salt is now allowanced, according to my recommendation.

Population.—There was a diminution in the number of commitments until the arrival of the Chartists.

Registration.—There have been no new books since my visit, except a book for gruel, potatoes, and salt.

Salaries.—Alterations: Since my former visit the surgeon's salary has been raised 10*l.* The gaoler's has been raised to 100*l.* The matron now has 20*l.*

Recommittals.—One of the common felons has been in before. Of the Chartists now here one or two have been in before for misdemeanours. Recommittals are rare.

The Trades of Prisoners.—Poachers are rare. Prisoners are mostly from Newtown and Llanidloes; they are generally weavers, spinners, or the like. Few are agricultural labourers. There are two prisoners from Birmingham at present here.

An Extract from the Calendar for July 13, 1839, will explain the Age, Birthplace, Occupation, and Attainments of the Prisoners for Trial at the Assizes.

1. aged 36, native of Welch-Pool, ironmonger, reads well.
2. aged 19, native of Llanidloes, weaver.
3. aged 20, native of Llanidloes, weaver, not read.
4. aged 23, native of Llanidloes, spinner, reads.
5. aged 36, native of Llandinam, weaver, reads well.
6. aged 31, native of Newtown, shoemaker, reads well.
7. aged 20, native of Newtown, weaver, reads well.
8. aged 19, native of Newtown, machine-maker, reads well.
9. aged 21, native of Llanidloes, slubber, reads well.
10. aged 29, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
11. aged 24, native of Llanidloes, spinner, reads.
12. aged 32, native of Newtown, slubber, reads well.
13. aged 23, native of Newtown, weaver, reads well.
14. aged 34, native of Welch-Pool, weaver, reads.
15. aged 34, native of Newtown, shoemaker, reads well.
16. aged 22, native of Llanidloes, tailor, reads well.
17. aged 24, native of Newtown, labourer, reads well.
18. aged 25, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
19. aged 42, native of Llanidloes, single woman, not read.
20. aged 19, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
21. aged 18, native of Llanidloes, single woman, reads.
22. aged 21, native of Newtown, spinner, reads.
23. aged 25, native of Newtown, spinner, reads.
24. aged 29, native of Llanidloes, shoemaker, reads.
25. aged 55, native of Llanidloes, widow, reads.
26. aged 21, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
27. aged 60, native of Gloucester, carpenter, not read.
28. aged 35, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads well.
29. aged 45, native of Newtown, spinner, reads.
30. aged 26, native of Newtown, spinner, not read.
31. aged 24, native of Llanidloes, spinner, reads.
32. aged 48, native of Llanidloes, weaver,
33. aged 27, native of Llanidloes, carder, reads well.

Stock.—An inventory of the beds and clothes :—

32 beds, complete.
38 pairs of blankets.
20 suits of men's clothes.
Females clothes—not any.

Accommodation for Sleeping.—There are at present 44 prisoners sleeping two in a bed, and only 9 prisoners have separate beds.

I found in one cell six men sleeping.

In one cell four men.

In four cells four men were sleeping alone.

All the other prisoners are sleeping two in a bed (including the women).

The Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol of Montgomery, the 21st day of September, 1839, at the date of my visit.

Chartists.

	Age.	Trade.	Offence.
1	22	Tailor	Rioting and assault.
2	40	Weaver	,, ,,
3	32	,,	Training and drilling.
4	26	Spinner	Rioting.
5	34	Weaver	Training and drilling.
6	23	Spinner	,, ,,
7	30	Weaver	,, ,,
8	21	,,	Rioting.
9	25	,,	,,
10	24	Spinner	,,
11	27	,,	,,
12	26	Weaver	,,
13	20	,,	,,
14	45	Spinner	,,
15	37	Weaver	,,
16	47	,,	,,
17	21	Spinner	,,
18	33	,,	,,
19	32	,,	,,
20	16	Weaver	,,
21	35	,,	,,
22	19	,,	,,
23	19	,,	,,
24	18	Tailor	,,
25	27	Spinner	,,
26	56	Weaver	,,

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
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The Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol of Montgomery, &c.—*continued.*

	Age.	Trade.	Offence.
27	21	Weaver	Rioting.
28	27	Carder	,,
29	23	Spinner	,,
30	53	Weaver.	,,
31	26	Spinner	,,
32	48	Weaver.	,,
33	36	Ironmonger	Uttering seditious words.
34	38	Weaver.	Rioting.
35	23	,,	,,
		CONVICTS.	
36	28	Shoemaker	Robbing a person.
37	16	Cabinet maker	Larceny.
38	27	Turner	Receiving stolen goods.
39	60	Carpenter	Stealing a sheep.
40	57	Carrier	Larceny.
41	22	Single woman	Concealing the birth of her child.
		MISDEMEANORS.	
42	46	Labourer	Leaving his family.
43	30	,,	,,
44	12	Miner	Stealing flour.
45	15	Servant	Robbing a garden.
		PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.	
46	22	Basket Maker	Stealing a mooring chain.
47	16	Nailer	Stealing lead.
48	17	,,	,,
		DEBTORS.	

4 Male debtors.
1 Female debtor.
Among the total are 35 Chartists (32 male and 3 female.)
Total in confinement on September, 21, 1839, 53.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmass, 1838.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in prison at the commencement of the year	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the year	2	1	18	4	..	..	20	5
Number of Prisoners rendered in court for Trial in the course the year	..	..	4	..	6	..	10	..
Total	2	1	24	6	6	..	32	7
Of these were convicted	1	..	16	4	4	..	21	4
,, acquitted at the bar	..	1	4	..	2	..	6	1
,, no bills found	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
,, admitted evidence on part of the Crown	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, Left for Trial at the end of the year.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Total	2	1	24	6	6	..	28	11

No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions. Felons. M.	Sessions. Felons. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.
Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	1	2	1
Rendered in court for Trial in the course of the year	1	..	1	..
Total	3	1	3	1
Of these were convicted	2	..	2	..
,, acquitted at the bar	1	1	1	1
Total	3	1	3	1

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Game Laws	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	16	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1
Under the Larceny Act	2	1
For Assaults	11	1
For want of Sureties	2	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	6	..
Total	44	5

No. 4.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	13	..
In Execution	6	..
Total	19	..

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	7	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	72	10
Total	79	13
Debtors	19	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	98	13

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	3	1
Total	3	1

No. 7.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year	16	4
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year	13	1
DEBTORS.		
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year	12	..
The average number of Debtors in the course of the same Year	7	..

No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days, and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days, and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month, and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month, and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months and under 3 Months. F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	6	2	3	1	3	3	2	1
,, after Trial ,,	1	..	2	1	6	2	2	1
Under Summary Convictions	6	1	5	..	21	2	5	1

No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment—*continued.*

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	7
,, after Trial ,, .	3	..	2	..	2	..	18	4*
Under Summary Convictions	5	1	..	..	..	..	42	5

* There are three Males sentenced to Transportation, not included under this head.

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	3	..
21 Years and under 30	9	2
30 Years and upwards	18	3
Total . . .	30	5

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	1	1
Total . . .	3	1

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	5	..
21 Years and under 30	20	2
30 Years and upwards	17	3
Total . . .	42	5

No. 13.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, i Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read or write	12	4
Can read only	7	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	11	..
Total . . .	30	5

No. 14.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read or write	2	..
Can read only	1	1
Total . . .	3	1

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	16	2
Can read only	5	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	21	1
Total	42	5

No. 16.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	29	4
Greatest number of sick at any one time	4	2

No. 17.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	3	..
Total	3	..

No. 18.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	64	..
Employment, not being hard labour .	..	12
Not employed	14	..
Total	78	12

No. 19.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	1	..
Not employed	2	1
Total	3	1

No. 20.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Males	2

No. 21.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	143	11	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	9	7	2
,, Bedding	3	19	6
,, Straw	3	8	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	2	0	0
,, Fuel	35	4	0
,, Soap	2	7	0
,, Candles and Oil	2	10	0
,, Washing	6	2	6
,, Stationery and Printing	0	15	0
,, Books	0	3	0
,, Furniture	8	14	1
,, Officers	192	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes or Sessions	2	10	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	27	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	27	12	9
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	477	4	9
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	96	18	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Prison Diet per head per annum	7	11	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	2	6
Pensions to Retired Officers	30	0	0

No. 22.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour, Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	ozs.
Men	168	7	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$ salt.
Women	168	7	14	$3\frac{1}{4}$ salt.
Boys	168	7	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$ salt.

No. 23.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day, as per hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
			Inches.	Revolutions				Hours.		
January	7	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	44,100	2,940	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Each Prisoner makes about 168 steps in the minute, and the wheel has on it 24 steps; therefore, $168 \div 24 = 7$ revolutions.	To raise water for supplying the Prison and cleaning it.
February	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
March	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
April	8	8	..	..	..	50,400	3,360	$6\frac{3}{4}$		
May	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
June	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
July	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
August	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
September	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
October	7	8	..	..	..	44,100	2,940	$5\frac{1}{4}$		
November	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
December	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c. at Michaelmas, 1838.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
Governor	44	1829	80	0	0
Turnkey	31	1833	32	0	0
Chaplain	36	1832	40	0	0
Matron	41	1833	20	0	0
Surgeon	76	About 1807	20	0	0
		Total, £	192	0	0

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	477	4	9

£477. 4*s*. 9*d*. ÷ 8,076 days = 1*s*. 2*d*. $\frac{1473}{8076}$ per day.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Montgomeryshire.

Montgomery. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To engage another turnkey, at least while the Chartists remain; the number of prisoners being too great for the keeper and one turnkey to superintend; the new turnkey might for the present sleep in one of the infirmary rooms.

2. To supply combs. No prison combs are at present provided.

3. To make the lower sash of the windows throughout the gaol to open, which they cannot do at present. Only the upper part is made to open, and that does not afford a sufficiently ample ventilation, besides being not so convenient.

4. To make stronger iron gates between each yard; the present ones are very weak. Also to substitute for the present clumsy padlocks attached to those gates new spring locks.

5. More bedding is required in order to afford a change, and to have a sufficient store when the prison is crowded. Some clothing in store is wanted for females; at present there is none at all for females.

6. Straw is wanted to fill the beds anew.

7. Three of the stones of the sinks require to be repaired; they were broken by the severity of the weather last winter.

8. To set apart a cell for refractory prisoners, both male and female, by putting up a shutter to be kept up during the day, and removed at night. It would be better to build two cells for the express purpose, but the shutter will temporarily answer the purpose.

9. To give some relief to destitute prisoners out of the county rate on their discharge.

Northamptonshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Expenditure of the county on prisons and prisoners during the year ending the 30th June, 1839.

Cr.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
FELONS.	Paid Commitment and Conveyance to Gaol by Magistrates' Orders	303	15	6			
	PROSECUTIONS—SUMMER ASSIZES, 1838, viz.:—						
	1. £	25	6	4			
	2.	41	0	4			
	3.	34	6	10			
	4.	24	0	6			
	5.	20	7	4			
	6.	29	5	8			
	7.	125	7	7			
	8.	20	1	0			
	Ten other payments for prosecutions under £20	110	17	8			
		430	13	3			
	LENT ASSIZES, 1839, viz.:—						
	1.	204	7	3			
	2.	29	14	0			
	3.	25	7	10			
	4.	20	10	4			
	5.	21	0	6			
	Sixteen other payments for prosecutions under £20	218	6	0			
		519	5	11			
	Sessions	1,162	9	0			
	Fees on discharge of prisoners to Officers of Assize by Statute 56 Geo. III. cap. 116	62	3	0			
					2,478	6	8
DEBTORS.	Paid Fees on their Discharge by Statute 56 Geo. III. cap. 116, viz.—						
	Under sheriff	26	0	0			
	Gaoler	25	6	8			
	Turnkeys	3	16	0			
					55	2	8
GAOL.	Paid Repairs and Alterations of Buildings	976	4	8½			
	Taxes (Government)	16	16	6			
	„ (Parochial)	14	1	9			
		30	18	3			
	Maintenance of Prisoners, viz.:—						
	Soup	288	16	10½			
	Bread	698	0	6			
		986	17	4½			
	Furniture, Clothing, Bedding, &c.	159	6	10			
	Coals	102	18	11½			
		262	5	9½			
	Carried forward	2,256	6	1½			

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	2,256	6	1½			
Salaries.	Governor	255	0	0			
	Turnkeys and Baker	247	0	0			
	Surgeon	50	0	0			
	Chaplain	210	0	0			
	Matron	35	0	0			
	The Clerk for keeping the Baking Account	10	10	0			
		807	10	0			
	To the Keeper for the balance of the Baking Account, due to him at October Sessions, 1838	232	3	7			
	Conveyance of Convicts to the Hulks, and Removals to other Gaols and Places	148	8	6			
	Gas Lights, one year	26	6	0			
	Sundry Payments by the Governor and others	131	2	9½			
					3,601	17	0
Oundle Bridewell.	Paid Keeper's Salary	12	0	0			
	„ Maintenance of Prisioners	18	10	0			
	„ Sundry Payments	7	9	4½			
					37	19	4½
Brackley Lock-up House					33	7	0

NORTHAMPTON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Northampton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The following alterations have been made since my last visit in 1837.

1. A new office has been built for the prison registers, for a clerk to write in, and for the general purpose of registry; it is very conveniently situated.

2. The chapel has been much improved, chiefly at my suggestion.

Instead of being whitewashed, the lower part of the walls of the cells, wards, and yards is painted, by which means nothing is rubbed off, and the colouring much more permanent. Substances also do not adhere, and the whole is far more cleanly. The plan is far more expensive than the ordinary one, but paint lasts much the longer. Coal-gas tar has been used for the railings, &c.

No alteration in the building of this prison is proposed at present; but it is one of the county gaols the most in want of new cells, in consequence of the small amount of cells in proportion to the inmates. Almost all the prisoners are sleeping three in a cell. The women have only ten cells in all, one of which is used as an infirmary.

A good infirmary for females is wanted, as well as another yard (they have only two now), in order to separate servants from worse connexions.

The debtors' part requires renovation throughout; it is in the worst possible state.

Compartments are wanted on the tread-wheels, which are sufficiently roomy to admit of them.

None of the cells are heated; in a very few there are fire-places.

All the day-rooms are used.

Management.—Since my last visit one turnkey has resigned on account of old age, and two new ones have been appointed. The late turnkey has not been pensioned; he has been in office for this county 19, and for Warwick about 20 years. There is accordingly one additional officer since my last Report.

There is no order for enforcing silence on the untried; but they are kept quiet. Prisoners are kept in silence during hard labour.

There are no new rules.

No prisoners are locked up by day as an ordinary system.

Accommodation for Sleeping.—At the time of my visit several women were sleeping two in a bed, but no men. Part of the women were transferred to a ward belonging to the male side, on account of repairs going on in their own proper ward.

Baking.—They bake here for the lunatic asylum and infirmary, as well as for the prison, so that the baker is now fully occupied, and can do very little if any work as a turnkey; he delivers the bread at both places, which are a mile or more from the prison.

Irons.—At the time of my visit one prisoner was in irons.

Solitary Confinement.—Two prisoners were in solitary confinement by sentence of court; one for two months. Such prisoners have books, but no work. They attend chapel. They have no exercise at present, or only occasionally once a-week for a short time. They have the hard labour diet. Their cells are light. (Pots with lids, or night-stools, should be used in them to prevent a bad smell.)

The solitary confinement is too severe here. One man, in for a month, had not, at my visit, been out at all except to chapel. Another, in for eight weeks, had been out once a-week for an hour, but not regularly.

There were none in solitary confinement for refractory conduct; such have only bread and water. The cells are sometimes dark sometimes light.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit; a circumstance which is the more creditable, because the building is not very well secured against such attempts.

Suicides.—One man made an incision into his body with a bit of tin, but recovered.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.

The deaths from Michaelmas 1837, to Michaelmas 1838, were	1
The cases of slight indisposition were	74
The infirmary cases were	26
The greatest number of sick at once were	13

(For the diseases and deaths from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, see General Statistics, Tables No. 11 and 20.)

One old man died in June last, apparently exhausted and worn out, aged 63; he had been quite well in the morning, and had suffered from no previous illness except debility.

One man was put to bed the day after my arrival. He had hurt himself some time before by a fall from the tread-wheel. None else was in the infirmary; three or four (all men) were taking medicine.

There are no lunatics at present.

There have been no lyings-in here since my last Report.

No predominant diseases have occurred; no English cholera; occasionally diarrhœa; and itch frequently. Venereal complaints much the same as usual. There is no disease dependent on locality, modes of labour, or diet. The cases of extra diet, unattended by any positive disease, and only marked by debility, were in number as follows:—

From Midsummer Session	1838	to Michaelmas	1838	2
„ Michaelmas	„ 1838	to Epiphany	1839	7
„ Epiphany	„ 1839	to Easter	1839	4
„ Easter	„ 1839	to Midsummer	1839	9

There is a bath (of wood) for the women, not kept on their premises; and one stone bath for the men, in an inconvenient place.

The general state of health from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839, has been good, inasmuch as there has been no epidemic nor any prevailing disease of an important character. There has been no return of scurvy since the diet of the gaol was improved by the grant of a basin of warm gruel now allowed to every prisoner for breakfast, which, with the full and uncontrolled liberty the surgeon enjoys of ordering extra diet whenever he thinks it necessary, he considers quite satisfactory. The allowance of extra diet is frequently necessary in cases of long imprisonment, as many constitutions can, without injury, bear a very spare supply of nutriment for three, four, or five months, which would be seriously and permanently injured by the same abstinence continued for six, seven, or eight months. The surgeon remarks that at the time the diet of this gaol was reduced to its present low standard (i. e. previously to the period above alluded to when gruel was given as an addition), it was suggested by several of the magistracy of the county, that they would consider, in all cases where they found it practicable, the then reduced and spare diet of the prison as a motive for giving shorter periods of imprisonment; it is certainly an important matter that this very prudent suggestion should still be kept in mind. The following is a statement of the cases noted in the surgeon's private memorandum book; numbers of other prisoners have applied to him who have merely required a dose of purgative medicine, or whose statements have appeared to him so decidedly false that he has disregarded them entirely. Two persons have so obstinately resisted the tread-mill that it has been necessary to suggest to the governor the propriety of their being fixed up by handcuffs, and in each case the result of such firmness has been satisfactory. Small-pox has occurred once during the present year, but it extended only to two cases. Three deaths have happened during the year, and in each case the surgeon has attended the coroner's inquest.

The following is a catalogue of the cases of disease which have occurred in the county gaol (including the prisoners from the borough of Northampton) during the above-named period.

Abscess	2	Hæmorrhois	7
Catarrhs and fever	10	Hæmatemesis	1
Contusion	6	Hæmoptoe	1
Cynanche parotid	3	Lues Vener.	3
Debility	8	Lumbago	3
Diarrhœa	6	Ophthalmia	3
Dyspepsia	4	Psora	40
Dyspnœa	2	Psoriasis	4
Erysipelas	1	Rheumatismus	6
Ecchymosis oculi	1	Retentia urinæ	2
Febris intermittent	1	Scrophula	2
Gastrodynia	6	Sore feet	2
Gonorrhœa, male	8	Tussis chronic	2
„ female	4	Ulc. cruris	7
Hernia	6	„ linguæ	1
„ umbilicalis	1	Variolæ	2
„ humoralis	1		
		Total	156

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain used formerly to go into the wards to the women, but this did not answer; latterly he has had them into the chapel, on an average, perhaps, once a-week, for from 1 hour to 1½ hours. About five times a-week he takes the male prisoners into the chapel to instruct them by catechizing, explaining scripture, &c.

He does not feel strongly the necessity of having a schoolmaster. No writing or arithmetic are taught. No dissenting minister has been applied for during two years to the chaplain's knowledge,

The supply of books is good; but the only miscellaneous ones are spelling-books, except a few which have been presented. The general conduct of the prisoners is good; they rarely show any impertinence. The debtors attend chapel better than formerly.

The sacrament was last delivered on Easter Sunday; only one male prisoner and one debtor were present with the clerk. The debtor had several times before partaken of the sacrament here or elsewhere. It was thrice administered in 1838. The chaplain always delivers an explanatory sermon previously, and gives the prisoners tracts and explanations. Not more than three at once (all males) have attended during the last two years. Women rarely attend.

There are no regular lady visitors.

Diet.—There have been no alterations. The present system works well. The untried have the same as the tried. The untried are allowed to receive food from their friends two or three times a-week; perhaps one in six can avail himself of this permission.

Labour.—The real, and not nominal, profits from productive labour in the prison from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838 was £261. 0*s.* 8*d.* (received in cash and paid to the county.) All the profits are distributed to the county.

Stock.—The shoes used here are all made on the spot.

Registration.—There is a new surgeon's journal.

The borough of Northampton contracts with this gaol; it pays one shilling per head per diem.

There is a new police force here of 22 or 23 men; they have a station-house, but, in addition, the old borough gaol is used as a lock-up house. The old gaoler is still there, and the new police bring prisoners thither on night charges.

A Return of the Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Northampton, on the 4th Day of July, 1839, at the date of my Visit.

Nature of Offences.	County.		Borough.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For trial at the sessions for felony	21	3	6	4
For trial at the sessions for misdemeanors	3	1	1	..
For trial at the summer assizes	19	..	..	..
Convicted of felony	16	1	5	1
Convicted of assaults	..	..	..	..
Convicted under the game laws	8	..	..	..
Convicted under sentence of courts martial	9	..	..	..
Convicted of other offences	16	2	1	2
	92	7	13	7

Total from the county 99
Total from the borough 20
Grand total 119

Debtors . . . 8

Of the above, 11 have been in prison before once, 10 twice, 8 thrice, and 4 four times and more.

Vagrants now in prison . . . . . None.
Railroad labourers now in prison . . . . None.
From union workhouses now in prison . . . 1 male and 1 female.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.
Northampton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

GENERAL STATISTICS.—SECTION FIRST.

PRISONERS from the County for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	25	15	1	..	26	15

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	47	4	4	..	68	12	16	3	135	19
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.	1	..	3	1	10	3	16	..	30	4
Total	51	4	7	1	78	15	32	3	168	23
How Disposed of.										
5. Of these were Convicted	38	2	6	..	59	11	21	1	124	14
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar .	11	2	..	1	13	3	6	1	30	7
7. ,, No Bills found . . .	1	..	1	..	5	1	3	1	10	2
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	51	4	7	1	78	15	32	3	168	23
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	141	20	161
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4	34
Total	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	174	24	198

Table No. 1—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
How Disposed of.													
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	130	15	145
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	37
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
8. ,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	174	24	198
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the same Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction at commencement of the Year	32	1	1	..	33	1	
1. By Courts-Martial	32	..	..	..	32	..	32
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
3. Under the Game Laws	42	..	2	..	44	..	44
4. Under the Revenue Laws	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act	24	16	4	..	28	16	44
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	38	4	2	..	40	4	44
8. Under the Larceny Act	7	..	3	..	10	..	10
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	36	..	1	..	37	..	37
11. For want of Sureties	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	45	21	6	2	51	23	74
Total	262	43	18	2	280	45	325
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton, County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	..	10
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In Execution	16	..	16
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, and kept on the Criminal Side	..	..	..
Total	16	..	16

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	25	15	1	..	26	15	41
Summary Convictions	32	1	1	..	33	1	34
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	427	66	24	3	451	69	520
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their return — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	487	82	26	3	513	85	598
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at commencement of the Year	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals	513	82	26	3	539	85	624
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	65	11	31	4	41	6	22	2	4	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	23
2. After Trial	12	0	3	0	16	6	9	1	13	3	23	2	14	1	3	..	..	..	93	13
3. Under Summary Conviction	28	5	38	15	78	14	47	1	56	6	9	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	262	43

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	10	..	6	..	6	..	3	1	7	..	32	1

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
3. Under Summary Conviction	..	..	5	2	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	174	24	198
2. After Trial	98	14	112
3. Under Summery Conviction	280	45	325
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	32	1	33

No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years and under 17	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
17 years and under 21	30	6	..	..	30	6	36
21 years and under 30	89	11	..	..	89	11	100
30 years and upwards	49	6	..	..	49	6	55
Total	168	23	6	1	174	24	198

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	17	2	17	2	19
17 Years and under 21	76	16	..	..	76	16	92
21 Years and under 30	131	17	..	..	131	17	148
30 Years and upwards	55	10	..	..	55	10	65
Total	262	43	18	2	280	45	325

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	67	9	4	1	71	10	81
Can Read only	32	8	1	..	33	8	41
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	61	6	1	..	62	6	68
Can Read and Write well	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	168	23	6	1	174	24	198

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	125	14	6	1	131	15	146
Can Read only	77	16	12	1	89	17	106
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	57	13	..	..	57	13	60
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	262	43	18	2	280	45	325

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the same Year.

Slight Indisposition	90
Infirmary Cases	30
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	15
Deaths	2

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) in the course of the same Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	60	5	..	..	60	5	65
Twice	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
Thrice	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
Four times or more	14	3	..	..	14	3	17
Total	103	14	..	..	103	14	117

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	303	62	23	3	326	65	391
Employment, not being Hard Labour	69	11	3	..	72	11	83
Not employed	115	9	..	..	115	9	124
Total	487	82	26	3	513	85	598

No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	39	0	1	..	40	..	40

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both exes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	46	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	53	4	57
Stoppage of Diet	37	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	39	8	47
Other Punishments	15	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
Total	101	10	17	4	..	..	..	..	118	14	132

No. 16.

Criminals and Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year.	162		162
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	134		134
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year	10		10
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	7		7

No. 17.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	A Stock of Clothing is kept in the Prison, and used when necessary.	Provision has been made for the Females sleeping separate.	Beds	1	½
Day Caps			Blankets	2	2
Jackets			Rugs	1	1
Waistcoats			Sheets	..	..
Trousers			Pillow Cases	..	..
Shirts			Towels (one in each ward)	..	..
Stockings			Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs			,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes			,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs			,, Sheets	2	2
Gowns			,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Petticoats			,, Towels	1	1
Flannel Petticoats					
Shifts					

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No. 18.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	979	9	4½
,, Male and Female Clothing	71	18	4
,, Bedding	71	15	6
,, Straw	4	12	3
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	25	2	10
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	112	6	5
,, Soap	15	6	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	26	6	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	..		
,, Books	1	11	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	34	18	6
,, Officers' Salaries	823	5	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	163	5	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	115	4	10½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,445	1	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	917	16	1
See NOTE.—Prison Diet per head per annum	6	9	3¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	1	1	5

No. 19.—Deaths in the Course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
One female	39	21st December, 1838	Very bad	332 days	Dropsy.
One male	29	19th April, 1839.	Rather debilitated	69 days	Fever.

No. 20.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
One male	23	28th May, 1839	Burglary.	No.	Yes.	12th Sept., 1839	To the County Lunatic Asylum at Leicester.

No. 21.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.
	ozs.
Men	168
Women	168
Boys	168

There is besides an allowance to each Prisoner of 1½d. per day, which is expended in oatmeal, ox-heads, and potatoes, and made into soup and gruel, each prisoner being allowed 7½ pints of soup, 10½ pints of gruel, and 4 lbs. of potatoes per week.

No. 22.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . . February . March . . . April . . . May . . . June . . . July . . . August . September. October . November. December.	The prisoners are 6½ hours per day (on an average of the whole year) employed on the wheel.	Four wheels, which together hold 32 Prisoners.	7 inches.	48 steps per minute.	One fourth.	10,920 feet in 6½ hours.	10,920 feet.	There are no means at present for this purpose.	Pumping water for the prison.

No. 23.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at One Time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	Average for the year is 6½ hours per day, exclusive of 1½ hours allowed for meals.	Six.	This cannot be accurately ascertained. Six prisoners are allowed about two hours to grind 1½ bushel of corn.	..	There are no means at present for this purpose.	Grinding corn.

No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Governor . .	..	1818	255 0 0	169 6 5¾	424 6 5¾	The Governor receives over and above his salary of £255, the following sums, viz.
Chaplain . .	..	1818	210 0 0	..	210 0 0	Removal of Convicts . £40 0 0 Bill of Cravings . . 33 18 2 Share of Prisoners' earnings . . . 49 15 7¾ Debtors' fees and bed rents. . . . . 39 6 8 Attending Jury at Assizes and Sessions . 6 6 0 Total £169 6 5¾
Surgeon . .	..	1820	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Matron . .	..	1820	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	
1st Turnkey .	31	1828	52 0 0	0 13 4	52 13 4	
2nd ditto. .	41	1832	52 0 0	0 13 4	52 13 4	
3rd ditto and baker	36	1838	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	In addition to the above, he is allowed coals, candles, washing, &c.
4th ditto and porter	42	Appointed at Warwick in 1836, and at this Prison in 1838.	52 0 0	0 13 4	52 13 4	
Superintendent of tread-wheel	45	1829	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	The emoluments to the Turnkeys, amounting to £2, arise from a payment of 2*s.* from each discharged debtor, paid by the county; and also 30 cwt. of coals to each Turnkey.
Clerk to the baking accounts.	..	..	13 5 0	..	13 5 0	He receives £13. 5*s.* for making out the account between the County, the General Infirmary, and the Lunatic Asylum, which are supplied from this Establishment with bread; but he holds no situation in the Prison.
		Total	£823 5 0	171 6 5¾	994 11 5¾	

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No. 25.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	412	3	10½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	87	2	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	322	17	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County Rate	160	7	10
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	149	5	2
Total £	1131	15	10½

No. 26.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations and additions	2445	1	7
Total Receipts of ditto	1131	15	10½
Actual Cost to the County, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	1313	5	8½
Repairs, alterations, and additions	917	16	1
Grand Total £	2231	1	9½

No. 27.—Punishments during the year 1839.

The punishments for offences committed within the prison during the whole year 1839 have been in number 175, viz.

4 in irons for attempts to escape.
171 other punishments for the following offences, viz. for refusing to work; making noise in cells; destroying clothing, bedding, books; defacing the walls of the prison; irreverent behaviour at chapel; disobedience of orders; having tobacco in their possession, &c. &c.
175

No. 28.

The trades and occupations of the several prisoners committed during the year past are as follows:—

1	awl blade maker.	2	millers.
2	bobbin turners.	7	milliners.
1	beer seller.	2	miners.
1	button maker.	3	painters.
1	brass founder.	3	plush weavers.
2	basket makers.	1	pumpwright.
4	boatmen.	1	parchment maker.
8	blacksmiths.	1	riband weaver.
4	butchers.	109	shoemakers.
13	carpenters.	6	sailors.
4	chimney sweepers.	3	sawyers.
1	coachmaker.	1	stay maker.
1	cotton spinner.	1	stockinger.
2	drapers.	9	tailors.
1	file cutter.	2	turners.
1	feltmonger.	1	upholder.
3	gardeners.	1	victualler.
2	grocers.	4	watchmakers.
1	hatter.	4	wheelwrights.
1	harness maker.		
14	hawkers.	246	
1	lace maker.	399	Labourers and females,
1	jewel stamper.		
10	masons.	Total 645	
4	mat makers.		

No. 29.—Cases of reformed Prisoners ascertained by the Keeper.

1. A man discharged from hence, 17 or 18 years ago, whom he now believes to be a steady and industrious person, having brought up a family in a respectable manner.

2. A man confined in this prison for 12 months, and discharged from hence two years ago, was for some time an out-door servant to a former master, and has now, through his good conduct, been admitted under his roof as an inmate of his house.

3. A female discharged from hence after a conviction for felony; she is now the wife of a respectable tradesman, and conducts herself in every way as a respectable woman.

4. Another female, now in service, who conducts herself to the satisfaction of the lady with whom she lives.

N.B.—It must not be supposed that the above four are the only such instances; but they happen to be those which have fallen under the cognizance of the keeper.

GENERAL STATISTICS.—SECTION SECOND.

RETURN of the Prisoners committed from the Borough of Northampton to the County Gaol and House of Correction, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	5	1	0	7	5

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	23	8	4	1	27	9
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	6	3	5	..	11	3
Total	..	..	..	..	29	11	9	1	38	12
HOW DISPOSED OF.										
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	21	4	6	..	27	4
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	6	4
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3
8. ,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	29	11	9	1	38	12
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	29	9	38
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
Total	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	40	12	52

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No. 1.—Return of the Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
How disposed of.													
5. Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	29	4	33
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
7. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	3	3	6
8. ,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
9. ,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. ,, Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	40	12	52
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction at the commencement of the Year	2	2	..	..	2	2	
1. By Courts Martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	7	7	1	7	8	14	22
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
8. Under the Larceny Act	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	11	1	1	..	12	1	13
11. For want of Sureties	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
12. As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	53	10	3	7	56	17	73
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process	..	..	..
2. In execution	2	1	3
Total	2	1	3

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

Prisoners confined in this Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	5	1	..	7	5	12
Summary Convictions	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
For re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	91	22	5	7	96	29	125
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their return — Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	101	29	6	7	107	36	143
DEBTORS.							
5. In custody at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	103	30	6	7	109	37	146
7. Criminal Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	18	6	6	..	7	6	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	12
2. After Trial	2	..	3	..	5	1	5	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4
3. Under Summary Conviction	14	2	15	4	17	3	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	10

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..

No. 6. Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2. After Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3. Under Summary Conviction	1	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7

Terms of Imprisonment.	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial	40	12	52
2. After Trial	27	4	31
3. Under Summary Conviction	56	17	73
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	2

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
21 Years and under 30	17	6	..	..	17	6	23
30 Years and upwards	10	5	..	..	10	5	15
Total	40	12	2	..	42	12	54

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	6	3	6	9
17 Years and under 21	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
21 Years and under 30	24	4	..	..	24	4	28
30 Years and upwards	16	5	..	..	16	5	21
Total	53	10	3	7	56	17	73

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	5	7	..	..	5	7	12
Can read only	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	31	3	2	..	33	3	36
Can read and write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	40	12	2	..	42	12	54

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	14	2	..	3	14	5	19
Can read only	14	7	1	2	15	9	24
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	24	1	2	2	26	3	29
Can read and write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	53	10	3	7	56	17	73

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	7	..	..	1	7	1	8
Twice	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	12	..	..	2	12	2	14

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

Mode in which Prisoners have been employed.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	62	19	4	7	66	26	92
Employment, not being Hard Labour	19	2	1	..	20	2	22
Not employed	20	8	1	..	21	8	29
Total	101	29	6	7	107	36	143

No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	7	..	2	..	9	..	9

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—None.

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Salitary Cells	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16
Stoppage of Diet	6	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
Other Punishments	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
Total	27	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	33	10	43

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 16.

Number of Criminals and Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year	33		33
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	17		17
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year	1		1
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	..		..

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Borough Gaoler's Salary	63	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	322	17	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	13	6	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	..		
Total	..		

The Town Council of the Borough of Northampton contract for the support of the Borough Prisoners with the County Magistrates, and have paid the Sum of £322. 17*s.* during the Year, being at the rate of 1*s.* per Head per Day.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. In the debtors' ward the privy, staircase, windows, and floor are all in a bad state. The privy is very unwholesome, and requires to be converted into a water-closet.

2. To put up three light bedsteads in each female cell, except in the sick one, which requires two only, one for the patient and one for the nurse; in order that each prisoner may have a separate bed. (There are only nine female cells, and the female infirmary cell, in which there are sometimes so many as 24 females.)

3. To convert the wash-ward, No. 7, into two solitary cells, with separate small yard and privy to each. If the expense of that be too great, to make one solitary cell. A wall must then be made to divide this yard or yards from the adjoining crank-mill yard.

4. The roof of the adjoining crank-mill yard should be raised to give more air, and a privy should be built for the prisoners working at it, (at present they are taken out to the adjoining yard.)

5. A water-closet is wanted for the male infirmary.

6. To have the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer painted in the chapel on the pannel of the keeper's pew.

7. To allow the chaplain £5 instead of £4, for the purchase of books for the prisoners, and to permit him to spend the surplus on miscellaneous books, to be chosen by himself. He sometimes does not spend more than £2. 10*s.* or £3 in religious books, but has not felt himself entirely at liberty to spend the remainder of the £4.

8. To appoint a schoolmaster.

9. To arrange a school-room in which both the schoolmaster and chaplain might give their instructions.

10. To appropriate for the use of the porter and his wife a portion of the ante-room of the grand jury room, and to make a staircase communicating from their actual very contracted room and closet to the above-named apartment; or to take the room on the other side of the lobby for that purpose.

11. To give some additional exercise to prisoners placed in solitary confinement.

12. To allow some small increase of salary to the senior turnkey, who has a considerable portion of extraordinary work as a writing clerk.

13. To engage a watchman to patrol the corridors at night, in order to prevent communication. He should live on the premises.

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—Since my last visit, chevaux-de-frise has been placed over the boundary wall adjoining the chapel; a shutter has been fitted on the grated opening of the door of the men's yard while the women are taking exercise; a screen has been placed outside the window of the second floor, which looks down on the men's yard, in order to prevent the women from seeing the men; the ladder to ascend to the second floor has been fixed, and a hand-rail added.

The town council would willingly build a new gaol, and proposed to sell the present one and the old workhouse, hoping thence to realize a sum sufficient for the purpose; but, in consequence of a considerable portion of the town being in the parish of Nethrup, which is not within the municipal boundaries at present, they do not know of what dimensions to build the gaol. If Nethrup were included, they would proceed to do it at once. If the Boundary Act had passed, Nethrup would have been included.

Management.—On May 1, 1838, it was resolved, by advice of the Recorder, that it was no longer proper to admit county offenders, on the ground of the magistrates not having the right to receive them. The resolution is contained in the visiting magistrates' book.

There has been no alteration in the salaries of the officer.

There are new rules. The keeper received them about six months ago from the town clerk's office, in MS.: they bear no date. There are no new registers.

Brushes, combs, and soap are now supplied; and straw is found by the town for the prisoners. Coals are also supplied. There is a moderate supply of towels.

Silence has been enjoined as far as possible, but the means to enforce it do not exist with only one gaoler.

On the night preceding my visit, all the prisoners were sleeping in single cells. There was only one female debtor.

Punishments.—One man, during the two previous years, had been handcuffed for violent conduct. He was shut up on bread and water for two days. This had been the only case of irons for two years.

Escapes.—On Feb. 13, 1839, two men for trial escaped at night. They have not been retaken. The gaoler and his family were in bed. They got out through a hole which they made in the wall of their cell, near the floor, into the adjoining cage or lock-up room behind: the lock of the door of this cage was in bad order.

General Remarks.—This prison is moderately neat, but unfit for anything except a lock-up house and debtors' gaol. A district county gaol would be an advantage here. The town council have stated to the county magistrates their wish of making a gaol in common for the town and county, but this has not as yet been acceded to.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no service nor chaplain. No visits are made to the prisoners, and no religious aid of any kind is afforded them.

The mayor states that no clergyman is resident in the town. The curate, who lives in the neighbourhood, has no time to attend. The council are said to wish to procure some religious aid, but have not succeeded; it is said to be difficult to obtain such here, or in the neighbourhood. When the prisoners cannot read the Bible, the keeper reads to them on a Sunday. The order is that he should do this every Sunday.

I found books enough for the prisoners at present in confinement.

Sick.—No death occurred in 1837-8, nor in 1839, up to the date of my visit.

The keeper has sent to the surgeon to see the prisoners about once a-month on an average —about six times since the 1st of January.

The surgeon is also the district union surgeon. There was one patient only at the date of my visit, who was convalescent; he was not confined to bed.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, there were two cases of slight indisposition amongst the prisoners above 17 years of age, and one in those under 17.

Statistics of Population.

The number and description of prisoners in confinement, at the date of my visit, in July, 1839, were as follows:—

One deserter, waiting for orders, who had been in a week.

One vagrant, who had been here a month, and was to remain six weeks.

One female debtor, who had been in eight weeks. She had been only out in the yard twice during that time, although often asked to do so by the keeper's wife. She expressed herself to me, that she felt quite at liberty to go down, but did not wish it. She was in tolerably good health. She received the gaol allowance.—Total, three.

Two men and one woman had been taken to the assizes a few days before. The woman had been in about 10 weeks; one man six, the other three weeks.

The total number admitted in 1837 was 43
„ „ 1838 „ 32
In 1839, up to the last day in June, 22, of whom 4 were deserters.

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Oxfordshire.

Banbury. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The greatest number here at one time since Jan. 1, 1839, has been eight, viz., four women and a child, and three men.

It has been empty, since Jan. 1, 1839, for eight or nine days at one time.

Diet.—This is the same as formerly:—1½ lb. bread (seconds bread), 1½ oz. cheese, and 1 quart gruel per diem; on Sundays, ½ lb. meat, potatoes, and broth. Cheese costs 4½*d.* per pound.

The untried men receive food from their friends about once or twice a-week, by leave.

Labour.—This consists of the tread-wheel, on the first floor, as before. It was used a week ago. One man now sentenced is not on it, because he is unwell. The labour is unprofitable.

Expenditure from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of prison diet	23	12	4
Male and female clothing	1	10	6
Straw	0	17	0
Extra allowance to surgeon	0	6	7
Medicines	0	16	6
Beer and spirits	0	1	0
Fuel	3	12	0
Soap	1	0	0
	£31	15	11

Stock.—This consists of three pairs of shoes, seven shirts, four shifts, four or five pairs of stockings, one man's suit, and two boys' suits. There are five sets of bedding.

Registers.—There are two; a prisoner's register and a visiting magistrate's register.

Recommittals.—Neither of the two now here has been recommitted; there are one or two persons who are confined frequently, but they are not in now.

Increase or Decrease.—There will probably be a great decrease, as the town has resolved no longer to admit the county prisoners, who appear to have formed at least two-thirds of the whole number.

The number of county prisoners in 1836 was 41; in 1837 it was 39.

New Police.—This has been introduced two years ago. There are two men and a superintendent. They have a station-house apart from the gaol, where they take night charges. There is also a room at the back of the prison, called a cage, sometimes used for night charges.

An Abstract of the Account of the Treasurer of the Borough of Banbury, so far as regards Prisoners, &c., for the Year ending 1st of September, 1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gaol expenses, including repairs	48	2	8
Gaoler's salary	40	0	0
Maintenance of prisoners in Oxford gaol under contract	47	17	10
Prosecutions	118	15	5
Conveying convicts to Woolwich	4	8	0
Conveying prisoners under sentence to Oxford gaol	8	15	9
	£267	19	8

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To provide some new separate bedsteads for the men to lie on.

There are only three large ones at present in the male felons' cells on the ground floor, and two men sleep thus sometimes together.

2. More bedding is wanted. There are only five sets at present.
3. The matron should be allowed a small salary.
4. To obtain some religious assistance for the prisoners.

RADNORSHIRE.

Radnorshire.

Presteign. County Gaol and House of Correction.

PRESTEIGN.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—There have been no alterations under this head since my last visit.

Management.—There has been no alteration in the officers. The keeper has had 10*l.* a-year added to his salary, which is now 80*l.*

In consequence of my recommendation, a turnkey (the keeper's son) was appointed November 3, 1837; but he was discontinued by a verbal order of the magistrates at the quarter sessions; he received 10 weeks' salary, at 10*s.* a-week. Occasionally, when there are many prisoners, the keeper has still his son to assist him, by leave of the magistrates.

There are no new rules.

The keeper's wife has never been appointed matron, and receives no salary as such, but she superintends the women.

The keeper has on one occasion acted as special constable at a fair, but only once; this was at the request of a magistrate.

In respect to alterations of system, a new diet has been adopted, and new prison registers have been introduced.

The night before my visit all the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells.

Silence cannot be enforced, as there is only one keeper at present.

Whitewashing was wanted, and was going to be done immediately by the prisoners. The nature of the stoves blackens the day-rooms considerably.

The windows of the cells are not glazed, but have a semicircular shutter fixed on a hinge, which the prisoners usually place against the window at night. But when the shutter is fixed up, there is not a sufficient admission of air; and the gaoler states that the smell, on unlocking in the morning, is often most oppressive and offensive.

There are no Chartists or other political offenders in confinement, nor have there ever been. The general conduct of the prisoners is very orderly. There have been no acts of violence, except by one man, who struck the keeper on being locked up for eating the prisoners' bread.

There have never been but two female debtors at Presteign. They were kept in the hospital rooms, which were not wanted.

There have been no escapes since my visit, and no attempts; nor have there been any suicides.

The transports are always conveyed by the keeper to Woolwich. His son is left in charge in the mean time. He takes them by coach, the males as well as the females: he goes with them alone. Once he removed two females together.

There was not above one case of punishment in the eight or nine months ending September 23, 1839. Such cases are of confinement in the one dark cell, usually for 24 hours. The diet is not then reduced. There has been one case of flogging during the last two years, of a young man of 19, by sentence of court. It was done by another prisoner, by order of the magistrates. One hundred and twenty lashes were applied with a light cat-o'-nine-tails. The surgeon was present.

The confinement here does not seem to be much dreaded by the prisoners. Indeed, the present system of taking them outside occasionally (see Labour) must tend to diminish the dread of imprisonment. Recommittals, however, are not numerous. Tobacco is not allowed.

The general character of this prison is as good as that can be of any prison where there is only one keeper, with no turnkey, and no salaried and regularly appointed matron.

The day-rooms are less clean than they might be, from the nature of the stoves placed in the day-room with a tube projecting through the wall, running up a very little way outside, and blackening it.

I found no towel in the day-room of the females, who had never asked for one, not knowing that it was allowed. Combs are rather scanty.

No prisoners have appeared to come in as a mode of relief, in preference to the union workhouse.

There is no cage or lock-up house at Presteign. Persons arrested are taken to a public-house.

Sick.—The surgeon keeps a journal, in which the date of the visits, the diseases, and the names of the prisoners sick or examined, are all entered.

No one was ill at the time of my visit.

There have been no deaths and no lyings-in from September 23, 1837, to September 23, 1839.

The following list of diseases has been extracted from the surgeon's journal, occurring from September 23, 1837, to September 23, 1839:—

"Boils; visceral disturbance and affection of the bowels; eruption on the skin; hernia (double); hæmorrhoids; bilious attack; stomach complaint; hernia; lumbago; affection of the chest; case of swelled face from cold; sprained wrist; affection of stomach; affection of the bowels; gonorrhœa; old sore leg; erysipelas; itch; lumbago; pains in bowels; eruption on the skin; excoriation of penis; and an old sore leg." (One case of each disease mentioned.)

Medicines have been occasionally given in slight cases not entered as diseases.

In addition to his attendance on the above complaints, the surgeon has paid several visits to the prison, for the purpose of examining prisoners. The lunatic female who was here at my last visit is now in the asylum at Gloucester, where she is supported at the expense of the county.

The county supplies trusses.

The surgeon objects to the present stoves; he would be glad to see flues instead. He thinks that, from the heat produced by these stoves in the day-rooms, the prisoners are apt to catch cold on going into the air.

He is satisfied with the new diet, established on my recommendation, and has never heard any complaint from any prisoner since it was introduced two years ago, and has never once during that time, even in a case of disease, ordered extra diet. He has not noticed any weakness or suffering to arise at the end of six months. I must remark, that this diet is not suitable to every prison, but only to one similarly circumstanced as the present.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain is curate of the parish of Presteign, where he performs Divine service, with a sermon, twice in the church, once at a chapel of ease in the parish, and once at the gaol; so that he has four full services every Sunday.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Radnorshire.
Presteign. County Gaol and House of Correction.

There is service once at the gaol on Sundays, with a sermon; none on week-days.

The keeper is always, and his wife and daughter are almost invariably, present at church.

There has never been an application for a Dissenting minister.

The chaplain, during three or four years, has never had occasion to visit a sick prisoner, nor has he been applied to to do so. He has never administered the sacrament.

There is no singing in the chapel.

The gentleman who at present officiates is not the *bonâ fide* chaplain. The rector, who is aged 85, is the chaplain. The present gentleman is only his curate. He comes occasionally, but not often, in the week to see the prisoners. Indeed, it cannot be expected that he should do more than he does at present, without an increase of salary. His journal merely contains a register of the Sundays and Good Fridays on which he has performed Divine service. He has never heard the prisoners complain of the diet. He thinks them very healthy. He believes that those prisoners who have been in six or twelve months improve in health: he has never seen them suffer.

The conduct of the prisoners is very good and quiet. When the keeper is absent with the transports, the chaplain brings his clerk with him, and even then they are quiet and respectful, and very attentive.

He knows one man who has been in prison here, and who is now a respectable day labourer. He promised the chaplain, when in prison, that he would attend his parish church regularly when he came out, which he had scarcely ever done before. He is now most regular in attendance, and the chaplain thinks that he is decidedly better for his imprisonment.

There is no instruction in reading, except what the prisoners afford to each other.

The chaplain has never formally applied for leave to buy books. The magistrates supply Bibles and Prayer-books to the keeper, and the chaplain buys tracts occasionally himself.

Diet.—The bread is of the best quality; the oatmeal used in making the gruel is not weighed; they use between two and three bushels per quarter. The potatoes and gruel are cooked by the keeper's family: the bread is baked out.

Labour.—This consists in stone-breaking for the men, and washing for the women. The profit on breaking the stones is 9*d.* per ton; they are brought to the door, but are stacked by the prisoners outside the door (a most improper regulation). They are sold when broken for 3*s.* 3*d.* per ton. The buyers, who are the surveyors of roads, take them away from the outside of the gaol. The keeper is always present during the wheeling of the broken stones outside, and the stacking them. The profit goes to the county.

Trades.—The prisoners are chiefly agricultural labourers. The keeper has been here 12 years, and recollects no inmate who was decidedly of the King's navy, but several who have called themselves sailors. He has never, that he recollects, had any soldier, except deserters. He recollects no actor, mountebank, or travelling musician; and no foreigner. Strangers are in number to the natives of the county as about one to five. At present, out of nine prisoners, one is from Herefordshire, one from Worcestershire, and one from Ireland.

There has been one prisoner sent hither from the union-house for 20 days.

Stock.—There are only sets of bedding for 11 prisoners; in consequence, on the preceding week, one was obliged to sleep on straw.

There is no clothing at all for females. There are complete suits for the men; 14 new ones, and some old ones.

Relief on Discharge.—This is afforded out of the county-rate. The prisoners when discharged have a sum varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.*, according to the distance they have to go.

Registration.—There is a felons' register commencing February 13, 1838, with proper headings of columns, and of good size, but not printed. There is also a misdemeanor-register.

General Statistics of the Population.

No. 1.—From February 13th, 1838 (when the new felons' register begins), to September 23d, 1839, the total number of felons admitted was 37.

There were also 36 misdemeanor cases entered in the misdemeanor-book.

The debtors amounted to 4.—Total 77.

Greatest number at one time since January, 1839, 12.

Least ditto ditto 4.

The prison has not once been empty since my last visit.

No. 2.—There were in confinement, September 23, 1839, the date of my visit, nine prisoners, viz. seven men and two women.

Of these, 1 was a male debtor.
„ 1 male and 1 female were on summary convictions.
„ 2 males for trial.
„ 1 male was convicted at the sessions.
„ 2 ditto ditto assizes.
„ 1 woman ditto assizes.

Of the above, not one had been here before; but one of them, a boy, had been previously in prison at Worcester.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 3.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes. Felons.		Sessions. Felons.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in prison at the commencement of the year	1	..	..	..	1	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the year	4	..	8	..	12	..
Total	5	..	8	..	13	..
Of these were convicted	5	..	4	..	9	..
,, acquitted at the bar	..	..	3	..	3	..
,, no bills found	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total	5	..	8	..	13	..

No. 4.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions. Felons.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial in the course of the year	1	..	1	..
No Bills found	1	..	1	..
Total	1	..	1	..

No. 5.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	9	1
For Assaults	3	..
For want of Sureties	1	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	2	1
Total	18	3
Committed for re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	2*

* These 2 are not included in 15, 19, and 11.

No. 6.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..
Total	2	..

No. 7.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	2	1

No. 8.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	29	3
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	..	2
Total	36	5
Debtors	2	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	38	6

No. 9.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	3	..

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Radnorshire.

Presteign. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 10.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year .	13	4
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	7	1
DEBTORS.		
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year .	5	..
The average number of Debtors in the course of the Year	2	..

No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	13	..
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	5	..	2	..	8	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	17	3

No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, under Summary Convictions .	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	1	..
21 Years and under 30	5	..
30 Years and upwards	6	..
Total	12	..

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
14 Years and under 17	1	..

No. 15.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 5.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	3	1
21 Years and under 30	8	2
30 Years and upwards	6	..
Total . . .	17	3

No. 16.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 6.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14	1	..
14 Years and under 17	1	..
Total . . .	2	..

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	2	..
Can read only	3	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	5	..
Can read and write well	2	..
Total . . .	12	..

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can read only	1	..

No. 19.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 5.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	3	1
Can read only	5	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	9	1
Total . . .	17	3

No. 20.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 6.

	M.	F.
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	1	..
Can read and write well	1	..
Total . .	2	..

No. 21.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this Prison, or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	1

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	24	3
Not employed	12	2
Total	36	5

No 23.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	3	..

No. 24.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately	1	..

No. 25.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	1	..
Solitary Cells	2	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	2	..	..	..
Total	4	..	1	..

No. 26.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	58	19	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	7	12	1
,, Bedding	3	18	9
,, Straw	2	5	0
,, Fuel	28	6	6
,, Soap	1	14	4
,, Stationery and Printing	2	13	4
,, Books	8	16	0
,, Rates and Taxes	0	16	8
,, Officers' Salaries	134	13	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	23	12	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	34	4	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	307	12	0
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	5	15	6
Prison Diet per head per annum	6	9	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	7	0¼

No. 27.—Dietary per Day.

Hard Labour, Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men	24	1	3
Women	24	1	3
Boys	24	1	3

No. 28.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., at the close of the year 1838.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Total.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Gaoler	46	1828	80 0 0	..	80 0 0
2. Occasional Turnkey	..	..	..	7 8 6	7 8 6
3. Chaplain	..	1836	26 5 0	..	23 5 0
4. Surgeon	..	..	21 0 0	..	21 0 0

No. 29.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	5	9	2
Amount received for Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	23	12	0
	29	1	2

No. 30.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	307	12	0
Total Receipts of ditto	29	1	2
Actual Cost, not including Alterations, Repairs, &c.	278	10	10

Days 3,331.—Cost of each Prisoner per day 1*s.* 8*d.*

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Radnorshire.

Presteign. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Expenditure of the County on Prisoners from Michaelmas Sessions, 1838, inclusive, to Michaelmas Sessions, 1839, exclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary, coals, wood, and sundry necessaries had at the gaol . .	199	3	9
Apprehension and conviction before magistrates, and conveyance of offenders to gaol and to Woolwich	30	17	7
Bread for prisoners	39	2	7½
Prosecutions of felons	265	0	9

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. It is very desirable that the keeper's wife or some other female should receive a formal appointment as matron (which has never hitherto been made), and that she should receive some small annual allowance, subject to the stipulation that she is to take the exclusive charge of the female prisoners.

2. A curtain should be placed in front of the female pew in the chapel, and also a door should be erected in the chapel to separate them from the male debtors. This is probably the only county gaol in England in which the females are exposed to the full gaze of the male prisoners.

3. At present the female prisoners can easily converse with the male debtors, when in their respective wards, in consequence of the position of the doors. A new door should be erected in the stone doorway leading to the debtors' yard. This additional door would effectually prevent communication either by sight or conversation, the facilities for which now exist. The means of sight to which I allude are afforded by the crevices in the door of the females.

4. The debtors at present sleep in the immediate vicinity of the female prisoners, in fact on the opposite side of the same passage or gallery, so that conversation between the parties at night is perfectly easy—is even encouraged; and we may easily conceive the sort of conversation which is likely to ensue. This might easily be prevented by placing the male debtors to sleep in some of the cells *above stairs*, which belong to their division, instead of in the cells on the ground floor, as at present. These cells on the ground floor should be exclusively appropriated to the female prisoners, for whose use they are not at all too numerous: and the additional door which I have above recommended would form a sufficient separation of the parties.

5. It is most important to abolish the evil practice of suffering the prisoners to wheel stones *outside* of the gaol, by which means they are exposed to the public view, incur the risk of escape, obtain an improper indulgence, and may communicate with persons without, by means of word or gesture, and may even receive improper presents.

6. The permanent appointment of a turnkey would correct this breach of good discipline, because he might perform this work which now improperly falls to the lot of the prisoner.

7. But on every other ground, also, a turnkey is required here, to preserve order and silence when the keeper is not present; and it is impossible that the keeper can be in all parts of the gaol at once. When the keeper is engaged in the correspondence essential to his office, or is absent from the place, it is obvious that a turnkey is indispensable.

8. A small store of clothing should be kept up for the use of the female prisoners, there is none such at present.

9. Three or four more sets of bedding are needed.

10. The window of the day-rooms should be enlarged, in order to afford better means of inspection for the keeper, as well as to improve the light and the ventilation.

11. A few holes should be made in the upper part of the shutters, and in the lower part of the door of each cell, in order to produce a better ventilation, which is particularly necessary in a sleeping cell, and which exists very imperfectly at present.

New Radnor. Borough Gaol.

NEW RADNOR.—Borough Gaol.

There have been no alterations or repairs here since my last visit.

This prison is under the superintendence of the borough magistrates, who visit it occasionally.

The keeper's salary is 10*l.*

No money is laid out here in maintaining a proper condition, nor even in supporting ordinary repair. There has, however, been one new bed and bedstead since I was last here.

The whole establishment is very neglected, dirty, and in bad order.

The Sick.—One man, a lunatic, from Caermarthenshire, was put in here for safety, without being committed. He was returned afterwards to his friends.

There have been no deaths.

Religious Instruction.—The late curate came frequently, and used to converse with the prisoners; he never read prayers. There are no books from the borough; the keeper has a few of his own.

Population.—There have not been above seven prisoners committed hither since my last visit in 1837. During 12 of the subsequent months there was no one. The greatest number at once, since I was last here, has been two.

The duration of confinement in the seven cases was as follows:—

One girl was in for 10 days.

One man for seven days.

One ditto for one day.
One ditto for seven days.
One ditto for 14 days.
One woman for 14 days.
One debtor has also been confined here.

Diet.—The diet since my last visit has been 2 lbs. of seconds bread per diem, baked sometimes at home and sometimes at a shop. The keeper charged only 5*d.*, but the shop charged 6*d.* for it.

Labour.—There is none. No prisoner, since my visit, has been committed to hard labour.

Registration.—None exists.

Trades.—The few prisoners committed hither are usually agricultural labourers.

Stock.—There is no stock of clothing.

There are 2 bedsteads.
„ 4 blankets.
„ 3 or 4 coverlids.
„ 2 mattresses.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The privy is at present almost entirely destroyed, and requires immediate repair.
2. A bound book, with blank leaves ruled into columns and with suitable headings, should be supplied; and the name, age, place of abode, occupation, day of admission, day of discharge, and nature of offence of each prisoner, should be regularly entered in this journal book, or prison register.
3. The premises require whitewashing.
4. It is very important that two prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the same bed. No practice nor usage whatever can exist in a gaol so objectionable on every account. In order to facilitate this separation at night, it would be highly expedient to fit up the cell in the yard, which is now full of timber; to keep a bedstead in it, and to maintain it always in a state of cleanliness and ready for the immediate reception of a prisoner.
5. Although the keeper's salary is so extremely small, he finds salt for the prisoners out of his own pocket; and coals, candles, and soap, for his own use out of his own pocket also. In most prisons coals are found for the keeper; in many coals and candles. Some allowance should be made to him for these matters.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—County Gaol.

Construction.—There have been no considerable alterations in the building since my last visit, and no positive ones are proposed.

A cupboard has been put up in the infirmary for the surgeon, and the infirmary day-room, which contained the cupboard, is now converted into a provision-room for potatoes. There has also been made a shed for the turnkey at the tread-wheel, and a curtain has been put up in the chapel to screen the female prisoners, at my suggestion.

Management.—Since my last visit, two turnkeys are gone, and two new ones have been appointed. One of the former turnkeys was unwell; the other could not bear the fatigue. There has been no alteration in the salaries of the officers.

The system pursued here is the same as before. Silence is very well observed at the tread-wheel, because a turnkey is always present. The whole establishment is neat and clean, and and it is, in all respects, the best prison in Wales.

No new rules have been printed or made.

There are no new registers.

Visits from curiosity are not permitted without an order from a visiting magistrate; and the keeper can refuse to admit them, if he thinks proper.

Visits and letters to prisoners are regulated as before.

Tobacco is not allowed, except to debtors.

On the night preceding my visit, all the men were sleeping in separate cells; and all the women also, except two, one of whom has fits, and the other was insane. The woman who had fits was sleeping in the same bed with another woman.

All the debtors were sleeping in single rooms. There was only one female debtor.

Six out of eight of the debtors were on county allowance; they clean for themselves. About one half have been released by the new act. The average number of debtors is about one half of what it was formerly.

On their first admission, prisoners are not bathed, unless filthy. The hair of convicted prisoners is cut moderately short.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is rather more orderly now than formerly; but since my last visit in 1837, the turnkey has been attacked by the prisoners. They struck him with their fists, and severely injured him. The governor and his wife rescued him. He could not learn that he was assaulted by any conspiracy.

The only cause of trouble with the inmates is the occurrence of disputes in the day-room.

Of the debtors, there has been no serious complaint to make this year; none has been confined in the dark room.

Punishments.—The punishment for breach of silence is solitary confinement in a dark cell for three days, with exercise for an hour morning and evening in a solitary yard.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Glamorganshire.
Cardiff.
County Gaol.

Such punishments are not numerous; they diminish in number, owing to the dark cells.

Escapes.—There have been no escapes, no suicides, and no alarm from fire.

Religious and other Instruction.—A brazier is sometimes used in the chapel for some days before Divine service. The chaplain frequently goes into the yards, cells, or day-room; also into the infirmary.

Books are not abundantly supplied. I found in the untried women's cell one book in English, but no Welsh one. There was one woman who could read Welsh but not English.

The sacrament was not once administered in 1838; and never, except on occasion of an execution, during the keeper's time.

The prisoners sometimes ask to see the chaplain. The dissenters have not lately asked for a minister of their own persuasion. The chaplain's journal is well kept.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The state of health here is very good. There has been one lying-in since my former visit, and only one death.

No case of scurvy is recollected to have occurred here.

I found, at my visit in November 1839, no male prisoner ill in bed; one female debtor was ill in bed with erysipelas; and only four or five were taking medicine for slight complaints. In the female infirmary the grate and chimney were out of order.

There is one lunatic, a woman. The surgeon's journal is well kept. There has been no death during the last two years.

Diet.—There have been no changes in the diet. The supply of salt is almost unlimited.

The soup for the hard-labour prisoners is made of rice and of Scotch barley. Two ounces of rice and one ounce of Scotch barley are boiled with three pints of water down to a pint and a half, or nearly a quart. The untried may receive food from their friends without, which is sometimes not cooked. Not more than one-third of the untried avail themselves of this permission; at present the number so doing is only one-sixth.

At present one hard labour prisoner cooks for the rest.

The bread is good, but of seconds quality; it is eaten the second day.

At the date of my visit there was no prisoner receiving extra diet.

Wine was given in the influenza, but no ale has been given for two years.

Labour.—There are compartments in the tread-wheel, which are good and useful. A close stool has been placed in a convenient covered place for the use of the hard-labour prisoners. A urine-place has also been made.

The labour is not profitable.

All the washing is generally done by the female prisoners.

The flour is not ground, nor the bread baked at home.

General State of the Population.—The least number of prisoners during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, has been at one time 27. More than two-thirds of the prisoners are strangers. Most are English. There are not very many vagrants.

The inmates have not increased in proportion to the public works. There have not been more than six labourers committed from these works during the three years that the docks have been in progress, and these were for slight offences.

On the whole, there is no positive increase, in proportion to the population. The number at Michaelmas, 1838, was 50; at Michaelmas, 1839, 32.

Solitary Confinement.—There are two excellent cells for this purpose, with a yard and privy to each; the prisoner is taken at night to sleep in his own cell.

Trades.—Most of the prisoners are from Merthyr Tydvil. Very few are agricultural labourers or poachers; there are none of the latter at present. One of the prisoners is a seafaring man.

Recommittals.—There were not so many last year as before.

Stock.—That of clothing for men is very good; that of female clothing not so good. Some more is wanting.

The stock of bedsteads is not quite sufficient to give every one of the greatest number a separate bedstead. There are about 12 new bedsteads to be placed in the treble cells.

The stock of bedding is good.

There are store-rooms here, and one bath.

The shoes cost 4*s.* 5½*d.* a pair; they are made in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden. None have worn out in four months. Wooden shoes were tried, but they did not answer.

Relief on Discharge.—One penny per mile is usually given; 30*s.* is the highest sum which has been afforded when the case was extreme.

The prisoners are sometimes sent home to a distance by a voluntary subscription of magistrates and sheriffs. This is usually under 5*l.* in its total annual amount, and proves very useful.

Cases of Reformation.—The keeper has been here 20 years; during that period there have been several. He knows only one such individual at present.

Ordinary number of Debtors confined here.

A return of the number of persons confined for debt, and of the years in which they were imprisoned:—

1838	1
1839	7

GENERAL STATISTICS of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.

	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the year	1	..	2	..	3	..
,, Committed for Trial in the course of the year	14	1	13	3	27	4
,, Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the year	..	..	1	1	1	1
Total	15	1	16	4	31	5
Of these were Convicted	7	..	12	4	19	4
,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	1	2	..	2	1
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	2	..	2	..
,, Bailed in Court, to appear or to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	2	..	..	..	2	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the year	6	..	..	..	6	..
Total	15	1	16	4	31	5
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	1	..	1	..

No. 2.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the year	6	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..
Under the Game Laws	5	..
,, Revenue Laws	2	1
,, Vagrant Act	6	..
,, Malicious Trespass Act	5	..
,, Larceny Act	3	..
,, Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	4	..
For Assaults	32	8
For want of Sureties	4	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding clauses	42	..
Total	114	9

No. 3.—Summary Convictions of Prisoners under 17 Years of age in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
Under the Larceny Act	4	..
,, Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	1	..
Total	5	..

No. 4.—Debtors in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	17	..
In Execution	17	..
Forfeiture of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt	1	..
Crown Debtors or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side	1	..
Total	36	..

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In Custody at the commencement of the year	18	2
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	136	14
Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	11	3
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	1	..
Total	166	19
DEBTORS.		
Debtors	36	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	202	19

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of age confined in this Prison in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	5	..
Total	5	..

No. 7.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same year	42	2
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the year	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$
DEBTORS.		
The greatest number of debtors at any one time in the course of the same year	19	..
The average number of debtors in the course of the year	13	..

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glamorganshire.
Cardiff.
County Gaol.

No. 8.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	4	..	11	2	2	..	6	1
,, after Trial	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	3	..
,, under Summary Convictions	8	3	19	..	45	2	11	1	25	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4
,, after Trial	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	15	3
,, under Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	9

No. 9.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in the Prison in the course of the same year.	Under 14 Days.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	2	..	3	..	5	

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21	6	3
21 years and under 30	12	2
30 years and upwards	14	..
Total	32	5

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21	24	2
21 years and under 30	42	4
30 years and upwards	42	3
Total	108	9

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners in No. 3.

	M.	F.
12 years and under 14	1	..
14 years and under 17	4	..
Total	5	..

No. 13.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	10	3
Can read only	10	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	8	..
Can read or write well	4	..
Total	32	5

No. 14.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	47	6
Can read only	19	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	38	2
Can read nor write well	4	..
Total	108	9

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	1	..
Can read only	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	2	..
Total	5	..

No. 16.—Cases of Sickness of Prisoners 17 Years of age and upwards in the same year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	42	8
Infirmary Cases	7	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	2

No. 17. — The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	28	3
Twice	4	..
Thrice	..	1
Total	32	4

No. 18.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	50	8
Employment, not being Hard Labour	96	8
Not employed	20	3
Total	166	19

No. 19.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	4	..
Employment not being Hard Labour	1	..
Total	5	..

No. 20.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	8	2

No. 21.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Whipping	1	..
Dark Cells	14	..
Stoppage of Diet	14	..
Total	29	..

No. 22.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	221	4	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	39	10	8½
,, Bedding	13	14	10
,, Straw	3	12	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	8	6	9½
,, Fuel	72	8	0
,, Soap	19	19	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	10	12	5
,, Washing	5	2	2½
,, Stationery and Printing	6	10	11
,, Books	2	18	9
,, Furniture	31	3	0
,, Rates and Taxes	11	15	9
,, Officers' Salaries	523	0	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions	39	19	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	15	15	4½
,, Sundries not mentioned	57	10	1¾
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	1,083	3	2½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	53	0	9½
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	5	14	10
Soup to Prisoners at Labour	0	10	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	0	5	10½

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emolument &c.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Governor	1820	300	0	0	6	0	6	306	0	6	2*s.* for Copies of Warrants and Certificates, and 1*s.* 6*d.* from every Debtor who is examined under the Insolvent Act, as allowed by Act of Parliament, 7 Geo. IV. c. 57, sec. 80; also Coals, Soap, and Candles.
Chaplain	1835	40	0	0	..			40	0	0	
Surgeon	1819	40	0	0	..			40	0	0	
Matron	1832	20	0	0	..			20	0	0	
Turnkey	1838	41	12	0	..			41	12	0	Allowed to receive Prison Diet, which is included under the "Total Cost of Prison Diet."
Turnkey	1837	41	12	0	..			41	12	0	
Turnkey	1837	33	16	0	..			33	16	0	
		517	0	0	6	0	6	523	0	6	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	12	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	8	10	0
Other Receipts	29	18	9½
Total	40	0	9½

No. 25.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	1,083	3	2¼
Total Receipts of ditto	40	0	9½
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	1,043	2	4¾
Cost of each Prisoner, 1*s.* 6½*d.*			

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glamorganshire.

Swansea. House of Correction.

SWANSEA.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Several improvements have been made at my suggestion, some of which are noticed in the following order made at the sessions.

Extract from Register.

Swansea Quarter Sessions, 18th October, 1837.

Dr. Bisset Hawkins, one of the Inspectors of Prisons, having visited the House of Correction at Swansea, and his report having been laid before this court:

Ordered, that the standing orders be rescinded for the purpose of taking such report into consideration.

Ordered, that strict silence be enforced throughout the prison, and that the use of tobacco in any shape be prohibited.

That the visiting justices be empowered to provide a proper supply of water for the use of the prison, at an expense not exceeding 40*l.*

That the prisoners be not taken out of the prison on any pretence whatever, and that the visiting justices may, if they think fit, employ an additional turnkey.

That great moderation and discretion should always be used in the employment of females on the tread-wheel.

That the visiting justices be empowered, if they think fit, to erect an iron railing, with a gate, in the front of the prison; to remove the box nearer to the tread-wheel; to erect revolving chevaux-de-frize on the walls of the prison; to cause the whole of the prison windows to be altered so as to open, and to erect a small building on the west side of the governor's house as a receiving room, and for other purposes, as more particularly described in the Inspector's Report. This court trusting that in the execution of such works, or so much thereof as they may think necessary, the greatest attention be paid to economy, consistent with strength and security.

That the county surveyor do forthwith attend and examine the general state of the said prison, and send his report thereon to the clerk of the peace 14 days before the next sessions.

By the Court.

Cardiff Quarter Sessions, 2nd January, 1838.

Ordered that a sum not exceeding 250*l.* be allowed for paving the several yards in the House of Correction at Swansea.

By the Court.

Construction.—At present there are only three male yards and three female wards; but by taking the female tread-wheel yard and converting it to the use of the males, four yards would be gained for the latter; and as there are here so few women, more is hardly necessary for them. If another yard be still desirable for the men, it may be obtained by cutting off two cells from the cook-yard, No. 1, and by building two new walls.

It is proposed to introduce water into this prison from the Swansea Water-works. A pipe from the latter goes past the front door. The works have only been lately completed; the water from them is excellent; whilst that now in use here is sometimes brackish, at others turbid, and at others again has a chalybeate taste. The soil on which the prison is built is sand, and there are several wells in its vicinity, all sunk in sand.

Management.—One new turnkey has been added since my last visit on my recommendation; the first one resigned, and another was appointed about 18 months ago.

The keeper's son, who is a turnkey, has been occasionally appointed to act as keeper, when his father has been absent.

There is here no night patrol.

No new rules have been issued.

This prison is much improved since my last visit. It is now moderately neat and clean. The supply of soap is unlimited. Tobacco is forbidden here. Silence is enjoined, and is moderately well observed.

Each prisoner has a separate cell. No men or women have slept two in a bed for the last seven years. At the time of the Merthyr riots there were 67 prisoners here, and then more than one man was placed in a bed. When a prisoner has had fits, another has been placed with him in the same cell; this has occurred twice.

The prisoners are not now taken out to collect rain water. The post, mentioned in my last Report, to which prisoners were formerly sometimes tied, has not been used since my last visit.

The prison is usually whitewashed previous to every quarter sessions; and some parts of it more frequently. The prisoners paint, when painting is required.

Cases of *solitary confinement by sentence of court* are frequent here; there were several at my visit. The term is never more than one week at a time. The diet is the same as usual. They have an hour for exercise daily, in which they clean their cells, wash, make their beds, &c. They have a Bible and Testament to read; but are allowed no work. The cell is an ordinary one. The health of such prisoners suffers sometimes, but very seldom. The surgeon sometimes orders them extra diet.

Prisoners, who are guilty of breaches of silence, are locked up in a sleeping cell or in a dark cell, for from half a day to three days, according to the nature of the conversation used. Their diet is always reduced to bread and water.

A woman now in confinement here for six weeks, is placed in solitude every third day for three days, in her sleeping cell. She has no work, and cannot read; she is let out to wash in the morning, when the yard is empty, for about 20 minutes; she then also makes her bed, and empties her slops. She does not go to chapel, if she is in solitary confinement at chapel-time. She has the ordinary diet.

Suicide.—A prisoner has only threatened to commit suicide.

Sick.—I found one man ill in his cell; he had been just taken thus, and complained of pain in his head: another was in the infirmary, where he had been for several weeks; he had not much the matter with him apparently, but said he had piles; he appeared to be working for the governor's family.

There was no distinct case of lunacy; but one man was recommended to the Court of Quarter Sessions as being rather of unsound mind, and he perhaps received a milder sentence in consequence (viz. to one month's hard labour) than he otherwise would have done. There is no county lunatic asylum, and prisoners have never been transferred hence. About three patients were taking medicines for trifling complaints.

No cases of scurvy are recollected to have occurred here; there were one or two of cholera during the epidemic; itch is observed occasionally, as also are syphilitic affections; cases of fever have been very rare and slight.

The following are the dates of the surgeon's visits to the prison during the two months previous to my visit, as expressed in his journal:—

May 21st, 23d, 27th, 30th.
June 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 27th.
July 5th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 20th.

He has a journal in which he enters his visits, the complaints of the prisoners, the medicine prescribed, and the extra diet ordered. The surgeon has an assistant who visited the prison, on the day of my visit.

The surgeon thinks that the diet is too low for prisoners at hard labour, and also for those who have been in five or six months. For a short time after admission, the prisoners appear sometimes to be better; but afterwards they become weaker. He often puts one or other of them on extra diet. He agrees with me in thinking that half a pound of meat weekly would be a good addition. He states that the privation most felt by the prisoners is that of tobacco; he has known one chew a piece of old rope, and when he was asked what he was about, he replied, with tears in his eyes, that he was using this as a substitute for tobacco.

The surgeon has never seen any evil effect produced by the water. On the whole this may be considered a healthy prison.

The surgeon here does not find medicines.

Religious and other Instruction.—A new chaplain has been appointed since my last visit. He always attends on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On the two latter days, he sometimes reads the service, and sometimes converses with the prisoners. He has never administered the sacrament to the prisoners.

The chaplain has a journal in which he enters his attendance to perform divine service, and also makes a note of the behaviour of the prisoners during it, as whether it was "proper," &c. The following are his entries of visits during the last two months:—

May 21st, 24th, 26th, 29th, 31st.
June 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 29th, 30th.
July 3d, 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 17th.
(Some of the foregoing visits were performed by deputy.)

I found a few tracts here, such as the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," &c.

There are spelling-books; and one prisoner sometimes instructs another in reading. There is no schoolmaster.

There is no Ladies' Visiting Committee here.

No prisoner, with the exception of three or four Catholics, has applied for a Dissenting minister during the present keeper's time. There is one Catholic here at present, but he has made no such application.

The behaviour of the prisoners is generally very good; those from the upper part of the town are more disposed to be turbulent. Those from agricultural districts are always quiet and peaceable. The worst are from Merthyr (there are now two here from Merthyr; one a shoemaker, one a boatman, for felony.)

Labour.—The tread-wheel is in good order. The turnkey is always present when it is working; a box, which commands both the yards, has been built for him to sit and watch in.

The women wash for the whole prison; bedding and cells included. They mend and make shirts. The cells are cleaned by one woman, a hard-labour prisoner, but by her no superintendence is exercised. Each woman makes her own bed. The woman just alluded to washes out the privy.

From the 1st of January, 1839, up to the date of my visit, three women had worked at the tread-wheel, about three hours per diem, never more than ten days. During the last two years, one woman has worked a month at the tread-wheel.

Boys, when there are any here, if they cannot work at the wheel, wash yards, &c.

Diet.—No alteration has been made in the diet. The bread is of seconds quality. Each prisoner has a quarter of a pound of oatmeal daily.

The prisoners usually get thin and weak at the end of five or six months. The keeper's son thinks that the diet is not sufficient for hard labour.

Out of 22 prisoners, four were on extra diet at the time of my visit; and the keeper thinks that not more than four have been on extra diet at once since the 1st of January.

As a general rule, the untried receive no food from without; but, in especial cases, the magistrates give an order to allow it. The keeper thinks that the untried do not suffer from the diet. The supply of salt is unlimited.

Registration.—There is a new book for entering copies of letters received from public authorities.

General state of Population.—The number of inmates does not fluctuate much. The greatest number of women from January 1st, up to my visit, was six, (which is also the ordinary number.) There are not more than six or seven boys here in a year: I found none. The youngest man was 18.

Greatest number of prisoners since January, 1839	. . . .	36
Lowest ditto	ditto	13

The prisoners are generally agricultural labourers, often committed for leaving service; they sometimes return to their former masters. Perhaps one out of ten is a seafaring man. Smugglers are rare; perhaps there have been six in ten years. The keeper does not recollect more than three poachers here at a time.

The Merthyr prisoners usually go to Cardiff, as being nearer. If the assizes are held here, perhaps 10 or 12 prisoners are received from Merthyr; and at the sessions four or five.

The women here are for the most part women of the town; some are labourers' wives or daughters; a few are tradesmen's or farmers' wives.

There is usually a greater proportion of prisoners here at the spring assizes, and at Cardiff summer assizes.

Recommittals.—Some prisoners have been committed to 20 or 30 prisons. Some are afraid, but others care for no prison. The keeper knows one man who has been nine times committed hither.

Of the 22 prisoners whom I found here, one woman has been here four times before; one man once; and one woman once before.

Stock.—Combs are asked for at the quarter sessions when wanted; I found but a scanty supply of them throughout,—one comb only, for instance, between two male wards.

Some new towels are now being made. I found them scantily supplied and not clean.

There are bedsteads and bedding sufficient for every prisoner to sleep alone.

There is a moderate quantity of books.

Pardon or Remission of Punishment.—There has been no case since my previous visit. The last was for giving the alarm when another prisoner was trying to break out.

Relief on Discharge.—This is afforded from the county rate. If a prisoner is committed at Cardiff, they give him here 5*s.*; if at Merthyr, 2*s.* 6*d.*; if at Swansea, nothing. The magistrates place a discretionary power in the keeper. Once a man was sent to Ireland. Clothing is sometimes given. Perhaps, during the last 12 months about 6*l.* has been given; the largest sum given to one man was 15*s.* 6*d.*, to a Somersetshire weaver going to Bristol, viz. for a pair of shoes 6*s.* 6*d.*, for his passage 6*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* in cash.

Cost of Conveying Prisoners.—For taking prisoners to town, 12*s.* a-day per head is allowed to the officers, and 6*s.* to their assistants, and their actual travelling expences.

Escape.—Extract from governor's journal, dated 13th March, 1838:—

At six o'clock this morning I discovered that —— ——, one of the convicts, had escaped; the prison doors were secure as they were left last night, with the exception of his cell, No. 4, being open, and the inside door of No. 8 being also open; I immediately examined the boundary, and found the prisoner's blanket torn, and tied so as to resemble a rope ladder, with a brush fastened to the end of it, suspended from the western side of the wall near the road; I immediately informed the inspector of police, who promised to do all in his power to assist in the recovery of the prisoner. Intelligence of the escape, with a description of the man, was given to the coachmen of the different mails about to start; and a letter written to the constable of Merthyr, informing him of the escape, &c., and offering a reward for his apprehension. Information was given to the magistrates at the town-hall, who directed that placards offering a reward of 10*l.* should be printed and distributed in all directions, which was accordingly done in time for the evening's mail.

The prisoner was shortly afterwards retaken, and 10*l.* reward was paid by the governor for his apprehension. No other escape has occurred since my last Report.

The NUMBER of PRISONERS in Custody in July, 1839, at the date of my visit.

	Males.	Females.
Convicts:—1 for highway robbery, and 1 for larceny	2	..
Prisoners for trial	..	..
Convicted of sheep stealing	1	..
,, cutting and stabbing	1	..
,, receiving stolen goods	1	..
,, assault with intent, &c.	2	..
,, embezzlement	1	..
,, larceny	8	1
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.		
Want of sureties	2	..
Idle and disorderly	..	1
Runaway apprentice	1	..
Leaving family	1	..
Total in custody	20	2

GENERAL STATISTICS of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	3	..	..	2	3	1	..	4	6
,, committed for Trial in the course of the Year	5	3	2	..	25	10	2	..	34	13
,, rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	3
Total	7	6	2	1	27	15	3	..	39	22
Of these were Convicted	4	5	1	1	10	6	2	..	17	12
,, Acquitted at the Bar	3	1	1	..	3	4	..	..	7	5
,, No Bills Found	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
,, Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	2
Total	7	6	2	1	27	15	3	..	39	22
Committed for Re-examination but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glamorganshire.

Swansea. House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	4
„ rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	4
Of these were Convicted	..	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	3
„ Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ No Bills Found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Left on Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	4
Committed for Re-examination but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	5	1
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	15	8
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act	..	..
For Assaults	12	9
For want of Sureties	1	..
As known or reputed thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	24	..
Total	62	19
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	..	..
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.	..	..
For Assaults	..	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	3	..
Total	5	..
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	..	..
In Execution	..	..
Forfeiture of Recognizances or on Attachments for Contempt	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side	..	..
Total	..	..

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	9	7
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	92	34
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	3	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	4	1
Total	108	42
Criminal Lunatics	..	..
DEBTORS.		
Debtors	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals	108	42
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 7.—Number of prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	11	4
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	3	1
Total	15	5
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 8.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year	27	10
The Average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	18	9
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year	..	..
The Average Number of Debtors in the course of the Year	..	..

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	5	3	9	4	6	6	5	1
,, after Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1
,, under Summary Convictions	3	3	18	6	18	8	6	1

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	17
,, after Trial (except Debtors)	6	1	2	7	..	3	1	..	15	12
,, under Summary Convictions	111	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	18

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Yeasr of Age confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	3
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	6	2
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	13	10
21 Years and under 30	15	3
30 Years and upwards	11	4
Total	39	17

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	.F
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	7	5
Total	9	5

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	N.	F.
17 Years and under 21	10	1
21 Years and under 30	23	13
30 Years and upwards	24	4
Total	57	18

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	5	..
Total	5	..

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	16	10
Can read only	3	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	15	6
Can read and write well	5	..
Total	39	17

o. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	5	3
Can read only	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	2	2
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	9	5

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	28	11
Can read only	..	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	21	6
Can read and write well	8	..
Total	57	18

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	4	..
Can read only	..	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	5	..

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	18	4
Infirmary Cases	6	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	5	1
Deaths	..	..

No. 20.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	..	..
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or any other Prison.

	M.	F.
Once	8	4
Twice	3	3
Thrice	..	3
Four times or more	3	1
Total	14	11

No. 22.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prison.

	M.	F.
Once	..	1
Twice	..	..
Thrice	1	..
Four times or more	..	..
Total	1	1

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	28	9
Employment, not being Hard Labour	76	32
Not employed	4	1
Total	108	42

No. 24.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	4	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour	8	4
Not employed	3	1
Total	15	5

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	6	4

No. 26.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	2	2

No. 27.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately Whipped	..	..

No. 28.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped	..	..
Privately Whipped	4	..

No. 29.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	7	1	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	7	1	..	..

No. 30.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	4	2	..	..
Solitary Cells	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	4	2	..	..

No. 31.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	149	3	2¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	28	1	9
,, Bedding	14	16	2
,, Straw	6	14	0
,, Extra allowance, by order of the Surgeon	18	19	3½
,, Medicines	14	12	9½
,, Beer and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	23	0	0
,, Soap	8	9	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	5	1	3
,, Washing	1	13	8
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationary and Printing	25	14	6½
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	0	8	0
,, Officers' Salaries	273	16	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions	28	10	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	55	14	5
Total expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	654	15	0½
* Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	312	18	7½
Prison Diet per head per Annum	5	17	9½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum	Uncertain.		
Pensions to retired Officers	..		

* This includes a Sum of £250 for paving the several yards of the Prison by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glamorganshire.
Swansea.
House of Correction.

No. 32.—Dietary, per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	Salt—ozs.
Men	168	7	14	6
Women	168	7	14	6
Boys	168	7	14	6
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.				
Men	168	7	14	6
Women	168	7	14	6
Boys	168	7	14	6

No. 33.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners of the Wheels to the total No. employed.	Number of feet in ascent per day as per hours of employment.	Revolution of the Wheels per day.	The daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6	Ten.	Nine Inches.	Twice.	One-third.	6,480	720	4,120	The Wheel is governed by means of a regulator, and is kept constantly going during the hours of labour.	Nil.
February	6					6,480	720	4,120		
March	7					7,560	840	5,040		
April	7					7,560	840	5,040		
May	8					8,640	960	5,760		
June	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
July	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
August	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
September	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
October	8					8,640	960	5,760		
November	6					6,480	720	4,120		
December	6					6,480	720	4,120		

No. 34.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., at the close of the Year 1838.

No.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Governor	58	Easter Sessions, 1829	100 0 0	8 0 0	108 0 0	To attend Assizes and Sessions.
2	Chaplain	30	Michaelmas Sessions, 1836	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
3	Matron	49	Easter Sessions, 1838	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	
4	Surgeon	37	Ditto, 1829	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
5	Turnkey	25	October 20, 1834	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
6	Ditto	33	Easter Sessions, 1838	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
			Total	273 16 0	8 0 0	281 16 0	

No. 35.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for support for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	12 18 0
Total	12 18 0

No. 36.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	634 15 0½
Total Receipts of ditto	12 18 0
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	611 17 0½

Suggestions towards Improvement.—The magistrates have most readily accomplished some important changes, in consequence of my former remarks; but some additional points deserve attention.

1. It would be an advantage to make some small addition to the diet of the prisoners at hard labour. Probably some soup for the hard labour prisoners, which appears to have been originally intended to be in use at Swansea, according to the rules, might be introduced at a very moderate cost.

2. For the sake of greater security, it would be a cheap expedient to place loose bricks on the top of the outer wall. The chevaux de frise, which have been placed on the division walls, require to be pointed anew, in order that they may preserve their power of revolving freely.

3. The windows of the male infirmary should be made to open more widely; at present they are not capable of being opened sufficiently to afford the requisite ventilation.

4. A better distribution of combs and towels is desirable; at the time of my visit both these articles were very scantily supplied.

5. It would be a good arrangement to empower the keeper to distribute a certain quantity of paper for necessary purposes, in order both to prevent the destruction and desecration of religious books for such purposes, and to promote the habit of cleanliness.

6. As the number of men greatly exceeds that of female prisoners, it would contribute much to the good economy of the prison if the yard No. 5 (the women's wheel yard) were appropriated for the use of some one class of male prisoners,—as, for instance, vagrants. In this case the use of the tread-wheel for female prisoners would be abolished, which in my opinion is a desirable change. It would not be difficult to appropriate also to the male side, Nos. 16, 17, and 18, above this yard, which now belong to the females; but, in order to accomplish this transfer, it would be necessary to raise the wall of the yard up to the roof.

7. If tread-wheel labour is abolished so far as regards the females, it would be a good substitute to set them occasionally to pick oakum.

8. A bell to correspond between the keeper's and turnkey's room would be useful in cases of sudden emergency.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Gower.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Gower.

This building presents the same appearance in every respect which it wore on my former visit. It is contained within the old castle belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. The keeper, who has had charge of it for several years, is appointed by the steward of the Duke of Beaufort. At the time of my visit, July, 1839, I found no prisoner in confinement; nor had any individual been confined here since the preceding month of March. During the year 1837, 10 prisoners were admitted here; during the year 1838 only three were received. Since the 1st of January, 1839, only one debtor has been in confinement; he was discharged in the following March, having been in the gaol about one year. There is no provision made for the support of poor debtors, but in no instance have the parishes to which they have belonged refused to allow them 6*d.* a-day when application has been made.

The salary of the keeper is the same as before, £10 annually. No one has visited or examined the state of the gaol since my former visit. The building continues in a dilapidated and neglected state. No debtor has been admitted since the operation of the new Act, and most of those who formerly were confined here were brought in on mesne process.

According to the statement of the keeper, the new police of Swansea use the dark rooms of this castle for night charges, because prisoners had sometimes escaped from the cells at the station house.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Pembrokeshire.

Haverfordwest. County Gaol and House of Correction.

HAVERFORDWEST.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—Since my last visit, a cooking kitchen has been built; a new entrance has been made to the female apartment, and the whole has been painted.

There are two gates leading to the terrace adjoining to the prison, both open to the public. The ground belongs to the county, and the magistrates, I believe, might close them, but Haverfordwest is so quiet a place that no inconvenience is felt. The keeper has never known anything to be thrown over; this is, perhaps, because his house looks down the terrace.

The windows are in good order and clean. One of the privies wanted a little mending in the seat, and the keeper immediately ordered it to be repaired.

Management.—No alteration has been made in the officers or in their salaries.

The matron is old, she is the keeper's mother. His female servant appears to do the chief work of matron; the magistrates are said to be aware of this, as she goes round with them.

With respect to its general condition, this prison is now looking much better than formerly; it is cleaner, neater, and in better order, and is well painted and whitewashed.

Silence is enforced during labour at the tread-wheel, but not elsewhere. In other parts of the prison noise is not allowed.

There are no new rules.

Tobacco is not yet prohibited here.

Day-rooms continue in use. A fire appears to be kept up in each during the whole year.

III.
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Pembrokeshire.
Haverfordwest. County Gaol and House of Correction.

In the cell of one man, who acts as wardsman, I found a sheet of paper, a pen, and some ink in a bottle. All letters, however, which go out or come in are said to be first read by the keeper. In the same cell there was also a knife.

The dark cells here are not well ventilated. I found no prisoners in them. The prisoners confined in them have bread and water only; they do not go out, even to chapel; but no prisoner has been more than twelve hours in a dark cell during the last three or four years.

I found no prisoner in solitary confinement.

In solitary confinement by sentence of court, the diet is the same as usual, except for soldiers sent here by court-martial, who have bread and water; no exercise is taken. The books allowed are a Bible and Testament. The cell is an ordinary one. The prisoners attend chapel, but have no work. The term is generally a week, sometimes a fortnight, and a month in about eight or ten cases in a year.

The women in future will not be put two in a bed.

Escapes, &c.—There have been no escapes, and no cases of suicide since the keeper has been here.

Visits and Letters.—Convicted prisoners see their friends *without limit*, and without order from the magistrates, but always in the presence of a turnkey. All letters are examined.

Registration.—There are no new registers.

Behaviour of the Prisoners.—The behaviour of the prisoners here is generally very good. The keeper has never heard an oath for two years. During two years there has been a good deal of trouble with one prisoner only. In July, 1838, a prisoner, a sailor of this town, assaulted the turnkey, having got out of his ward, and gone into the debtors' ward. He kicked the turnkey on the knee, and the latter was obliged to defend himself with a life preserver. He was put into a light cell with irons, and held to bail afterwards for twelve months to keep the peace. He was kept in irons for three days. This is the only case in which they have been used since my former visit.

Terms of Imprisonment.—During 1836, 1837, and 1838, only one man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but at the date of my visit one man was in for two years, one woman for three years, and also a male for eighteen months.

Debtors.—Very few female debtors are committed hither. There is a ward appropriated to them with a yard, but it has not been used during the last twelve months.

The poor debtors have the usual prison allowance. Some of the debtors are offenders against the revenue, and have 6*d.* a-day.

Of the four here at present, only one is on the county allowance. The keeper usually finds them bedstead and bedding from his own pocket. He has no trouble with them.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The following cases have occurred from January 1, 1838, to December 31, 1838:—

Debility.
Debility from old age.
Venereal affection.
Debility.
Pregnancy (the child lived.)
Great debility.
Pain in the back.
Debility, 5.
Itch, 2.
Injured arm from a burn.
Debility.
Injured arm from bite of a dog.
Slight rupture.
Venereal affection.
Diarrhœa.
Cold, 2.
Sore leg.
Slight fever.
Pain in the side.
Venereal affection.
Slight fever.
Severe cold.
Sore throat.
Pregnancy.
Bruised head.
Slight fever.
Pain in the side.
Pregnancy.
Small-pox.
Injured shoulder.
Sore hand.
Rheumatism.
Indigestion and slight fever.
Sore leg.
Severe cold.
Eruptive disease.
Venereal affection.
Rupture.
Itch, 3.
Venereal affection.
Sore leg.
Debility and pain of the head.
Injured hand (cut by glass) and venereal affection.
Itch, 2.
Debility.
Indigestion.
Severe cold.
Debility.
Venereal affection.
Debility.

N.B.—The above are only the more important cases. There are many slight ones of which the surgeon makes no entry. He finds medicines, and receives nothing for lyings-in. The county finds trusses. I found one lunatic prisoner here, who is alluded to in the previous Report.

There is an infirmary-room for the men, but it is too near the tread-wheel; it is also close, not well ventilated, and not sufficiently spacious. I found only one bed in it, and no water-closet or night-stool. The surgeon has often felt the want of a more commodious apartment for the sick. He has had more than six at a time requiring to keep their beds.

There is no bath for the men, except a loose wooden-tub, in which they appear to be generally bathed when necessary in the open air. There is a good fixed bath for the women.

For the women there is no proper infirmary at all; when ill, they have only their own ordinary cells, some of which, however, have fire-places.

I found no patient in bed here, and only a few taking medicine, viz., about three men and three women for trifling complaints. One young man, however, appeared more seriously ill with a febrile attack. He had only become ill the day before, and had not yet seen the surgeon, but was to see him on the afternoon of my visit.

The itch used to be very frequent here. The keeper recollects 16 cases to have been here at once. Now it does not appear to be at all common. The keeper imputes this change to the diminished number of vagrants sent hither.

The Surgeon's Journal is ruled with printed headings. The surgeon enters in it the name, class, ward, and disease of the patient, the date of his entry on the sick list, and of his discharge; also the extra diet cases. There is, too, another column for observations, which he occasionally inserts. The deaths have been remarkably rare during several past years.

The surgeon is satisfied with the diet, but he occasionally orders extra diet, of which, for instance, there were 12 cases during 1838; white bread, tea and sugar being generally given. The ordinary bread here is barley bread.

The surgeon has had a partner during the last year, who occasionally attends the prisoners as well as himself.

It appears that some prisoners come into this gaol for their own benefit. A vagrant lately told the keeper that his only motive for being committed hither was to get cured of the itch. Vagrants have now no clothing given them on their going out, which is a disappointment to them; other prisoners who are really destitute still have clothing given them. Some years ago no less than 20 vagrants were in this prison at one time. Prisoners have sometimes said that they preferred being here to the District Union Workhouse.

The lunatic prisoner is allowed to walk by himself on the terrace outside the prison, from whence he might escape if he chose; but he is said to be quite imbecile and attached to the place; and such he appears to the casual observer.

Religious and other Instruction.—Books are rather scantily provided.

The chaplain has acted here during 47 years, and recollects Howard's visit to this prison. His son and another clergyman sometimes do duty for him. He rarely converses with the prisoners, and has only delivered the Sacrament to a condemned criminal. He recollects only one instance of late years when an application has been made for a Dissenting minister; this was made by the wife of a debtor, who, coming to see her husband confined here, fell ill and remained in the gaol some time. He describes the prisoners as a hardened set, and knows few, if any, cases of individuals discharged hence, who have turned out well afterwards. He is not in the habit of going into the wards. His journal only enumerates the days on which he performs Divine service and preaches.

The keeper can depend thoroughly on the accuracy of the returns he has made in the calendars of the proficiency of the prisoners in reading and writing.

Reformation.—The keeper knows several instances of persons committed hither who were great drunkards, and who on leaving gaol became sober characters. One man was transported hence, and returned from the hulks; he is now employed here, and is living very correctly. When he returned, he came to thank the keeper. The latter has no distinct recollection at present of more than this instance of reform; but there have been several men here for assaults, who have afterwards conducted themselves well.

Labour.—Both men and women work at the tread-wheel, the men on one side, the women on the other; they cannot see each other. Above them the miller (a paid officer) is stationed, who looks down upon both parties equally; he can hear any loud talking, and see any improper conduct, but is not near enough to detect whispers. There were three men and three women at work on it on the day of my visit; the three women were none of them receiving medicine, nor complaining of any distinct indisposition; but one woman who was so employed, and had been in several times before, spoke of some ailment of the stomach.

There is a pump here which can employ two or three men, but it is not now used, because there is another supply of water.

I found one man, a debtor, working in a carpenter's shop; another prisoner, a felon, was engaged at tailoring; one misdemeanour prisoner was working on the terrace outside, with the turnkey at his side. The women wash for themselves; they also bake. One male prisoner acts as cook. The mill grinds the barley from which the bread is made.

Diet.—There has been no alteration in the diet. The prisoners may have either cheese or butter, as they please. They may have $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of salt butter, or $24\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of cheese, per week; the butter costs a little less; the price of the cheese is 36*s.* per cwt., that of the butter $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; the prisoners generally prefer butter. They have barley-bread and 6 ozs. of oatmeal for 6 pints of gruel daily, and the butter or cheese. It would be better to give only 3 ozs. of oatmeal for 3 pints of gruel, and to expend the cost of the remaining 3 ozs. in some other form.

The untried are allowed to receive food from without, and have still the gaol allowance; they get, however, very little from their friends.

Population.—I found in the prison one person of superior condition, who had been, I understood, an officer in the army. About three or four were natives of England, the rest were Welsh. There was one prostitute, and two women who had each a child with them.

From July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839, the females here were, one German itinerant musician's

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Pembrokeshire.

Haverfordwest. County Gaol and House of Correction.

wife; several farm servants for misdemeanours, such as quitting place; two female servants from private families. There was no actor nor showman of either sex.

Report of the trades of the male prisoners admitted from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839:—

Labourers (under this head are comprehended men working at any business under employers, but the majority are farm-labourers)	53	Tinmen	3
Fishermen	0	Carpenters	5
King's sailors	0	Hawkers	3
Soldiers (a marine from Pembroke docks)	1	Whitesmith	1
Poachers	0	Sawyer	1
Weavers (from Lancashire, not born in Wales)	4	Plasterer	1
Musician (a German)	1	Cornfactor	1
Mariners (two ships' crews refusing to serve)	25	For embezzling parish money	1
Butchers	2	Druggist (who kept a shop)	1
Tailors	8	Cooper	1
Masons	2	Watchmaker (who did not keep a shop)	1
Farmer	1	Collier	1
Shoemakers	5	Miller	1
		Gardener	1
		Blacksmiths	2

The keeper does not recollect an instance of any prisoner from the Royal Navy being here whilst he has been in office (14 years).

The population is on the decrease; one cause of which, the keeper thinks, is the diminution of bastardy cases; another, that they now give only $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile to vagrants, or passes, instead of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, which discourages them. The vagrant class has certainly diminished, since they seldom see the same face a second time. If such prisoners do re-appear, no pass or relief is afforded at all. Poaching is evidently on the decrease, as far as the register shows.

Stock.—There is a sufficient stock of bedding, and it is in moderately good condition.

Combs are not found by the prison; some of the prisoners had them of their own. Towels are moderately well supplied, and there is a good supply of soap.

Relief on Discharge is afforded at the discretion of the gaoler. If the prisoners are well conducted, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.* are given according to the term. Passes are given when required, usually to vagrants. The prisoners do not go to the relieving officer. Farm-servants often go back to the same master.

Contracts with Boroughs.—The only contract is with the borough of Haverfordwest, which pays the proportion of salaries and provision for a certain number of prisoners, but does not take any share in the repairs.

Number of prisoners sent hither from the borough of Haverfordwest, from July 9, 1838, to July 9, 1839, not including dobtors, 40.

ACCOUNT of the State of the Prisoners at the Date of my Visit in July, 1839.

Number and Description of Prisoners in Custody.

	M.	F.
1. Convicted Felons	6	6
2. Convicted Misdemeanants	5	4
3. Vagrants	1	1
4. Offences against the Revenue Laws	1	..
5. Breaches of the Peace	..	1
6. For further Examination	1	..
7. Lunatic	1	..
Total	15	12

State of Instruction of the above Prisoners.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	2	6
Can Read only	7	5
Can Read and Write imperfectly	3	1
Can Read and Write well	2	..
Superior Education	1	..
Total	15	12

	M.	F.
Number of Debtors in Custody	4	..

State of Instruction of the above Debtors.

	M.	F.
Can Read and Write well	2	..
Superior Education	2	..
Total	4	..

Disposal of all the Prisoners as to sleeping.

	M.	F.
Slept in separate Beds and Cells	19	4
Slept Two in each Cell, viz. Four Cells, and Two in a Bed	..	8
Total	19	12

The Number of these Prisoners who have been committed before.

	M.	F.
Once	1	1
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times and more	3	1
Total	4	2

Number of Prisoners for Trial at Sessions during the last Year.

	M.	F.
October Quarter Sessions, 1838	3	..
January ,, 1839	6	3
April ,, 1839	..	..
July ,, 1839	6	1
Total	15	4

State of Instruction of the above.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..
Can Read only	4	2
Can Read and Write imperfectly	6	1
Can Read and Write well	2	1
Total	15	4

Number of Prisoners for Trial at Assizes during the last Year.

	M.	F.
Lent Assizes, 1839	13	3
Summer ditto ,,	1	3
Total	14	6

State of Instruction of the above.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	2	4
Can Read only	2	1
Can Read and Write imperfectly	6	1
Can Read and Write well	3	..
Superior Education	1	..
Total	14	6

GENERAL STATISTICS of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the Course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the Commencement of the Year	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	4	2
,, Committed for Trial in the Course of the Year	7	3	3	1	10	6	2	3	22	13
,, Rendered in Court for Trial in the Course of the Year	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	4
Total	11	3	4	2	12	11	3	3	30	19
Of these were Convicted	2	2	3	2	5	6	1	1	11	11*
,, Acquitted at the Bar	6	1	..	..	6	3	..	1	12	5
,, No Bills found	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	5	3
,, Not Prosecuted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear, or to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	11	3	4	2	12	11	3	3	30	19
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	..	1	..	..	7	..	2	..	9	1

* 1 male and 1 female transported.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the same Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Of these were Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
„ Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
„ Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Left on Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be Committed in distant Places	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	16	..
By Courts Martial	7	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..
Under the Game Laws	3	..
Under the Revenue Laws	2	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	2
Under the Vagrant Act	14	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	15	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	2
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	1	..
For Assaults	10	1
For want of Sureties	11	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	10	4
Total	93	12
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	4	1

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	1	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..
Under the Larceny Act	..	..
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	1	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..
Total	8	..
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	19	2
In Execution	14	2
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt	1	..
Total	34	4

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In Custody at the commencement of the Year, who were convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions	3	..
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	20	2
Prisoners before Trial, or rendered in Court at the commencement of the Year	26	17
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	77	12
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	13	2
Total	139	33
Debtors	34	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	173	37
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year, who were convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions	..	..
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..
In Custody before Trial, or rendered in Court in the course of the Year	..	2
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	6	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	3	
Total	11	2
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 8.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in the course of the same Year	26	8
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	20	4
DEBTORS.		
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year	21	1
The average number of Debtors in the course of the Year	12	2

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	6	2	4	5	8	2	3	5	2	..	2	1	..	..	25	15
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	10	10*
Ditto under Summary Conviction	25	6	17	2	22	3	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	77	12

* 1 male and 1 female transported.

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto under Summary Convictions	2	..	3	..	1	..	6	..

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	4	1
21 Years and under 30	17	7
30 Years and upwards	5	9
Total	26	17

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	1
Total	..	2

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No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	17	1
21 Years and under 30	36	6
30 years and upwards	24	5
Total	77	12

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	2	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	4	..
Total	6	..

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	11	9
Can read only	4	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	5	2
Can read and write well	6	..
Total	26	17

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	..	..
Can read only	..	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	..	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	..	2

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	9	5
Can read only	27	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	29	..
Can read and write well	12	1
Total	77	12

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	..	..
Can read only	4	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	2	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	6	..

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	10	11
Infirmary cases	16	4
Greatest number of sick at any one time	6	3
Deaths	..	..

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or any other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	13	4
Twice	11	..
Thrice	1	1
Four times or more	1	..
Total	26	5

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	..
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	48	14
Employment, not being Hard Labour	60	14
Not employed	28	5
Total	136	33

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	5	1
Employment, not being Hard Labour	3	..
Not employed	3	1
Total	11	2

No. 24.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year	..	2

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year	..	..

No. 26.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	209	2	8¾
,, Male and Female Clothing	19	16	2
,, Bedding	9	9	6
,, Straw	2	8	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	5	8	1
,, Medicines	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	0	11	6
,, Fuel	46	13	4
,, Soap	8	7	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	8	1	5½
,, Washing	2	12	10
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	5	19	6
,, Books	..		
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates	1	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	329	8	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes or Sessions	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	53	13	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	32	17	7¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	735	8	8½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	146	3	1½
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	7	11	7¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	1	2	11½

No. 27.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk Pottage.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men, Women, Boys	280 Of Barley Bread.	None.	None.	24 per week.	None.	21 about.	None.	21 about.	None.
Employment not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men, Women, Boys	Same allowance as above.								

No. 28.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Officers.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1. Governor. Salary £180.	38	April, 1825	..	..	..	Residence and Garden, Soap, Fuel, and Candles.
He pays out of his Salary		..	148 16 0	11 0 0	159 16 0	
2. the Turnkey £31. 4*s.*	49	,, 1837	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	
3. Chaplain	77	,, 1802	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
4. Surgeon	42	,, 1831	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
5. Matron	66	,, 1821	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
6. Miller	50	,, 1821	26 0 0	7 11 0	33 11 0	Has the same allowance of Provisions as the Prisoners.
Clerk to Visiting Justices	50	1821	8 8 0	..	8 8 0	
		Total	329 8 0	18 11 0	347 19 0	

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No. 29.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	13	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	155	8	3½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	35	13	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Removal of Convicts	53	12	6
Total	246	6	9¼

No. 30.—Total Expenses for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	735	8	8½
Total Receipts of ditto	246	6	9¼
Total	489	1	11
Actual Cost to the County of each Prisoner, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions—*Eleven Pence Farthing and a fraction.*			

No. 31.—Comparison of Committals and Mortality during several Years.—Summary of Committals to the Castle Gaol and House of Correction, Haverfordwest, during the Years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and part of 1837; also of the Number of Deaths during these periods, exhibiting a very small proportion.

Years.	Number of Warrant Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Total.	Number of Deaths.
1825	163	16	179	..
1826	199	17	216	..
1827	204	26	230	..
1828	156	28	184	..
1829	171	23	194	2 M.
1830	202	25	227	1 M.
1831	220	12	232	2 M.
1832	246	17	263	1 M. 1 F.
1833	251	34	285	..
1834	409	14	423	..
1835	283	30	313	..
1836	245	33	278	..
1837	197	26	223	..
	3,146	301	3,247	7

No. 32.—Decrease of Inmates.—Return of the Number of Committals to the Castle Gaol and House of Correction, Haverfordwest, for the Years ending Michaelmas 1836, 1837, 1838, showing a gradual diminution.

Year ending Michaelmas.	Warrant Prisoners.		Debtors.		Total Number.		Children.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1836	201	44	31	2	232	46	10
1837	189	37	28	1	217	38	5
1838	125	33	34	4	159	37	4

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To prohibit the use of tobacco, in conformity with the Act lately passed for the better ordering of prisons.

2. To build an infirmary for male prisoners, and another one for the females; to make a water-closet adjoining each; and to set apart such new rooms exclusively for the use of the sick and convalescent.

3. To abolish the practice of taking prisoners outside the prison on the terrace to do any kind of work, on any pretence whatever; even if the county should lose a trifling sum in one sense, yet in another sense it will gain through the increased repugnance to incarceration which is created by a prohibition of all unnecessary and improper indulgence, relaxation, or irregularity.

4. To distribute a supply of waste paper for necessary purposes to prisoners, in order both to prevent the destruction and desecration of religious books, and to promote health and habits of cleanliness.

5. To define in writing the quantity of exercise, if any, which is to be taken by prisoners placed in solitary confinement by sentence of court; at present they have no exercise at all. In my opinion every prisoner who is locked up in a solitary or separate cell for a space

exceeding three days, ought to have at least one hour's exercise in the yard daily, either taken all at once, or (better still) twice in the day, half an hour at each time.

6. To allow a more abundant supply of books for the use of the prisoners, both in Welsh and English.

7. To impose suitable restrictions on visits and letters. In the Lords' Report on Prisons will be found a recommendation on this head, which has now been adopted in many prisons; having been also subsequently recommended for adoption in a circular from the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

8. It would be very convenient, as well as decent, to have a bath-room for the male prisoners, which might also serve as a receiving room. At present there is only a loose tub for this purpose, and the men are often bathed in the open air.

PEMBROKE.—Lock-up House (for the Borough and County).

Pembroke. Lock-up House.

This is a small separate house, adjoining the street, and contains two rooms, or large cells. The first of these opens immediately from the road, so that when the door is opened, any passenger can see the inmate or inmates. The other cell opens out of the first one. Both cells are sufficiently spacious, light enough, and not ill ventilated. One cell has an iron bedstead, the other has none, because the wooden one which it formerly contained was broken by disorderly prisoners. A great defect in both the cells is that the window in each looks on the street, and prisoners may thus manage to converse with persons outside, and even with some dexterity to receive articles from their friends without. There is a night-stool in one cell, but not in the other. The building does not possess any yard or outlet. The building is under the charge of a constable, who does not live on the premises; he receives £7 annually, and some perquisites (not derived from prisoners). He makes out a bill for the maintenance of the prisoners and debtors to the county treasurer. The borough magistrates make use of this place as well as the county ones. The longest stay of any prisoner recollected by the constable for many years past was three nights. Prisoners, indeed, are usually transferred immediately to the county gaol at Haverfordwest by one of the two constables employed at Pembroke. No register is preserved here; but I found that about 20 persons had been confined here during the previous six months. No one has escaped during that time. No one was in confinement at the date of my visit in July, 1839. Another lock-up house has been recently built near the Dock-yard.

I have suggested to the mayor—1. The expediency of placing an iron gate to protect the door, for the sake of greater security. 2. To repair the fire-place. 3. To place a wire screen inside of each of the windows, in order to prevent communication with persons outside. 4. To place a bedstead in the outer cell. 5. To make a privy of some kind in the inner cell.

TENBY.—Borough Lock-up House.

Tenby. Borough Lock-up House.

This building, which has been sometimes called a gaol, consists of two rooms, not underground, opening from the street. The first room on entering is spacious, and not unfit for the purpose of a lock-up cell, except that the door opens on the street, and that the prisoners can communicate with persons in the street. It has lately been put in good condition. The inner cell, opening out of the first one, is of nearly the same dimensions, but is quite dark and ill ventilated; it is floored like the other with mortar, which in this cell is almost worn out, and the floor is damp. In one corner of this last cell I found a bedstead with some straw upon it. In the first cell, which is in better condition altogether, there was no bed, nor in either cell was there any pot or night-stool. No one was here at the time of my visit, in July, 1839.

The town-clerk affirms that no debtor has been here since the passing of the Municipal Act, and that they have no right to admit debtors, all of whom the sheriff could enter and claim. Debtors are sent immediately to Haverfordwest. He affirms also that no prisoner remains here longer than a night, namely, for examination or re-examination, and that immediately after commitment the prisoner is sent to the county gaol at Haverfordwest. No one lives on the spot. The key is kept by a constable, who has a small annual salary. The town-clerk expresses his belief that a new lock-up house will be built in connexion with a new town-hall, which it is intended to construct, but which may possibly be delayed for a year or two. Another member, and officer of the corporation, expresses a similar opinion. I did not communicate with the mayor, as he was not in good health. If it were anticipated that prisoners were likely to remain here at any time longer than 24 hours, it would be necessary to have two small yards; one for the use of females, the other of male prisoners. Exercise might be allowed occasionally in such yards.

The salary of the constable, who acts as keeper, appears to be 2*l.* The expense and maintenance of prisoners for one year (including washing) appears to have been only 1*l.* 4*s.*

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The inner cell is quite unfit for use, from its dampness, entire want of light, and absence of all ventilation.

2. The outer room, though better calculated for its object, as regards light, air, and general condition, is yet so near the street, that communication by conversation is perfectly easy, and the transmission of articles from without to the prisoners within is not difficult. If a person charged with a serious crime should be placed there, this facility of communication

would be obviously most dangerous, nor could he, with propriety, be placed in the inner cell as a means of escaping the above evil, because the inner cell is totally unfit for a place of confinement even during a few hours.

3. It might easily happen that a man and a woman might be placed here at the same time, in which case one of the parties must be placed in the unwholesome cell, and conversation of any kind would be easy between them.

4. It might also easily happen that two or three persons might be charged as accomplices in some grave offence, and then how, in such a lock-up house, could any separation be established among individuals, who, for the ends of justice, ought to be carefully precluded from all possibility of intercourse?

5. A lock-up house is important in proportion to the population, wealth, resort of strangers, and distance from the county gaol; all which circumstances, more or less, indicate the necessity of a better lock-up house in a place such as Tenby.

6. A suitable building should be erected, removed as far as possible from the public thoroughfare, containing at least four cells, well ventilated, secure, not communicating with each other, and not readily admitting of conversation, or of the transmission of articles from without.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Cardiganshire.

Aberystwith. Town Gaol and County Lock-up House.

ABERYSTWITH.—Town Gaol and County Lock-up House.

This building has been improved since my former visit, but still contains only two large cells or rooms, one for males and one for females; both of these rooms have fire-places. The late keeper died this year. The new keeper is the superintendent of the police of the place, or rather acts as the senior policeman; there is one other policeman besides himself. In addition to his pay as policeman, the keeper receives 10*l.* 10*s.* annually, has the house to live in, and coals. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners, but receives no salary; and has received no order from the magistrates as to her acting the part of matron. At present there are only two bedsteads in the male cell, and one in the female cell. There is only separate bedding enough in the house for the supply of three bedsteads. I found two females confined here in July, 1839, who were sleeping in the same bed. One man had been recently discharged. The greatest number of men who have been here at one time, since April 9, 1839 (when the new keeper came into office), has been four. No good register exists before that time. One of the women now in confinement is committed for a month; the other, who will be discharged in a few hours, has been here three weeks. There has been no escape; and only one case of illness during the three months which have elapsed since the arrival of the new keeper. So far as I can collect, 186 persons have been admitted here from November 13, 1837, to July 30, 1839, including both night charges and prisoners confined for a term. Some of these last have remained a week, a fortnight, three weeks, and a month; but none, so far as I can learn, longer than a month. The daily allowance to each prisoner is 1½ lb. of seconds bread, and 6 ozs. of oatmeal, from which the prisoners make their own gruel. I found two books in the female cell, one of which was a Welch Testament. The whole building is moderately neat and clean, and in a better state than previously.

I am informed that an order had been made some time ago by the magistrates, for carrying into effect my former suggestions for the enlargement and general improvement of the gaol, but that it was suspended through a design entertained of building a county gaol here. It would be difficult, however, to present sufficient reasons for withdrawing from Cardigan so important a benefit to that place; and, at the same time, the offenders in this county are not numerous enough to justify the existence of a county gaol at both places.

In the mean time, I have again suggested to the magistrates the necessity of building more cells here, particularly on the male side; to place five light iron bedsteads in the male room, and three in the female room, in order that prisoners may not sleep two in the same bed; to supply a corresponding quantity of new bedding; to render the walls of the yard more secure, by means either of revolving chevaux de frise, or of loose bricks; to provide more books for the use of the prisoners; to make a strong open-barred iron gate, with a spring lock, within the present prison door; to place two additional iron bars before the window of the male room. If no new cells are built, it will be desirable to fit up and strengthen the disused cell which stands alone in the yard.

CARDIGAN.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Cardigan. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—Some improvement has been made since my last visit in some of the windows.

It is proposed to rebuild the exterior and division walls, and to place an iron grating over the criminal yards; also to build a wall adjoining the criminal yards; and further, to make chimnies in the day-rooms of the criminal wards.

It is necessary that there should be a general repair, painting, whitewashing, and fitting-up of the infirmary-rooms, which are now in disuse. The proposed alteration in the chimnies of the criminal wards is also extremely necessary: the prisoners at present use a fire-place without a chimney.

Management.—With respect to its general system, this prison is too easy; the rules are not sufficiently definite; and there is a want of supervision. The only rules are contained in an extract from the Act on Gaols, which is printed; there are no others either in print or manuscript.

There has been no alteration in the officers, nor in their salaries, since my last visit.

Silence cannot be observed, as the only officers are a gaoler and matron, and the prisoners work by themselves at the tread-wheel, the men on one side and the women on the other, as at Haverfordwest, only that here no superintendent is present. There exists here no order with respect to enforcing silence; the gaoler endeavours to keep the prisoners quiet.

There is no rule forbidding the introduction of tobacco; but the gaoler seldom allows it to any prisoners, and never to the convicted.

There is no rule as to visits, nor is any limit fixed for their duration. To the convicted, visits are allowed perhaps once or twice a-week. There is no rule or limit with respect to correspondence, but the keeper reads all the letters. It has lately been ordered that the keeper or matron should be present during visits. The keeper's wife is matron, and his daughter assists her.

There has been no case of suicide, and no alarm of fire, since my last visit.

Solitary Confinement.—Only two or three prisoners have been sentenced, during the last two years, at the quarter sessions, to solitary confinement in a light cell, during a month of their whole term. Such prisoners have books, but no work. They walk in a yard for an hour daily; attend the chapel; and have the ordinary diet.

Prisoners condemned to solitary confinement for refractory conduct are placed in a darker cell.

Punishments.—In cases of punishments for refractory conduct, the prisoners are locked up in a cell for 24 or 48 hours, or even for three days. Sometimes their diet is reduced. Irons have been used once, since I was last here, in the case of a man who tried to escape.

Escapes.—Since my last visit, one man succeeded in getting over the wall, but was retaken.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon's journal for July, 1839, up to the 27th instant, records visits to the prison on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 18th, 25th, and 27th instants.

I found one woman lying ill from a feverish attack; the surgeon attributes the case to anxiety of mind. Three prisoners were receiving medicine for complaints more or less slight.

Up to the date of my visit, in July, 1839, there had been two deaths since January 1, 1839; both apparently from exhaustion. One patient was ill a fortnight; the other had been affected for six months with sciatica and other diseases. One had apparently a disposition to mania.

There has been no case of scurvy since my last visit. There have been eight or ten cases of itch during the last year; a few of venereal affections; none of dysentery or diarrhœa; two or three of simple fever (in the two last years); a few of influenza; and some very sharp attacks of rheumatism. There have been no lyings-in. No lunatics are now here.

The surgeon is satisfied with the diet. He orders extra diet in perhaps so many as 20 cases during the year.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain's journal is well kept. He visits the prison sometimes thrice a-week, and always once or twice. The prisoners state that they have frequent opportunities of conversing with him.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is good; they give very little trouble. Only one man (a poacher) has insulted the keeper since my former visit.

The conduct of the debtors is also orderly; they go to chapel regularly.

Reformation.—The keeper knows several prisoners who, after their dismissal, have returned to industrious and honest pursuits.

Diet.—There has been no alteration in the diet since my last visit. The prisoners cook for themselves, and eat in the day-rooms. The untried receive very little from their friends.

Labour.—The men work at the tread-wheel: no one is present to superintend them during labour. The whole operation is useless, and probably mischievous, as at present conducted.

The prisoners sometimes work at breaking stones in a cell.

The women also work at the tread-wheel, on the opposite side to the men.

The labour here is unprofitable.

Progress and Description of the Population.

At the date of my visit, in July, 1839, there were here—

Debtors		Males	7
,,		Females	0
Criminals	For trial	Males	0
,,	,,	Females	1
,,	Convicted	Males	2
,,	,,	Females	1
,,	Misdemeanours.	Males	2
,,	,,	Females	0
		Total	13

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Cardiganshire.

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Of these, three were from quarter sessions; none from assizes.

Of the 13, one was a stranger to Wales, and one had been recommitted.

All the debtors were on county allowance, and had the ordinary diet.

The population rather decreases than otherwise; recommittals are not very numerous; poaching is not a common offence—there was only one case in 1837.

From January 1, 1838, to December 31, 1838, were committed hither—

Labourers	10
Mariner	1
Locksmiths	2
Weavers	2
Shoemaker	1
Carpenter	1
Miners	2
Servant	1
Butchers	2
Vagrants	4
Horse-keeper (belonging to the town)	1
Carter	1
Hawker	1
Hatter (journeyman)	1
Total	30

The mariner, it is believed, was not of the Royal Navy, although he said he was. The term labourer in the foregoing table means workman of any description, or servant to a tradesman.

Total Number of Criminain 1838:—

Males	27
Females	5
Total	32

Population from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838:—

Debtors	Males	10
,,	Females	0
Criminals	Males	30
,,	Females	5
	Total	45

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
For the quarter ending July 2, 1839	118	17	6
,, April 9	98	4	2
,, January 1	118	10	11
,, October 16, 1838	98	0	9
Total	£433	13	4

Total expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1838, 345*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, including salaries, conveyance of prisoners, diet, clothing, bedding, straw, and every item. The allowance for conveying prisoners is 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day, exclusive of their transport in a cart, which belongs partly to the keeper and partly to the county.

Stock.—There is a sufficient stock of beds, bedding, and clothing for the general number of prisoners.

Registration.—The only change under this head is the addition of a bread book.

Relief on Discharge.—This is left to the discretion of the keeper. During 1838, 3*s.* was the largest sum given; 1*s.* the lowest. Relief is afforded to every prisoner (except those from the town) according to the distance he has to travel. Some clothes are given on the prisoner's dismissal, or his old ones are mended. A prisoner was lately sent to a place beyond Lampeter: the cost of the journey was 1*l.* 1*s.* The individual in this case appeared insane, and incapable of taking care of himself.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A large bound register is required for the prison, with several proper printed headings, and with ruled columns.

2. Proper bound journal books should be supplied, for the use of the chaplain and of the

surgeon, by the county. At present they make use of little books, provided by themselves, and easily lost or destroyed.

3. New rules are required, which should be printed and suspended in various parts of the prison. These new rules might be partly comprised of the new regulations contained in the Act for the better ordering of prisons lately passed. Among these rules it would be very desirable to include restrictions on visits and letters, and on the use of tobacco.

4. To make chimnies in the day-rooms of the felons' wards; the prisoners at present occasionally use a fire-place without any chimney, the dangerous and unwholesome nature of which it is unnecessary to dilate upon.

5. To appoint a turnkey, whose assistance is absolutely necessary here to enforce even the most moderate degree of discipline. On every ground a turnkey is required here to preserve order and silence when the keeper is not present; and it is impossible that the keeper can be in all parts of the gaol at once. When the keeper is engaged in the correspondence essential to his office, or is absent from the town, it is obvious that a turnkey is indispensable.

6. Two of the privies require to be emptied.

7. Painting and whitewashing are necessary.

8. The infirmary wards should be put into proper condition, so as to be serviceable in case of need or of sudden sickness.

General Statistics

No. 1.—State of Instruction of Prisoners committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions during the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	..	..
Can read only	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	14	1
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	16	1

No. 2.—State of Instruction of Prisoners committed on Summary Convictions during the same Year.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	1	..
Can read only	1	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	5	..
Can read and write well	..	..
Total	7	2

No. 3.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	4	..
Infirmary cases	1	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	3	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 4.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	..	..
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	1	..

No. 5.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	10	1
Employment, not being hard labour	3	1
Not employed	9	..

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	1	..

No. 7.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	1	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	4	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	5	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..
Total	10	..	..	..

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No. 8.—Return of the Number of Persons confined for Debt at this time in the Gaol of the County of Cardigan, stating in Classes the Years in which they were Imprisoned. Dated 7th July, 1839.

Number of Persons in each Class at this time in Custody.	Number under One Month in Custody.	Number of Months in Custody.	Number of Years in Custody.	Total of each Class in Custody.
1	. .	. .	16	1
1	. .	. .	12	1
1	. .	. .	3	1
1	. .	. .	1	1
1	. .	2	. .	1
1	. .	1	. .	1
1	1	. .	. .	1
7	1	3	32	7

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Carmarthenshire.

Carmarthen. Borough Gaol.

CARMARTHEN.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Construction.—There is a desire on the part of the borough, I believe, to break up the town gaol, to contract with the county for its prisoners, and to sell the ground on which the present one stands, or to add it to the market-place.

But if the county should finally accept any such proposition, it will be necessary that it should fit up some more cells in the county gaol, and strengthen them properly for the purpose. The county gaol possesses plenty of cells, but they are not all properly secured, and several want repairs of various kinds.

Recently the borough has determined to send *some* of its prisoners to the county gaol. (See County Gaol, under the head of "Contracts.") No particular class of prisoners is designated.

Some of the upper cells here are good, roomy, light, and have fire-places. The female debtors' part is very good. The lower cells are dark, damp, and ill-ventilated.

Management.—The debtors here are sometimes troublesome; the other prisoners are not so.

There are some new printed rules, but most of these are violated; and some, indeed, it is impossible to observe under the existing want of the materials necessary for their maintenance.

The whole prison was whitewashed in September, 1838, and is to be so again when the weather becomes dry.

The cells are dirty; the bedding is in bad order.

The former keeper is dead. His widow is said to have taken away the only register; I found none of any kind. The new keeper was appointed February 9, 1838. He does not live in the house, but sleeps there; he keeps a public-house in the town conjointly with his son. His salary is 20*l.* a-year.

The door which separates the prisoners from the keeper's kitchen was open at the time of my visit, and it appears to be usually so. Thus the prisoners can talk to any one, and hear the conversation of any one who enters from the door of the street immediately into the kitchen.

It is obvious that, when the keeper is absent during the day, no sort of discipline or order can exist.

The keeper's daughter acts as matron, but has received no appointment, and has no salary. She does not live on the spot, and does not sleep there. She quits the prison at half-after eight or nine in the evening, and returns about eight in the morning. There have been no escapes since the keeper has been here.

Population and General Statistics.—I found four female prisoners here, and three male debtors. Since February 9, 1838, have been admitted

45 prisoners.
42 debtors.

The debtors are fewer in number since the new Act. One of the women now here has been committed before. The greatest number of prisoners at once since February 9, 1839, has been 16 debtors. There have never been more than six other prisoners at once, viz., four men, and two women.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There has been no death since February 9, 1838. One debtor has been confined to his bed. The surgeon also attends the county gaol. He has 10*l.* per annum for this prison. He only comes when sent for. He has only attended one serious case, in which the patient was confined to bed, during the last two years.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is a chaplain here; he has 10*l.* per annum; he lives about four miles off. He performs service once, with a sermon, on Sundays, but does not come on week-days. There is no screen in the chapel to divide the men from the women. The debtors generally come to chapel regularly. I found only one book here, a Testament; it was much torn.

Diet.—The diet is now 1½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. potatoes, 3 pints of gruel, and salt, daily. Soap, straw, and coals are provided for the prisoners.

Labour.—There is no labour carried on here.

Expenditure.—The cost of the borough gaol for the last year has been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Chaplain	10	0	0
Surgeon	10	0	0
Bedding	2	16	0
Straw	0	5	0
Fuel	3	18	0
Soap	0	10	0
Candles	0	3	0
Stationery	0	5	0
Salaries	20	0	0
Repairs and alterations for the last year	5	12	0
Cost of the prison diet for one whole year	10	14	7
Total	64	3	7

Extract from an order made at the Michaelmas quarter-sessions, 1832.

"A riot* having occurred in the gaol of the county of the borough of Carmarthen last night, and there being good reason to believe that the prisoners therein confined are not in sufficient safe custody, it is ordered that the magistrates in and for the county of the borough be authorized to remove the said prisoners, if they shall see fit, to the house of correction of the county of Carmarthen, and the keeper of the said house of correction is hereby authorized to receive such prisoners into his safe custody, until they are liberated by due course of law. The expense of the maintenance of such prisoners to be borne by the county of the borough."

Extract from an order made at the April quarter sessions, 1833.

"Ordered, that the magistrates of the county of the borough of Carmarthen may, if they think fit, place offenders in the tread-mill belonging to the house of correction of this county, the borough defraying all expenses attending such prisoner or prisoners as may be so sent to the tread-mill.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To have a register with ruled columns, and suitable printed headings.
2. To provide books both in Welsh and English for the use of the prisoners.
3. To place a screen between the male and female prisoners in the chapel.
4. To increase the salary of the keeper, on condition that he shall constantly reside in the prison.
5. To give a formal appointment as matron to the wife or daughter of the keeper; and to commit to such matron the exclusive charge of the female prisoners, accompanied by a small salary.
6. To appoint visiting magistrates.
7. To maintain three journals; one for the visiting magistrates, in which to enter their remarks; one for the chaplain, to record his performance of Divine service; and one for the surgeon, in which to describe any cases of illness which may occur.
8. To issue a rule that no prisoners shall be allowed to sleep two in one bed.
9. If the keeper is engaged to reside constantly on the spot, (which ought to be the case on every account,) then also some labour might be provided by making the male prisoners (sentenced to hard labour) break stones in the yard. If the matron also resided constantly on the spot, the women might wash, make, mend, and pick oakum.
10. To set apart one room, containing a fire-place, as an infirmary, with a night-stool; and another room as a dark cell for punishment.
11. To provide a small stock of clothing.
12. To mend the floor of the privy in the debtors' yard, and to make doors to the privies which at present have none.
13. To provide a bath of some kind.
14. To mend an iron bar in the window of one of the day-rooms, which has been partly divided, and is consequently insecure.

CARMARTHEN.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Alterations ordered by the Magistrates in consequence of my Suggestions, in February, 1838.

County Gaol and House of Correction.

It is ordered as follows:—

"That boards of sufficient height be placed in front of the tread-mill in the house of correction, so as to prevent prisoners seeing persons passing by the tread-mill, and placed so as to admit air.

"That one or more tin or copper ventilators be placed at the sides of the tread-mill above and below the same; and if it be found that the boards in front darken the tread-mill, that

* This riot was connected with the election.

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County Gaol and House of Correction.

one or more apertures or windows with grates, and glass, if necessary, (such glass to be open and shut,) be placed in the sides of the tread-mill.

"That convicted prisoners be not permitted to receive letters or visits from their friends during the first six months of imprisonment, excepting under peculiar and pressing circumstances.

"That a dark cell for the punishment of refractory prisoners be fitted up, and that such cell be selected by the governor.

"That a privy be made in the yard of the female ward of the house of correction, and that boards be placed on the outside of such windows in the female debtors' ward, such as may prevent their seeing males walking in the yard."

Management.—There is a want of order and good discipline here.

The two turnkeys are the keeper's sons; they both sleep in the gaol.

I found the female cells all empty. There was no woman in confinement, except a debtor, who was sitting in the gaoler's kitchen, and who occupied a bed-room in his house. She was to pay him 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for its use.

None of the male debtors here are supporting themselves. All are on the county allowance, receiving 2*s.* a-week.

I found the female cells neglected and out of order; the floors covered with feathers.

The tread-wheel was not at work at half past four in the afternoon, when I made my first visit. It was said to have been used in the morning.

The prison is said to be whitewashed two or three times a-year.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is stated to be good.

Both the turnkeys' salaries, as also the matron's, are included in the keeper's salary. The chaplain's salary has been raised: it used to be 60*l.* The surgeon's was also raised six months ago.

The punishment for refractory conduct is confinement in a dark cell; sometimes in the prisoner's own cell. The diet is reduced. Cases of punishment are very rare.

Silence is said to be moderately well observed: there are not many cases of punishment for breach of it. The prisoners are very tractable.

I found one prisoner in solitary confinement by sentence of court. The term of imprisonment is six months; the last week to solitary confinement (to which no one is condemned for more than a week). The cell is light. The diet as usual. The prisoners are let out morning and night for a short time to wash and empty their slops.

Escapes.—There have been no escapes since my visit in 1837.

Suicide.—One man nearly cut his arm off with a razor. There has also been a pretended case of suicide.

Registration.—There have been no new registers.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—This is a healthy prison: its situation is good. The surgeon is satisfied with the diet. There is no scurvy, and there has been no case of fever for two years. One man, a lunatic, I found ill of diarrhœa. There is not much itch; and syphilitic affections are very rare. There was no cholera here, nor in the town. There is only one lunatic, who has been here two years. There has been one case of small-pox during the last two years, and one only. There have been two lyings-in in the last two years (one of a debtor's wife, who was admitted by the magistrates on account of her husband being here.)

Deaths in 1836-7, *and* 1837-8.—One debtor upwards of 70 years of age, died from inflammation and obstruction of the bowels.

The surgeon finds medicines and bandages; the county, trusses. The infirmary rooms have only been used very rarely during the last two years, because only one case required such removal; but if serious cases occurred, the surgeon would take care to have them removed to the infirmary.

There are not half a dozen cases of extra diet in a year.

The prison is provided with a common slipper-bath.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has been 25 years here: he has no other duty. There is full service twice on Sundays, and a sermon. He mixes Welsh and English in the same service. In the evening, after the service is over, the chaplain calls the prisoners, and makes them read to him, examines them in the catechism, or in the meaning of passages of Scripture. Every day he reads extracts from the morning prayers, and a passage from Scripture. He walks in the wards frequently, and gives the prisoners lessons. He has never administered the sacrament but once or twice: has never been applied to for it by prisoners more than twice.

There is no schoolmaster. Many prisoners when they come in can read their own language. Most prisoners have some religious knowledge: many are well acquainted with the Testament. About one half the prisoners are dissenters. The behaviour of the prisoners to the chaplain is very good and submissive. He is often surprised at the careful way in which his congregation behave. The debtors attend chapel regularly.

There are no lady visitors here. The chaplain promises to supply books more frequently. The chaplain knows a prisoner who could not read a letter when admitted, who learned to read in prison, begged to receive the sacrament, which he did, and who is now a good member of society. The chaplain wishes for blinds to the windows behind him in the chapel, to protect him from the sun.

Diet.—The bread is baked in the prison. The flour costs 2*l.* 2*s.* per sack of 380lbs. The diet for the house of correction is 1½lb. bread (seconds), and 1lb. potatoes daily, and ¾lb. meat on Thursdays and Saturdays. Those in the common gaol (or untried) have 2*s.* a-week allowed. A man authorized by the magistrates comes in and goes round to the prisoners, accompanied by the turnkey, and they buy what they please. They may also have food from their friends.

Labour.—For the beaten hemp the keeper pays 7½*d.* per cwt. Three men would hardly do half a cwt. a day. Two men must be together to do it, which is the disadvantage of this kind of labour. I found four men so employed. A turnkey or keeper is usually present, looking on at the tread-wheel labour. The keeper's sitting-room commands the tread-wheel.

Progress and Character of the Population.

There is no increase of population. There was no prisoner at the two last summer assizes, but this was owing to the Quarter-sessions just before. There are no chartists or political offenders here.

The following is a list of the trades of the prisoners in confinement during the year, from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839.

Hatters	3	Butcher	1
Agricultural labourers	31	Coopers	2
Sailors (none of King's navy)	7	Tailor	1
Painter	1	Nailer	1
Farmers	8	Colliers	2
Carpenters	5	Boatmen	2
Shoemakers	4	Ropemaker	1
Gardener	1	Cordwinders	2
Victualler (keeps a public-house)	1	Slater	1
Smith	1		

Of the above prisoners, four were poachers; none were smugglers.

Stock.—There are not sufficient bedsteads to give each prisoner of the greatest number a separate bedstead; but there is bedding enough. The stock of clothing is good enough. Some of the shoes have wooden soles. Not 10 pairs of shoes are given in a year. Fresh clothes are furnished when the prisoners go out distressed.

Benefactions.—On the 19th December, 1838, 5*l.* was sent by Earl Cawdor for the use of the poor debtors. On the 26th December, 1838, 10*l.* was given by the high sheriff, making 1*l.* each. December 27, 1838, 3*l.* worth of coals were given by Lady Lucy Foley to the poor debtors. January 25, 1839, 2*l.* worth of coals were received from another lady. The county gives no coals to the debtors. Two or three debtors are generally relieved annually by the Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors.

Relief on Discharge.—Five shillings is the highest sum given. The amount depends on the distance of the prisoner's home.

Contracts.—There are four prisoners here at present from the borough; 5*s.* 1*d.* is paid per week with each. These are cases of six weeks or two months' imprisonment; 11 prisoners have come from the borough during the last 12 months.

NUMBER and Offences of Prisoners confined here on my visit in July, 1839, and the manner in which they were sleeping.

Three prisoners were sleeping in one bed; six in three beds; and sixteen in single beds.

In the House of Correction for the county	5
" " borough	4
Felons convicted	2
Prisoner for trial	1
Debtors	7
Misdemeanors	6
Total	25

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To order that each prisoner shall sleep in a separate cell, and to prepare a sufficient number of cells for that purpose. The cells exist already: they only require to be suitably fitted up.
2. To provide a better supply of religious and moral books for the use of the prisoners.
3. To whitewash, paint, repair, and make a general survey of the building.
4. To fit up a separate ward for the class of misdemeanors so as not to mix such prisoners (as was the case at the time of my visit) with the debtors.
5. To strengthen the door of the female yard, and to place a new bolt on it.
6. The infirmary rooms (if ever used for the purpose for which they were originally intended) are now in a state of neglect and disorder.
7. The bedding throughout is not clean, particularly the mattresses.
8. The debtors' yard was in a state of much neglect and disorder at the time of my visit, being strewed over with old vegetables.

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Carmarthenshire. County Gaol and House of Correction.

9. A watch-box is required in which the turnkey may be stationary during the hours of treadwheel labour, but more particularly during wet weather.

10. The chevaux-de-frise require immediate painting; they are rusty, and will not easily revolve, and consequently afford less security against escape.

11. To distribute a supply of waste paper for necessary purposes to the prisoners; in order both to prevent the destruction and desecration of religious books, and to promote health and cleanliness.

12. To make doors to all those privies which at present are destitute of them.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire.

Andover. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

ANDOVER.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

In this small and most inappropriate building, which is barely good enough for a lock-up house, and possesses few of the features of a prison, I found, on June 27, 1839, four prisoners in confinement, of whom two were placed in one room, and two in the other two rooms. There are only three rooms or cells in all, in addition to the keeper's apartments.

The salary of the keeper is only 10*l.* yearly, out of which, according to his own statement, he finds straw. He carries on no trade. His wife acts as matron, but has no salary. Prayers are occasionally read to the prisoners in a little room belonging to the keeper by dissenting ministers, of whom two or three have attended at different times during the last two months. For the diet of the prisoners 6*d.* per day is allowed before trial, and 4*d.* per day after trial. Prisoners before trial may receive food from without by order of the mayor.

I regret to say that this prison is one of the worst in my district: I know of only two or three which can compete with it in deficiency of all suitable means and appliances. I believe, however, that the town council are fully sensible of the necessity of either greatly improving t, or of discontinuing it altogether, as a prison.

The number of prisoners for trial, or tried, at Assizes and Sessions, for the year ending March, 1838, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners of the age of 17 and upwards	7	3
Under 17	..	..

	Males.	Females.
The number of prisoners on Summary Convictions of the age of 17 and upwards was.	60	16
Ditto under 17	..	..

No debtors were received during the same period.

Few prisoners have been confined for a longer term than one month, and not many for even so long a term.

The prisoners tried at sessions are immediately afterwards sent to the Bridewell at Winchester to undergo their sentence.

The cases of sickness during the same year were, in prisoners of the age of 17 and upwards, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight cases	2	2
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest number at one time	1	1
Deaths	..	..

The amount of expenditure during the same time was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prisoners' diet	11	8	2
Bedding	2	0	0
Medicines	1	1	0
Officers' salaries	8	0	0
Sundries not mentioned	1	16	6
Total expenditure of prison per year, not including repairs and additions	24	5	8
Repairs and alterations	1	15	0
Prison diet per head per annum.	6	1	8

Labour.—There is no hard labour here. The prisoners are locked up in their rooms or cells during a chief part of every day.

The total number of prisoners admitted from January 1, 1839, to June 27, 1839, has been 51, of whom 14 were women.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The greatest and most glaring deficiency is the want of a separate *ward, yard,* and *privy* for the use of the *female* prisoners.

2. The only existing yard is so insecure at this time (and was so at my former visit two years ago) that the male prisoners scarcely ever are enabled to enjoy that degree of exercise which is essential to health.

3. It does not appear that the keeper's wife has ever received any formal appointment to the office of matron. To her alone should be committed the entire charge of the females; and a small annual remuneration should be allowed to her.

4. Although the keeper's salary is so small, that no proper person can ever be engaged to fill it on such terms, yet out of this small salary, it appears that he has to find straw, soap, mops, and brushes. Nor is any allowance of coals made to the keeper for his own use. Nor are any towels supplied by the town for the use of the prisoners.

5. It would be useful to draw up a few rules, which should serve as a guidance for the keeper, and particularly in regard to visits and letters.

6. An allowance of *money* for diet is one of the worst arrangements possible. It would be prudent to fix a regular scale of diet for the prisoners. A fair scale, for a prison so situated as that of Andover, might be

1½ lb. of bread daily (of seconds quality),
1 lb. of potatoes daily,
3 pints of gruel daily (given warm, when desired),

and of salt half an ounce daily for each prisoner.

I name this scale as a moderate one, easily to be adopted here, but not at all suitable for every other prison.

In case this was put into practice, a loaf of bread of the weight stated would be sent daily (from a baker appointed by the Council) for each prisoner.

7. To raise the keeper's salary would render the office more respectable, and would be the best means of securing good services.

8. The building in general, and particularly the outer door and railings, require to be strengthened: the whole, at present, is quite insecure.

9. Some screen, or close railing, should be placed on the wall of the yard, in order to prevent communication with the windows of the adjoining house.

10. Lastly, it is essential to a gaol that some religious instruction should be conveyed to the prisoners by a minister of the Established Church.

GOSPORT.—County Bridewell.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my visit in 1837.

Occasionally, but rarely, during the winter, there have been more prisoners than cells; but there are cells enough to give the average number of prisoners a single cell each.

Management.—This prison is clean and neat.

I found the prisoners in the day-rooms and yards. A fire is kept in the day-rooms in winter.

Wardsmen cook for the prisoners.

On the night preceding my visit, all the men had slept in single cells. There was only one woman, and she slept in a cell alone. There are not bedsteads enough for each prisoner to have a separate one.

No prisoners are locked up except those in solitary confinement. There is no night-watch. The keeper, turnkey, and matron sleep in the prison.

There is no order given to enjoin silence; but quiet is generally kept; and no talking is allowed during the crank-labour.

There has been no change in the number of officers since my last visit, and none of the officers have been discharged, or have otherwise left the prison.

There are no new rules.

There exist no written or printed rules respecting letters and visits; but the keeper has a verbal order to admit no letters, and to let none go out, except at his discretion; in an extreme case, when, however, he would probably apply to a magistrate. Visits are permitted about once in three months.

There are but few cases of punishment for refractory conduct. Irons have been had recourse to once in six years.

No fire has occurred here, and there have been no cases of suicide since my last visit.

There are no prisoners condemned to solitary confinement sent here from the quarter-sessions: all such go to Winchester Bridewell.

At the period of my visit there were nine prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by courts martial. These prisoners usually spend the first and last months of their term of imprisonment in solitary confinement, but sometimes only one month altogether. They generally take exercise for half an hour daily.

Escapes.—There have been none. One man got out about five years ago, but was retaken after two or three hours.

Sick.—There have been no deaths in 1839, up to the date of my visit; nor has any prisoner been confined to his bed. I found no patients either in the male or female infirmary. One man and one woman were taking medicine. There were no insane patients; and no prisoner has ever become insane here. The want of an infirmary is severely felt. Since my visit in July 1839, one prisoner has died of fever, and I believe that two or three others were ill about the same time or soon after.

At the time of my visit one prisoner was on extra-diet.

Religious and other Instruction.—The supply of books here is rather scanty: there are no miscellaneous works.

There has lately been no attempt to teach the prisoners to read.

The sacrament has never been administered since the keeper has been here.

The keeper does not know that there are any Roman Catholics here at present. He never remembers an application having been made for dissenting priests. No prisoner has ever objected to attend chapel.

The keeper does not remember any particular case of reformation in a prisoner; but farmers' men, on leaving prison, have often gone back to their former masters.

Diet.—There has been no change in the diet here.

The last contract for provisions, &c. was made in 1839, March 28th, when the prices were as follows:—

	s.	*d.*	
Mutton (breasts of) . . .	0	4½	per lb.
Oatmeal	15	9	per cwt.
Soap	5	3	per 12 lb.
Bread	16	8	per cwt.
Coals	23	0	per ton.
Potatoes	2	8	per cwt.

Contracts are made by tender.

The bread contracted for is the best.

Labour.—Eight men were employed at the time of my visit; seven at the crank, and one acting as wardsman.

The men working at the crank are enclosed in a small apartment, of which the sides are chiefly composed of wood. The turnkey stands outside this apartment. He does not see the prisoners, but can hear them distinctly; though it is still probable that a whisper may escape him. There is a slide in the wooden partition adjoining to which he stands; and if he suddenly withdraw this slide he can instantly see all that is going on. The keeper thinks that the turnkey has thus a more complete control than if he were constantly in sight of the prisoners; but this is doubtful. The turnkey is said to be constantly present during labour.

No profit is derived from the labour here.

Registration.—There is a new description-book, a new alphabetical register of prisoners, and a new account book.

Recommittals.—At the time of my visit there were two soldiers recommitted; and also a man for want of bail to keep the peace against his wife.

Population.—There were 14 prisoners here at the time of my visit in July 1839, of whom
5 were on summary convictions,
9 from courts martial.

One of the 14 was a woman (not a prostitute).

There was no fixed increase or decrease last year.

The total number admitted during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837 was 309.
Ditto ditto ditto 1838 324.

There are no poachers here at present; but there are often some in the winter. There are no sailors of the Royal Navy here, nor indeed any sea-faring men. The prisoners are for the most part agricultural labourers.

Stock.—There is no stock of male or female clothing for the prisoners. When any is wanted, the keeper goes into the town and buys it.

Relief on Discharge.—The relief is supplied from the county rate. A shilling is generally given, if the prisoner goes out of the town for a few miles. The keeper has never given more than 2*s.*

General Statistics for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	6	..	22	3	2	..	30	3
,, Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	..	22	3	2	..	30	3
Of these were Convicted	Unknown; will be found in return from Winchester, the Prisoners being conveyed there for trial.							
,, Acquitted at the Bar								
,, No Bills found								
,, Not Prosecuted								
,, Found Insane on Arraignment								
,, Acquitted as Insane								
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown								
,, Bailed in Court to appear, or to take their trial at a subsequent tribunal								
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	11	3	1	..	12	3

No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.	
	Felons.	
	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..
,, Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..
,, Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..
Total	2	..
Of these were Convicted	See Table No. 1.	
,, Acquitted at the Bar		
,, No Bills found		
,, Not Prosecuted		
,, Found Insane on Arraignment		
,, Acquitted as Insane		
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown		
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal		
,, Left on Trial at the end of the Year		
Total	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	10	..

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	17	..
By Courts Martial	110	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..
Under the Game Laws	6	..
Under the Revenue Laws	9	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	16	14
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	21	..
Under the Larceny Act	6	1
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	14	1
For want of Sureties	14	3
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	18	4
Total	234	24
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	3	..

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	1
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserter awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..
Under the Vagrant Act	2	..
Under the Larceny Act	4	1
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	5	..
For want of Sureties	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	5	..
Total	18	2
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..

No. 5—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	..	..
In Execution	..	..
Forfeitures of Recognizances or on attachments for Contempts	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side	..	..

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in same the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In custody at the commencement of the Year	17	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of the other officers	247	27
Received from the custody of other keepers and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for re-examination but not afterwards fully committed	15	3
Total	279	30
Debtors	..	..
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	20	1
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	12	..
Total	32	2
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 8.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year	29	5
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year	20	2
DEBTORS.		
The greatest number of Debtors at any time in the course of the same Year	..	..
The average number of Debtors in the course of the same Year	..	..

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months		3 Months and under 6 Months.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	19	1	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3
,, after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Summary Convictions	45	8	72	6	70	9	18	..	10	1	2	..	217	24

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Summary Convictions	4	..	8	..	3	1	3	..	18	1

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	4	1
21 Years and under 30	17	1
30 Years and upwards	9	1
Total	30	3

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	1	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	1	..
Total	2	..

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	70	9
21 Years and under 30	100	11
30 Years and upwards	47	4
Total	217	24

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	2	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	14	1
Total	18	1

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	9	2
Can Read only	7	1
Can Read and Write	14	..
Total	30	3

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..
Can Read only	..	..
Can Read and Write	2	..
Total	2	..

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	78	2
Can Read only	40	16
Can Read and Write	99	6
Total	217	24

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	8	1
Can Read only	8	..
Can Read and Write	2	..
Total	18	1

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	57	6
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 20.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Once	9	..
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	1	1
Total	10	1

No. 22.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or any other Prison.—None.

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No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	132	19
Employment, not being Hard Labour	36	11
Not Employed	111	..
Total	279	30

No. 24.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	11	2
Employment, not being Hard Labour	7	..
Not Employed	14	..
Total	32	2

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year, by Courts Martial only	53	..

No. 26.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year	..	..

No. 27.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to be publicly or privately whipped in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 28.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to be publicly or privately whipped in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 29.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Untried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	12	..
Solitary Cells	..	..
Stoppage of Diet	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	12	..

No. 30.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 31.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..
Day Caps	..	..
Jackets	3*	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trousers	4*	..
Shirts	10*	..
Stockings	..	1*
Handkerchiefs	..	..
Shoes	6*	1*
Clogs	..	..
Gowns	..	..
Petticoats	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	2*
Shifts	..	1*
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	..	..
Pillow Cases	..	..
Towels (to each ward)	1	1
Infirmary Beds	..	..
,, Blankets	..	..
,, Sheets	..	..
,, Pillow Cases	..	..
,, Rugs	..	..
,, Towels	..	..

The articles marked thus * were only issued when a prisoner was in absolute need of the same, and the numbers inserted are the total given during the year.

No. 32.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	115	5	5¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	3	1	6
,, Bedding	12	11	0
,, Straw	1	0	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	17	0
,, Medicines		..	
,, Beer and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	24	16	8
,, Soap	4	2	3
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	0	0
,, Washing	0	9	6
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	1	1	6
,, Books	3	0	11
,, Furniture	2	17	2
,, Rates and Taxes	8	14	6
,, Officers' Salaries	290	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	29	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	24	18	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	525	16	0¼
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	17	15	10
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	5	10	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	14	2
Pensions to retired Officers		..	

No. 33.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	168	13	3½	2	7
Women	168	13	3½	2	7
Boys	168	13	3½	2	7
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.					
Men	168	13	3½	2	..
Women	168	13	3½	2	..
Boys	168	13	3½	2	..

* Made with meat, vegetables, &c.: 2 pints to 13 ounces of meat.

No. 34.—Scale of Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	
January	6	There is no Tread-Wheel or Crank Labour; a Capstan Mill is used in this Prison.
February	7	
March	8	
April	9	
May	9	
June	9	
July	9	
August	9	
September	9	
October	9	
November	7	
December	6	

No. 35.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.
Governor	46	October, 1832	100	0	0
Chaplain	54	January, 1824	100	0	0
Matron	31	October, 1837	20	0	0
Surgeon	49	13th January, 1824	30	0	0
Turnkey	39	11th February, 1833	40	0	0
		Total	290	0	0

No. 36.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	77	14	0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports	..		
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	77	14	0

No. 37.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs and Additions	525	16	0¼
Total Receipts of ditto	77	14	0
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, or Additions	448	2	0¼
Number of Days, 7,865. Cost of each Prisoner per Day, 13½*d.*			

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. There is no infirmary, nor any room or cell with a fire-place, which can be properly used for the reception of prisoners when sick. There are two small cells, however, adjoining each other, (one of which is boarded,) which might be thrown into one apartment, and in this a fire-place might be made. This new room would form an infirmary, which would be an improvement on the present state of things; but it would be better still to build a suitable infirmary room for the males, and another smaller one for the females. It is true that these infirmary rooms would seldom be required; yet, when the casualty of severe illness does present itself, the present deficiency will be urgently felt, and may prove dangerous.

2. A low door should be made for the privy in the ward of the male prisoners, No. 3.

3. A few more bedsteads are wanted; there are not enough for the greatest number of prisoners who have been confined here at one time.

4. It would be an advantage, in point of cleanliness, to discord the sacking which is now placed on the bedsteads.

5. The bedsteads would be greatly improved by making an elevation at one end to serve for a pillow to the head.

6. The diet appears to me to be very defective: it is a bad arrangement to give 3½ lbs. of potatoes on the Sunday all at once, and none on the other days. One pint of gruel daily is too small a quantity. The expense of the diet would be very little increased, and a better system introduced, by giving ½ lb. of meat with the broth on two days, instead of 1 lb. on one day; by giving 1 lb. of potatoes for dinner on every day, except the two meat and broth days, and by allowing a pint of gruel in the evening, as well as the morning, on every day except the two meat and broth days. Thus, for instance, on Sundays and Thursdays there would be a pint of gruel for breakfast, and ½ lb. of meat (with the broth) for dinner; on every other day there would be a pint of gruel for breakfast, another pint in the evening, and a pound of potatoes for dinner. The allowance of bread would remain the same as before.

Portsmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

PORTSMOUTH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my visit in 1837.

The situation of this building is very inappropriate; it is in a street, surrounded by other buildings, and by passengers. Things are often introduced from the street. The windows of some cells look immediately on the street, with no intermediate wall. There are not cells enough to afford to the average number of prisoners a separate one each.

Adjoining the prison there is ground enough for all purposes of enlargement belonging to the town.

Management.—The officers are the same as at my last visit. No change has taken place in their number or salaries, nor has any alteration been made in the rules of the prison. No alterations, indeed, are proposed at present in any respect. There are no new registers.

No change has been made in the system adopted here, which requires improvement, since, on account of the insufficient number of officers, there is no check on communication. The keeper, turnkey, and matron cannot possibly control 60 or 70 prisoners. As soon as their backs are turned, the latter talk without restriction. The gaoler is continually called off to attend the magistrates, and the turnkey is employed to answer the door.

Tobacco is not allowed, except to debtors. All the men wash for themselves. There is no order as to whether silence is to be observed by the untried as well as by the convicted. It is not professed to be observed; but quiet is maintained. Two more turnkeys, however, are absolutely necessary to enforce order, and to keep the prison on a proper footing.

Wardsmen are employed to clean the cells and yards, and even to clean the court-rooms;—a practice which is absolutely improper, as well as insecure. There are also wardswomen here.

There is no night-watch. The turnkey, keeper, and matron sleep in the prison.

The prison is tolerably clean and neat; but the day-rooms are not in very good order. The prisoners remain in them too much. Day-rooms are in use throughout the year, and a fire is always kept up in each, though cooking is not carried on in them.

The behaviour of the prisoners to the keeper is generally good. No difficulty is experienced on this score.

On the night preceding my visit,—

26 men slept in single cells.
2 men slept in a double cell.
(One of them had fits, the other watches him.)
6 men slept in treble cells.
1 woman slept in a single cell.
16 women slept in double cells.
3 women slept in a treble cell.

No men or women slept two in a bed.

There is a sufficient stock of bedsteads and bedding for all the men to sleep separate; but there are not bedsteads enough for the greatest number of women.

Solitary Confinement by sentence of Court.—I found two prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court. Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement from court-martials are never taken in now from want of room, but are often sent to Gosport.

The period of solitary confinement by sentence of court is usually the first or last week or fortnight of the whole term.

Escapes.—There has been none, and not even an attempt in the last two years. During the last 24 years two men have escaped; they went to America; one was a debtor, the other an excise prisoner.

Suicides.—There has been no case. A woman threatened to kill herself, and was put in a strait jacket.

Fire.—There has been no alarm of fire.

Letters and Visits.—Visits to untried felons are allowed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 11.

No letters are admitted without being seen by the keeper, who, if they are improper, keeps them back; but some are smuggled in occasionally, and, perhaps, thrown over the wall.

Punishments.—Refractory prisoners are locked up in a solitary cell for three days on bread and water, and have no bed. No prisoner ever resisted this regimen, which has always tamed the most refractory. They go out for half an hour in the evening to empty their pots, but are not spoken to. The governor visits them daily.

Cases of punishment during the year ending Michaelmas, 1838:—

Of Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards. Tried.	Of Prisoners under 17. Tried.
9 men to dark cells.	7 males to dark cells.
17 men to solitary confinement.	3 males to solitary cells.
26 men to stoppage of diet.	10 males to stoppage of diet.
52	20
Untried. None.	Untried. None.

Treatment of Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is an infirmary for males, but it has no water-closet, nor is there even a night-stool in it. The keeper has lent a night-stool of his own for its use.

For females there is an infirmary, with a privy adjoining.

Both these infirmaries are used occasionally as ordinary cells.

The surgeon generally attends daily, and always three times a-week.

No patients were in either infirmary at the date of my visit. About 10 were taking medicine for slight affections.

Of the prostitutes admitted, perhaps 1 in 10 has venereal symptoms.

There have been no deaths since my visit in 1837. There has been one lying-in. Itch has been very prevalent. There has been much venereal disease, but not of a bad kind. There are 50 cases of gonorrhœa to 1 of syphilis; and for 1 case decidedly syphilitic there are 20 obscure. Of influenza there has been little, and of scurvy none. There has been very little fever, and none but common fever of a remittent form.

Quarterly Returns.

Quarter ending October, 1838.—Number of sick		34
	Greatest number at one time	8
	None of the above were treated in the infirmary.	
	There were no deaths.	
„ „ January, 1839.—Number of sick		27
	Of whom were in the infirmary	3
	Deaths	..
„ „ April, 1839.—Number of sick		36
	(8 of whom were confined to the infirmary with the itch.)	
	Greatest number of sick at one time	9
	Deaths	..
„ Midsummer, 1839.—Number of sick		28
	Greatest number at one time	9
	Deaths	..
	Confined in the infirmary	6
	Birth	1

Prisoners sentenced to long terms of solitary confinement have often been ordered out by the surgeon. The latter has known soldiers to have remained two or three months in solitary consecutively. He does not recollect an instance of extra diet having been given in solitary confinement; but as soon as such prisoners are taken ill he removes them instantly to the hospital. He does not recollect any instance of the health suffering in solitary confinement from cold in winter. He usually visits such prisoners three times a-week, in common with the rest.

He is satisfied with the diet.

There are no insane patients here now. One lunatic, a pensioner from the Marines, was lately removed to the Asylum.

The keeper has been here 24 years, and does not recollect that any case of insanity has made its appearance after admission.

The surgeon has been here about 15 years. He has seen ague imported; but has never seen it arise in the gaol. He believes the prisoners leave in better health and heavier than they were on admission. He thinks he has met with several instances in which prisoners have come in for the purpose of being cured of some disease.

Religious and other Instruction.—The gaoler buys whatever books he thinks requisite. Tracts are given to the prisoners: 7*s.* were thus expended in 1838.

There is no chapel here. The council-room is the only one large enough for the performance of divine service.

There is no chaplain.

Since my last visit, a Roman Catholic priest has been here two or three times, on an application from a Roman Catholic female prisoner. No other prisoner has applied for a spiritual adviser.

The matron reads prayers to the female prisoners on Sundays. The keeper reads the morning service and chapters to all the males on a Sunday.

The prisoners are occasionally taught to read. The keeper has occasionally given a spelling-book, where a wish has been expressed to have one.

There are no ladies who visit this prison.

At the date of my visit there were no Roman Catholics here. No dissenting minister attends. No prisoner during the last two years has objected to be present at prayers.

Reformation.—The keeper only recollects one instance of improvement; this was in a lad who is now a very good servant to the captain of a man-of-war. The few cases of improvement traced may be accounted for by the number of strangers. The women are a very bad class.

Diet.—The weekly allowance of diet is as follows:—Meat, cooked and without bone, 8 ozs. (price 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.;) soup, 1 pint; gruel, 7 pints. Salt is given, but in no fixed quantity. The gruel still contains sugar and ginger. The allowance is the same to all.

The untried may receive food from their friends, but no beer or spirits. About one-half avail themselves of this permission, but receive the gaol allowance also.

Each prisoner receives weekly 168 ounces of the best bread.

Labour.

Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	Ordinary Velocity of the Wheel per Minute.	Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners on the Wheel to all employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	Application.
6	9	9 inches.	2 rounds.	One-half.	10,000	720	To pump water.

No one but a wardsman is present during tread-wheel labour, which is consequently quite inefficient, and even pernicious, as affording new opportunities for communication.

The women wash for themselves, and all the prison bedding. They mend also, and they clean their own cells. Sometimes they pick oakum; but the untried are not thus employed, nor those that have children at the breast. The cooking is done by a woman.

Oakum is picked in all the solitary cells, but not in the dark cells. When picked, it is worth 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton. 4 lbs. per diem is the quantity picked by one adult; and 26 lbs. per diem is the quantity beaten by an adult. It is beaten in the yards, and picked in the cells. The profits of the labour go to the borough fund.

Population.—The number of prisoners at the date of my visit, in July, 1839, was 57, and 59 including debtors, viz.:—

Male debtors	2	
Female debtors	..	
(Female debtors go to the misdemeanour ward: there has been one within the last 12 months.)		
Male misdemeanours	15	
Female misdemeanours	4	
Male felons	16	
Female felons	14	
Male vagrants	1	
Female vagrants	7	
		—59 total.
Of the whole number have been sentenced at quarter-sessions	28	
Summary convictions	30	
Summary convictions before magistrates	14	

The average population (excluding fractions) has been, during several years, as follows:—

In 1831	38 (men, 29; women, 9.)
In 1832	50 (men, 39; women, 11.)
In 1833	43 (men, 39; women, 9.)
In 1834	48 (men, 38; women, 9.)
In 1835	51 (men, 42; women, 9.)
In 1836	47 (men, 35; women, 12.)
In 1837	56 (men, 39; women, 16.)
In 1838	54 (men, 38; women, 16.)

The number of women increases very much. No reason is assigned for this fact.

Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	264	18	6
Male and female clothing	28	1	7
Bedding	1	12	9
Straw	1	10	0
Extra allowances	6	17	11½
Medicines (included in surgeon's salary.)			
Fuel	50	0	10
Soap	12	15	0
Candles, oil, and gas	8	17	0
Stationery and printing	1	8	0
Books	0	5	4
Carried forward	£376	6	11½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	376	6	11½
Rates and taxes	11	14	0
Officers' salaries	356	10	0
Removal of prisoners to take trial at assizes and sessions	6	6	0
Removal of transported convicts	20	19	6
Sundries	15	17	3
Total	£798	13	7½
Repairs and alterations	23	2	9
Prison diet per head per annum, about	6	18	0

Trades, &c., of the Prisoners.—The majority of the prisoners are labouring men, but not agricultural labourers. I found only one tailor here, and no shoemaker.

Perhaps half the prisoners, at the date of my visit, were strangers to the town; but there was no foreigner.

Seven, and probably more, of the women were prostitutes.

The most troublesome prisoners are the soldiers, who are said in this prison to be generally ill-conducted.

I found 4 seafaring men here; 2 men from the royal navy; no marines; and 8 soldiers, 3 of whom were deserters, and 5 under sentence of courts-martial.

Recommittals.—Of those in prison during the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, had been recommitted to this or other prisons:—

	Of 17 and upwards.		Under 17.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Once	33	13	10	3
Twice	19	4	2	3
Thrice	9	8		
Total	61	25	12	6

One woman has been committed 13 or 14 times.

Formerly the prisoners were careless, but do not now come in by choice, as the system is stricter than it used to be. Of those now here, 4 men and 8 women have been here before.

Relief to Discharged Prisoners.—This is very rarely given. The magistrates seldom give anything. No relief was afforded in 1838; but 2*s.*, and sometimes 5*s.*, have been given formerly from the borough funds. It was found that the money was often spent in the town. The prisoners, when they apply for any assistance on their discharge, are sent to the relieving officer, who usually provides them with a night's lodging and victuals.

General Statistics for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of that Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the Commencement of the Year	..	..	18	6	3	5	21	11
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	23	24	3	1	29	25
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	5	2	9	..	14	2
Total	3	..	46	32	15	6	64	38
Of these were Convicted	..	..	31	21	3	2	34	23
„ Acquitted at the bar	..	..	10	7	2	..	12	7
„ no Bills found	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1
„ not Prosecuted	..	..	3	1	11	6	14	7
„ found Insane on arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear or to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	48	30	16	8	64	38
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace-officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hampshire.
Portsmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the Commencement of the Year	3	1	1	..	4	1
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	15	3	..	..	15	3
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	19	4	1	..	20	4
Of these were Convicted	15	4	1	..	16	4
„ Acquitted at the bar	3	..	..	..	3	..
„ no Bills found	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ found Insane on arraignment	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ left on Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19	4	1	..	20	4
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace-officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	4
By Courts Martial	49	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	6	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	2	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	29	10
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	14	4
Under the Larceny Act	16	3
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	8	..
For Assaults	29	22
For want of Sureties	23	3
As known or reputed thieves	3	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	23	2
Total	206	48
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..
By Courts Martial	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	..	..
Under the Game Laws	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act	5	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1
Under the Larceny Act	13	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	..	..
For Assaults	2	..
For want of Sureties	1	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	4	..
Total	29	2
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	7	..
In Execution	29	4
Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side	5	2
Total	42	6

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	25	15
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	283	76
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	36	16
Total	344	107
DEBTORS.		
Debtors	42	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals	386	113
Criminal Lunatics	..	..

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	5	1
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of others	7	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	8	5
Total	20	6
Criminal Lunatics		

No. 8.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year	53	20
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year	39	16
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year	10	1
The average Number of Debtors in the course of the same Year	5	..

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial, except Debtors	11	10	4	1	9	15	19	8	8	3	..	..	..	..	51	37
Ditto after Trial, except Debtors	..	..	1	1	4	4	5	3	10	8	6	2	9	4	35	22
Ditto under Summary Convictions	86	22	40	15	54	4	6	2	13	1	2	..	..	..	201	44

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial, except Debtors	1	..	8	1	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	18	5
Ditto after Trial, except Debtors	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	8	..	2	3	16	4
Ditto under Summary Convictions	16	1	9	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	2

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners (confined) comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	17	8
21 Years and under 30	29	9
30 Years and upwards	18	21
Total	64	38

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	2	..
12 and under 14	4	3
14 Years and under 17	14	1
Total	20	4

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	27	6
21 Years and under 30	57	23
30 Years and upwards	71	14
Total	155	43
The Ages of Soldiers are not taken	55	..
	210	43

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	6	..
12 Years and under 14	9	1
14 Years and under 17	13	1
Total	28	2

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	13	11
Can Read only	5	18
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	39	9
Can Read and Write well	7	..
Total	64	38

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	11	3
Can Read only	1	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	8	..
Can Read and Write well	..	..
Total	20	4

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No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	50	22
Can Read only	15	11
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	69	11
Can Read and Write well	17	..
Total	151	44
Soldiers not taken account of	55	..
	206	44

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	18	1
Can Read only	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	8	..
Can Read and Write well	1	..
Total	27	2

No. 19.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	33	13
Twice	19	4
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	9	8
Total	61	25

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	10	3
Twice	3	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	..	..
Total	13	3

No. 21.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	129	..
Employment, not being hard labour	11	43
Not employed	142	62
Total	282	105

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	12	..
Employment, not being hard labour	21	7
Not employed	30	4
Total	63	11

No. 23.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year	8	10

No. 24.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year	3	..

No. 25.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately whipped	..	..

No. 26.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year.

	M	F.
Publicly whipped	..	..
Privately whipped	1	..

No. 27.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	9	..
Solitary Cells	17	..
Stoppage of Diet	26	..
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	52	..

No. 28.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons	..	..
Whipping	..	..
Dark Cells	7	..
Solitary Cells	3	..
Stoppage of Diet	10	..
Other Punishments	..	..
Total	20	..

No. 29.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to the Prisoners.	M.	F.
Night-caps	..	..
Day-caps	..	..
Jackets	9	..
Waistcoats	..	..
Trowsers	26	..
Shirts	29	..
Stockings	2	13
Handkerchiefs	..	9
Shoes	27	24
Clogs	..	..
*Gowns, Petticoats, Flannel Petticoats	..	..
*Shifts, Beds, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Pillow-cases	..	..
*Towels	..	..
*Infirmary Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases	..	..
*Rugs, Towels	..	..

* No account has been kept of the number of these articles supplied.

No. 30.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	264	18	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	28	1	7
,, Bedding	11	12	9
,, Straw	1	10	0
,, Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon	6	17	10½
,, Medicines (included in Surgeon's salary)	..		
,, Beer and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	50	0	10
,, Soap	12	15	0
,, Oil and Gas	8	17	0
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	1	8	0
,, Books	0	5	4
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rates and Taxes	11	14	0
,, Officers' Salaries	356	10	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	6	6	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	20	19	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	16	17	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, not including alterations, repairs, and additions	798	13	7½
Repairs and alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the year	23	2	9
Prison Diet, per head per annum	6	18	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	..		

No. 31.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour Prisoners.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	168	8	7	7
Women	168	8	7	7
Boys	168	8	7	7

* The Soup is made of Meat and Vegetables; 1½ lbs. of Meat to 1 quart of Soup.

Prisoners not employed, or employed at Work which is not Hard Labour.	
Men, Women, Boys	All persons are victualled alike, whether committed to hard labour or not.

No. 32.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours, per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day, as per hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel, per day.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December	6	9	Inches. 9	2	Half.	10,800	720	Hours. 3	Not recorded.	To pump water.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hampshire.

Portsmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 33.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Emoluments. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Nature of Emoluments, &c.
1	Gaoler	55	Sept. 1816	200 0 0	5 0 0	205 0 0	Letting beds to debtors.
2	Surgeon	40	Aug. 1824	31 10 0	..	31 10 0	Apartments in Gaol and coals.
3	Turnkey	58	July 1806	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	Room in Gaol and firing.
4	Matron	52	July 1823	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	Same.
						£361 10 0	

No. 34.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from labour done in the Prison	5 7 3
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	35 18 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	41 5 9

Suggestions towards Improvement—(Offered in July, 1839).

1. Portsmouth is the only prison in England with which I am acquainted, which, with a corresponding number of inmates, has no chaplain nor chapel attached to it. Nor, indeed, am I acquainted with any prison averaging even only half the number of prisoners usually in confinement here, which has not a regularly retained chaplain. This unfortunate distinction is the more singular, because Portsmouth is placed under the same Act of Parliament which regulates the county gaols. That Act of Parliament makes an express provision for the religious instruction of prisoners. It is of the utmost importance that a chapel should be immediately built. But there is no reason whatsoever that a chaplain should not be appointed in the mean time. The utility of a chaplain is not confined to the performance of divine service; his province, also, is to visit the wards, to converse with the prisoners, to give his aid to the sick, to observe and to examine those who are confined in solitary cells, as well as to superintend the choice, distribution, and use of religious books.

2. The appointment of another turnkey is indispensable in order to render the hard labour any thing else than an amusement. At present the prisoners are left by themselves at the tread-wheel, with no other overlooker than one of their own number—a mode of superintendence which is utterly unprofitable, and at the same time most deceptive. The only existing turnkey cannot be constantly present during this labour, because he has continually to open the door, to admit visitors, &c. In short, no silence, no check on improper behaviour, which can be at all depended upon, at present exist. The constant presence of a paid officer is the only effectual means of preserving good order: there is no difference of opinion on this head. To render this prison a place of strict and effective discipline, two additional turnkeys are, indeed, required; because, not only by day is constant inspection demanded, but a night watch is also essential. Unless one new turnkey is engaged to be present at the tread-wheel labour, that occupation of the prisoners might as well be immediately abolished, as it is only a means at present of bringing several men together into a sort of common room.

3. More cells are wanted, in order that every prisoner may occupy a separate cell at night.

4. More bedsteads are required, in order that every prisoner may sleep in a separate bed, when he is placed in a cell with other prisoners.

5. A night-stool is wanted in the male infirmary.

6. It would conduce to health and cleanliness, as well as to the preservation of the religious books, if necessary paper were distributed to the prisoners occasionally.

In October last I received a communication to the following effect:—

"A notice was given of the intention of the magistrates at the Michaelmas Sessions to appoint chaplain and an additional turnkey to the gaol; the only candidate for the former was a gentleman who is the head master of a public school here; and as some of the magistrates were of opinion that from the time during which he is occupied, his duties would not admit of his paying so much attention to the religious instruction of the prisoners as may be considered necessary—they have therefore postponed this appointment till the next quarterly session

"At this meeting, they appointed, as an additional turnkey, a person who had previously performed the duties for a short time to their entire satisfaction; and the tread-wheel labour is now exceedingly dreaded, and will, no doubt, produce the most beneficial results, as it is now in reality a punishment."

I believe that, up to the date of the printing of this passage, no chaplain has been as yet appointed.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEWPORT.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Newport. County Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison has been greatly improved since my last visit, in construction, arrangement, system, and the general characteristics of a prison.

The entrance to the prison has now been removed from the street, in which it formerly presented rather the air of the approach to a decent private dwelling than to a house of confinement. Among the additions and alterations are four new yards, two of which are destined for felons, one for debtors, and one for female felons. Seven new cells have been made, of which five are small and two are larger; the two larger ones have a fire-place in each. Four day-rooms have also been added, and four privies. The two larger cells are to be used as infirmaries. The whole prison now contains about 25 cells, besides which there is a debtors' sleeping-room, four rooms in the garret for boys, and two rooms for women.

The dimensions of the new infirmary cells are 10 feet 9 inches by 7 feet.

The dimensions of most of the old sleeping cells are 6 feet 9 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 8 feet 4 inches high.

The corner cells are 8 feet 6 inches long, and the same width and height.

The dimensions of the new sleeping-cells are 7 feet 5 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 8 feet 9 inches high.

The cost of the new buildings has been about 345*l.*

It happens, unfortunately, that the new cells are rather small, are too dark, and are not well ventilated; they are much the same, indeed, in these respects as the formerly existing cells. The chief defect of both the old and the new ones is, that they have no windows; but windows are to be supplied in consequence of my recommendation.

Besides the new infirmary cells for the men, another room is to be set apart to answer the same purpose for the women.

Management.—Some recommendations which I offered in 1837 were most readily carried into effect, and with much advantage. Soap and towels are now supplied to the prisoners. The general behaviour of the prisoners is orderly and good. The prisoners generally stay here only a short time, and those who stay are summary convictions from the county sessions. All those sentenced to hard labour at the quarter sessions are immediately sent to Winchester House of Correction; eight such went thither on the morning of my first visit. Silence is moderately well observed; no noise and no loud talking occurs. The day-rooms are still in use. The cooking is done by a male prisoner in a kitchen.

The whole of this prison is neat and clean. The old gaoler is an attentive, humane man. The younger one (his turnkey and son) is attentive, intelligent, and steady, and extremely well adapted for his situation. All the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells at the time of my visit, excepting the debtors, four of whom were sleeping two in the same bed.

There are two large bathing-tubs, new and good of their kind.

Escapes.—There have been none since my former Report.

Suicide.—In the course of last year a man tried to hang himself here; but he was intoxicated at the time and was easily taken down.

Stock.—The stock of bedding is good, but no store of clothing is kept; there are bedsteads and bedding enough to afford separate beds for the greatest number of prisoners who have been here of late.

Rules.—There are no new manuscript nor printed rules, but an order has been given to maintain silence, and to keep the prisoners in separate sleeping cells, according to the suggestions which I formerly offered.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There has been no death here for 20 years. I found no one ill at the time of my visit. There have been only two infirmary cases (one male and one female) during the last two years. The surgeon enters his remarks in the general prison register.

Trades of the Prisoners.—They are generally smugglers and poachers: there are not many agricultural labourers. There were perhaps six poachers during the winter. There are a few artisans and women, and some vagrants. The farm labourers on this island are very well conducted.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chapel is much improved. A screen has been put up, as I recommended, between the men and women. The chaplain enters his remarks in the general prison register. Books are rather scantily supplied throughout.

Sessions.—The first Quarter Sessions for the county were held at Newport on July 9th, 1839.

Labour.—Each prisoner (both male and female) washes his or her own linen. The tread-wheel is in operation for the hard labour prisoners.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hampshire.

Newport. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Punishments.—When a man has refused to work at the tread-wheel, he has been kept two nights without his bed; this has completely brought him to obedience. For breaches of silence the prisoner is locked up in a cell during the day.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Prisoners removed from the Gaol and House of Correction at Newport, Isle of Wight, to any other Prison, for the purpose of Trial at Sessions and Assizes, in the Year ending January, 1837.

Number Removed.				Where removed to.	Distance.	Manner of Conveyance.	Expense of removal on each occasion.
Date of Removal, whether for Trial at Sessions or Assizes.	M.	F.	Total.				
1836.							£. s. d.
February 26, Assizes . .	1	..	1				2 1 0
April 5, Sessions . . .	1	..	1				1 10 0
May 17, Sessions . . .	..	1	1				1 10 0
June 14, Sessions . .	3	..	3				3 5 0
June 28, Sessions . .	..	2	2			The prisoners are conveyed to Cowes in a cart, to Southampton in a vessel, and thence to Winchester in a fly or gig.	2 12 6
July 11, Assizes . . .	2	1	3				2 10 0
August 9, Sessions . .	2	..	2				2 9 8
August 30, Sessions . .	..	1	1	Winchester.	32 miles.		1 2 0
September 13, Sessions .	..	1	1				1 14 8
October 5, Sessions . .	2	..	2				2 5 6
October 17, Sessions . .	1	..	1				1 6 6
November 9, Assizes . .	5	..	5				4 19 8
December 9, Sessions .	2	..	2				2 6 4
December 21, Sessions .	1	..	1				1 16 6
					Total Expense for the Year . .		31 9 4

No. 2.—Calendar of Prisoners for Trial at the General Quarter Sessions, holden by Adjournment at the Guildhall, Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on the 9th of July, 1839.*

1. Aged 40, male, R. W. W. W.
2. Aged 32, male, R. W. W. I.
3. Aged 25, male, R. I. W. I.
4. Aged 24, male, R. W. N.
5. Aged 18, male, R. I. N.
6. Aged 15, male, R. I. N.
7. Aged 16, male, R. I. N.
8. Aged 15, male, R. I. N.
9. Aged 14, male, R. I. N.
10. Aged 15, male, R. I. W. I.

(4–10: Committed for same offence.)

11. Aged 15, male, R. W. W.I.
12. Aged 13, male, R. I. W. I.
13. Aged 21, male, R. I. W. I.
14. Aged 26, male, R. W. W. W.
15. Aged 21, male, R. W. W. I.
16. Aged 43, female, N.

Prisoners on Orders.

1. Aged 19, male, R. I. N.
2. Aged 43, male, N.
3. Aged 20, male, R. I. W. I.

Court of Requests' Debtors.

1. Male, May 7th, 127 days.
2. Male, June 18th, 73 days.
3. Male, June 24th, 100 days.
4. Male, July 1st, 26 days.

Prisoners charged with Assaults.

1. Aged 22, male, R. I. W. I.
2. Aged 63, male, R. I. W. I.

No. 3.—Expenditure of the Prison during the last Four Quarters of the Year.

£.	s.	d.
81	4	11
56	0	3
108	4	10
53	8	10
Total 298	18	10

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners in confinement at the date of my first visit in July, 1839.

4 Debtors.
3 Misdemeanants.
3 Boys.

Total 10

N.B. Eight convicted felons (of whom one was a female) had been removed to the House of Correction at Winchester on the same morning.

* R. for *reads*. W. for *well*. W. for *writes*. I for *ill*. N. for *not*.

No. 5.—Recommittals.

All the prisoners in confinement at the time of my first visit had been committed hither before.

No. 6.—Registration.

There are now 1. A New General Prison Register.
„ 2. A Register of County Prisoners.
„ 3. A Register of Borough Prisoners.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To place doors to all the privies, which are at present nearly all without them.
2. The new and the old sleeping cells, viz., the new ones, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are too dark, and require better ventilation; so also those formerly existing, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, are in the same predicament. In some a window over the door, and in a few (which permit it) a window opening on the side wall, would do something to remedy this inconvenience.
3. To put up more bedsteads in the debtors' apartments, so that two men may not sleep in one bed as at present.
4. To provide combs in each ward.
5. I found no books in the boys' day-room, nor in the female day-room, and in one of the male day-rooms there were none.
6. To communicate to the front of the building more of the formidable appearance of a prison, either by raising the walls, or by placing spikes, &c. on the top of the walls.
7. To make and to print new rules.
8. The prisoners should not be permitted to be taken outside the prison to work in the governor's garden.

N.B. The magistrates immediately agreed to comply with all the above suggestions.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LITTLE DEAN.—County House of Correction.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building; none are proposed, and none are necessary.

The windows here deserve particular remark. The glazed ones in the passages are the best I ever saw in reference to their destination; they were planned by Sir G. Paul.

Management.—This prison is clean, neat, and very little peopled.

On the night preceding my visit, all the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells. I found here four men and no women.

There has been no alteration in the officers nor in their salaries.

There have been no alterations in the system. The prisoners are at present locked up during the day for eight hours; the remaining time is spent in the day-rooms and yards. The prisoners eat in the day-rooms. There are separate day and night cells.

There is no mode of heating the cells in winter.

The prisoners on their first admission are bathed if filthy. There are two baths.

Silence is observed. Prisoners who violate it are confined in a dark cell for a day, where, however, they do not sleep.

The total number of punishments, from October 24, 1835, to November 11, 1839, for breaches of silence, and every other offence, was 24.

The only heavy offence which has been committed since my visit was that of a man who tore up the privy-seat, and tried to escape through the hole.

The general behaviour of the male prisoners is good. There are very few women, and their behaviour is also good.

There are no wardsmen or wardswomen. The cooking is done in the keeper's kitchen.

The prisoners here are chiefly summary convictions. There are very few from sessions or assizes, because there is no tread-wheel. Hard labour prisoners are, therefore, sent to Gloucester, Horsley, and Northleach. Still, imprisonment here is dreaded by the surrounding population. The largest term of imprisonment in 1838 was six months. The shortest term was seven days.

The keeper knows several individuals who, after their discharge hence, have become respectable men.

There is a journal of the magistrates' visits.

There has been no particular accident or event since my last visit.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—This is frequent here. Its duration is two weeks or a month, in a light cell, with books and the same diet as usual, and with exercise morning and evening, for half an hour each time. Such prisoners attend chapel.

Refractory prisoners are confined in a dark cell from eight o'clock to four; then exercised till bed-time. Their diet is bread and water. They sleep in their own cells. There were about four such cases in 1838.

Irons have not been used for several years.

Whipping.—One prisoner was whipped in 1838 by sentence of court. A labourer executed the sentence. The turnkey and surgeon were present. The number of lashes was not fixed in the sentence: the keeper cannot recollect how many were inflicted.

Escapes, &c.—During the night, between July 26 and 27, 1837, two men were enabled to escape, apparently by the bad construction of the locks. One was brought back; the other was transported from Winchester for a subsequent offence. The locks have since been repaired. Another man, not retaken, escaped into Wales, May 12, 1838. In both cases, the prison officers were quite exculpated by the magistrates.

There has been no suicide nor alarm of fire here since my last visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is a good supply here of religious and spelling books.

The chaplain, who resides about two miles distant, does duty three times a-week, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; twice on Sundays. He has two livings, with two curates. He visits the prisoners on week days, and hears them read and spell, and on Sundays he catechises them. He sometimes converses with the prisoners in the yard. He hears them read and spell in the magistrates' room. He converses with the female prisoners also, if they are sick or in solitary confinement.

The sacrament had been administered three weeks before my visit, in the magistrates' room; no prisoner attended. Since January 1, 1839, one prisoner has attended the sacrament, with the governor and matron.

A curtain has been put up, at my recommendation, to screen the women from the men at chapel. The behaviour of the prisoners at chapel is very good; they some of them make the responses very well.

The chapel is moderately convenient; it is not heated in winter.

The prisoners sometimes ask to speak to the chaplain. He sees them on their admission; and every time he comes here, he visits those who are in solitary confinement.

The chaplain's journal contains an account of visits and of reading.

There are no lady visitors here.

Sick.—The surgeon lives at Newnham, two miles from the prison. He finds medicines. visits three times a-week and oftener if wanted.

There have been no deaths since 1837, except of two infants born in the prison, one of whom was still-born.

The health of the prison is very good; there are very few cases of illness.

There has been no infirmary case since my last visit, except the two lyings-in.

There are no insane here.

Itch occurs sometimes, and also venereal disease. The mother of the infant which died soon after birth was venereally affected.

There has been one case of ague since my last visit.

I found no prisoners ill in bed and none taking medicine.

The surgeon always visits the prisoners in solitary confinement.

There is a good infirmary-room for the men, with a night-stool provided at my recommendation. The female infirmary is also good; but one of these rooms is used by the governor, the number of sick being very small.

The surgeon keeps a good journal, with the names of the diseases.

Labour.—There is none for the men, except when they get a few beans to split by a hand-mill, which is worked by two men. These beans are split for the use of horses.

The women work for the male prisoners and mend; but there is seldom above one female here at a time.

The profits from labour are 3*s.* 2*d.* per bushel, for rough-splitting beans. 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was thus earned in 1838.

The turnkey is present during labour.

At the date of my visit no prisoner was at work.

No work is ever performed outside the walls; and none is ever done by the prisoners for the governor's family.

Diet.—There have been no alterations under this head.

The prisoners, when discharged, are generally in good health.

Provisions are not furnished by contract.

The bread is the best: it costs 4*d.* per loaf of 1½ lb.

The price of the oatmeal used is 3½*d.* per lb.

Potatoes cost 10*s.* per six bags (280 lbs. to the bag.)

I found none of the prisoners on extra diet; there had been but one case of extra diet since Jan. 1, 1839; viz., of a man with the ague, who had been subject to it before he came in.

Trades.—Most of the prisoners are agricultural labourers; the next in number are those from the mining districts, who however are not at all numerous, and are usually committed for assaults.

Very few prisoners are strangers to the county. There are not many vagrants. There have been no Irish in confinement for some time.

There were a greater number of poachers here last year, from the neighbourhood of Gloucester, than have ever been committed hither before.

Population.

This is scanty, because prisoners are sent to gaols where there are greater facilities for hard labour.

Total number of prisoners from Jan. 1, 1838, to Dec. 31, 1838 . . . 74
,, from Jan. 1, 1839, to Nov. 12, 1839 . . . 108

There is an increase according to this statement.

The number of prisoners registered since Nov., 1791 (when the register begins), up to Nov. 12, 1839, was 2,621.

Greatest number at one time in 1838 13
,, since Jan. 1, 1839 18
Least ditto since ,, . . . 4

This prison has never been empty for some years.

There are no Chartists here, though there are so many iron-works, coal-mines, and charcoal-works in the neighbourhood. I believe that the word Chartist is almost unknown in this neighbourhood.

Number of prisoners in confinement at the date of my visit, Nov. 11, 1839:—Four male prisoners, of whom—

One, aged 18, reads pretty well.
One, aged 23, has been at school, but now reads his letters only a little.
One, aged 26, reads very well indeed.
One, aged 70, reads a little.

Relief on Discharge has been afforded since my last visit, on my recommendation. The highest sum given has been 5*s.*, the lowest, 2*s.*

Recommittals.—In 1838 there were 16 recommittals. Of the prisoners now here, one old man, aged 70, has been here twice before.

Stock.—The turnkey's room is used as a store-room. The stock of bedsteads and bedding is good; that of clothing for men consists of 12 new suits.

Registration.—There are no new registers.

The Visits of Strangers are very rare. They are admitted without an order from the magistrates; but never on Sundays.

Expenditure of the last four Quarters, ending Michaelmas, 1839:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First	58	3	2
Second	81	1	11¾
Third	77	3	3
Fourth	92	18	7

(Including everything, except the salaries of the chaplain and surgeon.)

Salaries.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Chaplain	80	0	0
Surgeon (including medicines) . . .	15	0	0
Keeper	75	0	0
Matron	15	0	0
Turnkey	40	0	0

The keeper and turnkey have each coals and candles.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

In consequence of the want of some hard labour, the utility of this prison is greatly diminished. Although placed in a most healthy situation, with abundance of cells, and a keeper, matron, turnkey, chaplain, and surgeon, it seems to have fallen comparatively into disuse, in proportion to its size and capabilities. It is the least tenanted of any gaol in my district, in proportion to its means of accommodating prisoners. As there exists no hard labour here, prisoners are committed in preference to the other houses of correction belonging to the county. If this prison is necessary for the wants of the county, it should be rendered a serviceable one by introducing a system of hard labour.

LAWFORD'S GATE.—County House of Correction.

Construction.—Since my last visit, in November, 1838, the following alterations have been made:—

1. A new kitchen has been made from the fines' day-room; it is used also as a wash-house. All the male prisoners' clothes are washed there by the female prisoners.
2. The roof of the prison has leaked lately, and it has just been repaired.
3. Part of the boundary wall, which was in bad repair, has been taken down and rebuilt.

Management.—There have been no alterations in the officers, nor in their salaries.

New rules, from the county rules for Gloucester, have been printed and stuck up.

Since my last visit, no event of importance has taken place. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good; no act of violence has been committed. There has been no suicide and no escape.

At the date of my visit, all the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells. There are bed-

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steads enough for the greatest number of prisoners. The prisoners eat separately in the day-cells. No day-room at all is used at present. All the prisoners are at hard labour, or in the labour-yard, whenever they are not in their cells. Silence is well observed; no prisoner has been punished for breach of it during the last 12 months. A turnkey is always present in the labour-yard. There are two turnkeys. On Sundays they give the hard labour prisoners half an hour's exercise in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, and sometimes a quarter of an hour before the chaplain comes. They walk in open files (a yard apart) round the yard: one of the turnkeys is always with them. The untried prisoners walk for half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, in the yard; at all other times they are locked up in a separate day-cell by day, and in a separate night-cell by night. There are very few untried here.

The heating is important here, as the prisoners are kept in their cells whenever they are not at work. There are two stoves, which the keeper thinks warm the building sufficiently: they are in good condition. To me there was no sense of extreme cold in the gaol, or of a temperature raised above that of the surrounding medium. A prisoner complained to me of the want of something warm at night to drink.

Two flues issue from the two stoves to the top of the building.

General Remarks.—This prison is clean and neat. It has the great advantages of a separate cell for each inmate, and of very good infirmaries for each sex. The system is as rigorous as is consistent with health. The diet should be a little improved. Here, as at Little Dean and Northleach, the prisoners are not numerous.

Solitary Confinement.—The soldiers committed hither have usually the alternate months of solitary confinement (by order of the court martial). They go to chapel; have a light cell, and a book (if they can read), but no work in their cell. They sleep in their day-cell. They have full diet.

Other prisoners are usually so confined for seven or fourteen days, and on bread and water; but if it is very cold, the keeper gives them a little warm gruel. A month is the longest term to which prisoners are sentenced here to solitary confinement at one time by the sessions. All such prisoners attend chapel.

I found one soldier in solitary confinement for a month: at the time of my visit, he had been thus confined for eight days. He said that his health was always delicate, but that it was not worse there than usual.

There are two dark cells not often used. The prisoners confined in them have bread and water diet. The last so punished was confined for three days (September 4, 1839), and slept in the same cell.

On Sundays, the prisoners in solitary confinement have an additional half hour of exercise, making half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—At the date of my visit there was no one in the infirmary, and no one was taking medicine.

There has been no patient in the infirmary for two years. There has been no death for 12 or 13 years, and no lying-in for the same period.

There are no insane here at present.

The surgeon occasionally visits those in solitary confinement.

Religious and other Instruction.—On Monday mornings, the chaplain forms all the prisoners into a class, and makes them read aloud to him. The class lasts about half an hour; the chaplain makes every prisoner read a verse, and then he explains it to them. I do not find that any elementary instruction in reading is afforded to the prisoners. Two or three who had been here some months could not read.*

On Sunday the chaplain preaches two sermons.

Labour.—There are compartments in the tread-wheel, and the yard is spacious, affording plenty of room for compartments for stone-breaking. Profit is derived from stone-breaking; but not from the mill.

The keeper pays a man for bringing the stones into the prison. Gentlemen and the public buy them when broken; they are chiefly used for gardens; none are sold for roads.

Diet.—The bread is bought by contract; it is said to be the best that is sold.

1½ oz. of oatmeal are used to make a quart of gruel.

½ oz. of salt is given daily to each prisoner; ¼ oz. for gruel, and ¼ oz. for potatoes.

Population, &c.—At the date of my visit, on December 4, 1839, there were here 10 prisoners, of whom one was a woman; and whilst I was here, the number was increased to 12.

Seven of the above were soldiers, all committed for desertion, or breach of articles of war.

One was a felon tried at the Sessions at Gloucester.

One was a boy summarily convicted.

One was a woman summarily convicted on non-payment of a fine.

The two recently admitted remained for further examination.

The least number here at one time since January 1, 1839, up to December 4, 1839, was 9—8 males, 1 female. The greatest number during the same period was 32—31 males, 1 female.

The bulk of the prisoners are summary convictions. They are chiefly agricultural labourers. There has been no poacher for some time. The population is, on the whole, decreasing. The prisoners are said to be reluctant to return here.

At the date of a former visit, made on November 14, 1838, I found 11 prisoners here, of whom 2 were females.

* About four of the ten I examined could not read.

Relief on Discharge.—This is only given to those prisoners, who have some distance to go; and then only by an order from a magistrate.

Recommittals.—Of the 12 prisoners now here, none have been in before. There are usually not very many recommittals, but one prisoner lately left for Gloucester, who had been in this prison seven times.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A pint of warm gruel should be given at breakfast, at dinner, and at supper, (instead of one quart at breakfast, and cold water at dinner, and sometimes even at night, which is the case at present).
2. Prisoners confined in a solitary cell longer than three days should have the full diet.
3. Compartments should be made against the walls of the treadwheel-yard, in which the prisoners may work separately as in the Bristol bridewell.

NORTHLEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Management.—The keeper has carefully superintended and taken an earnest interest in all that the magistrates have ordered here. This prison is improved in every respect since I was here; it is now one of the best of its size in my district. The cells are now heated in winter; the canal has been filled up, and water is now brought into the prison by means of cast-iron and leaden pipes, from the hill above the prison.

The keeper and matron are both very careful, and of very good character. The keeper was once in the army. There are two turnkeys, and the keeper wishes for one more. All the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells at the time of my visit.

The prison and cells have been less damp, and the prison has been more healthy since the canal was stopped up at my recommendation. The keeper's health has improved since.

With respect to new rules, the keeper has received some printed rules (as at Little Dean), but he has not put them up, because he understood that some new rules are preparing expressly for the Gloucestershire houses of correction. The bread is baked, and the flour is ground in the prison.

The prisoners pass the whole day either at the tread-wheel or locked up in their cells, except for one hour and a half; and on Sundays are locked up the whole day, except during two hours and a half, and when they attend chapel. They eat in their cells.

The female prisoners are usually women of bad character from Cheltenham; they are very abandoned in language and conduct; worse the matron thinks than those she formerly had to deal with at Gloucester. Three of five now here are committed for theft. The women sometimes sleep two in a bed when the prison is crowded.

Whipping is performed by the turnkey.

The convicted receive no visits or letters during the first six months. Summary convictions may have a visit by order from the committing magistrate: but the untried, and want of sureties, have every proper facility granted them. Every prisoner may write a letter when the business is very pressing, but the keeper reads all the correspondence. Letters coming in are only given to the convicted when they are of the greatest importance; otherwise they are withheld until their discharge.

Solitary Confinement—by sentence of court here is for the usual time, in a light cell, with no books or work, on low diet, with two half hours of exercise daily, and attendance at chapel. Such prisoners are visited by the chaplain and surgeon whenever they come. Solitary confinement for refractory conduct consists here of imprisonment in a dark cell for six hours only (at present, because the cells are damp); no books are permitted; the diet is bread and water; and one hour's exercise is allowed, if the term be for one day.

Escapes.—There have been none since the keeper has been here.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—At present this is a healthy prison.

The surgeon was appointed at Christmas, 1838; he finds medicines out of his salary.

I found here one prisoner suffering under general debility—an old man who had been lately in the infirmary. Two male prisoners were taking medicines also for slight eruptive complaints. During 1838, the surgeon thinks that there were about two cases of old persons put upon extra diet. He never has had above two or three ill at once. There is no lunatic at present. Since the surgeon's appointment, one man has died of peripneumonia; he was between 50 and 60 years of age, and had a malformation of the chest; he came in an invalid.

Diarrhœa has been the most frequent complaint since the surgeon has been here, but it has not occurred so often since the stoves have been put up. There are a great many itch cases, which usually come from Cheltenham. Of venereal cases there have been one or two since his appointment; of gonorrhœa one or two also. No fever, scurvy, English cholera, or dysentery has appeared. There has been no case of lying-in since he has been here.

The surgeon is satisfied with the diet. When he has occasion to prescribe extra diet, which he can always do with perfect ease, he orders mutton, mutton broth, ale, &c. The keeper gives tea occasionally out of his own pocket to prisoners who are unwell.

The county finds trusses. The prisoners do not take the trusses away. Leeches are supplied by the surgeon at his own expense. The surgeon is always present at floggings, and limits them when he thinks proper.

He visits three times weekly on an average, and thus sees every new comer, but he does not make a formal examination of the new comers.

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Not above three or four times since his appointment has he been obliged to order prisoners to be removed from hard labour in consequence of illness. He thinks that the health of the prisoners is generally much better at their discharge than when they come in. Since his appointment two prisoners have been recommended for remission of sentence, and have been accordingly discharged, on the ground of illness. One was a female subject to fits apparently from mental anxiety; the other, an old man, an invalid, who had conducted himself with great propriety during his stay.

The deaths from Michaelmas 1837 to 1838, were—one man; and from Michaelmas 1838 to Michaelmas 1839—one man. Three deaths in all have occurred since I made my former visit in 1837.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain lives about half a mile from the prison; he is a curate, and has two other services to perform on Sundays.

He visits the prisoners often; gives them spelling-books, and sometimes teaches the boys to read.

Diet.—The untried, when there are any, may have food from without.

The hard labour prisoners have, in addition to the ordinary diet, extra pea soup twice a week, and rice gruel once a week (the soup is made from legs and shins of beef, which cost 3*s.* for the whole week).

Labour.—The women wash, iron, mend and make. The yearly profit of the labour of the men in grinding flour has been 30*l.*

Relief on Discharge.—None is given here at present. Those, however, who leave before breakfast (which all may do if they please) have a loaf of bread (one pound and a half) given them; but such is the perverseness of some prisoners, that when the keeper has given them some little money on their discharge out of his own pocket, and has begged them not to enter the town, but to go directly home, he has seen them leave the town in an opposite direction, and again return to it by another way, in order to spend the trifle at a public house.

Registration.—The new registers since my visit are, a Governor's Journal and a Register of Punishments.

Recommittals—are generally numerous here.

Population.—Greatest number of prisoners at one time, since January 1, 1839—55.
Ditto since the keeper has been here (seven years)—66 or 67.
Least number since January 1, 1839—22.
Ditto since the keeper has been here—18 or 19.

In the year ending Michaelmas 1837, the admissions were 349.
„ 1838 „ 349.
„ 1839 „ 392.

Trades.—The bulk of admissions are composed of vagrants; next in frequency come agricultural labourers; poachers are numerous (there are four here at present); then women of the town from Cheltenham. There are very few canal or bargemen. There have perhaps been three or four showmen, or boys of the same class, during the last two years. There are no debtors here. The worst class, and most difficult to manage, are the vagrants; the most easy to manage are the agricultural labourers. Perhaps six or eight of the latter are sent here yearly for leaving service.

Punishment.—There have been 15 cases of punishment during the whole year 1838: no account, however, is preserved of the number of breaches of silence, which are punished by an extra turn on the wheel.

Stock.—There is a good stock of bedding and of clothing. The bedsteads are not sufficient for the greatest number of prisoners; there are 54 sleeping cells, and 53 bedsteads. Sometimes 10 prisoners are put together into one extra room on the floor, when the prison is full.

General Statistics.

No. 1.—The Number of Prisoners on Summary Conviction, of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	21	4
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..
Under the Game Laws	28	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	111	36
Under Malicious Trespass Act	8	2
Under the Larceny Act	15	3
For Assaults	26	8
For want of Sureties	3	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	25	3
Total	220	53
Committed for Re-examination on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	3	2

No. 2.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction at the commencement of the Year	6	1
Under the Game Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	23	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	6	0
Under the Larceny Act	7	1
For Assaults	1	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..
Total	39	3

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.
In Execution	4

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	24	4
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	220	53
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	14	6
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	3	2
Total	261	65
DEBTORS.		
Debtors	4	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	265	66

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	39	3
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	2	1
Total	47	5

No. 6.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	41	9
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	28½	4½
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	..	..	..	14	6
Under Summary Convictions	16	5	49	17	89	20	33	5	28	4	3	1	2	1	220	53

No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1
Under Summary Conviction	5	..	15	2	9	1	6	..	4	..	39	3

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	65	19
21 Years and under 30	86	17
30 Years and upwards	69	17
Total	220	53

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	9	..
12 Years and under 14	10	1
14 Years and under 17	20	2
Total	39	3

No. 11.—State of Instruction of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	69	18
Can Read only	54	26
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	93	9
Can Read and Write well	4	..
Total	220	53

No. 12.—State of Instruction of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	14	1
Can Read only	9	2
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	16	..
Total	39	3

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No. 13.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	17	4
Infirmary Cases	5	..
Greatest number of sick at one time	3	..
Deaths	1	..

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	230	63
Employment, not being Hard Labour	2	..
Not employed	29	3
Total	261	66

No. 15.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour	44	3
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	3
Not employed	2	..
Total	46	6

No. 16.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping	..	..	2	..
Dark Cells	4	..	13	2
Solitary Cells	..	..	2	..
Total	4	..	17	2

No. 17.—Total Cost for the same Year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	147	13	3½
,, Male and Female Clothing	40	5	8
,, Bedding	3	6	8
,, Extra Allowances ordered by Surgeon	2	1	3
,, Beer and Spirits	0	16	6
,, Fuel	22	7	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	0	6
,, Officers' Salaries	308	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	0	7	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	41	4	3½
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	567	2	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	45	2	10½
Prison Diet per head per annum	4	9	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	1	4	5

No. 18.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	ozs.
Men	168	8	4 Peas Soup.	14	3½ salt. 1½ pepper, for all the prisoners.
Women	168	8	2 Rice and Oatmeal.	14	
Boys	168	8	..	14	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.					
Men	168				
Women	168				
Boys	168				

No. 19.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day, as per hours employed.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.
January	8	12	8 Inches.	2 Revolutions, or 6 paces.	8	11,520	960
February	9					12,960	1,080
March	10					14,400	1,200
April	10					14,400	1,200
May	10					14,400	1,200
June	10					14,400	1,200
July	10					14,400	1,200
August	10					14,400	1,200
September	10					14,400	1,200
October	9					12,960	1,080
November	8					11,520	960
December	8					11,520	960

No. 20.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Allowances.
		£. s. d.	
Governor . .	1833	100 0 0	Fuel, soap, candles, and garden.
Matron . . .	1833	20 0 0	Fuel, soap, and candles.
Turnkey . .	1836	36 8 0	Ditto.
Miller . . .	1837	41 12 0	Ditto.
Chaplain . .	1832	80 0 0	
Surgeon . .	1836	30 0 0	
	Total . £	308 0 0	

No. 21.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	32 16 9½

No. 22.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	567 2 2
Total Receipts	32 16 9½
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	534 5 4½

No. 23,

Number of prisoners at my visit, November 20, 1839—34, viz., 29 males and 5 females.

Description of the Males.

8 assaults.
4 trespass in pursuit of game.
5 rogues and vagabonds, left their wives, &c.
6 rogues and vagabonds, or reputed thieves.
2 stealing turnips and potatoes.
2 left their service in husbandry.
2 idle and disorderly, begged alms.
Of the above 11 have been in this prison before.

Description of the Females.

2 convicted felons.
2 idle and disorderly.
1 rogue and vagabond, was found with intent to commit a felony.
Of the above 1 has been in this prison before.

Trades of the Male Prisoners.

1 cooper.
1 butcher.
1 needlemaker.
1 carpenter.
1 hairdresser.
1 bookbinder.
1 stonemason.
1 painter.
21 labourers.

Occupation of the Female Prisoners.

All were described as labouring women.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Some relief ought to be afforded to destitute prisoners on their discharge, particularly such as would restore them to their home, which is best accomplished by providing a conveyance.

2. To have a turnkey constantly present at the tread-wheel, instead of a monitor who is a prisoner, as at present, which is quite useless. There are two turnkeys, but one is occupied as a miller, so that he cannot superintend. Now as the profits of the mill are about 30*l.* annually, and the salary of the miller is above 40*l.*, there is a loss to the county from the grinding. It would be better not to grind at all, and to convert the miller into a turnkey, unless the magistrates choose to have three turnkeys.

3. Prisoners in solitary confinement for more than a week ought not to have a lower diet than the ordinary prison diet.

4. To construct compartments on the tread-wheels.

5. A few more bedsteads are wanted, in order to afford separate beds when the population is at the highest point.

ST. BRIAVEL'S.—DEBTORS' GAOL.

St. Briavel's. Debtors' Gaol.

When visiting this place on the 19th of November, 1839, I found nothing worthy of remark, or necessary to be added to the information which I gave respecting it in my Third Report. In that Report I alluded to the possible state of entire destitution to which a debtor might be here reduced; this representation has been attended to, and I believe that such a circumstance cannot henceforth occur here. There is no yard, and no exercise.

At the time of my visit I found only one debtor, a shoemaker, who was exercising his trade. During eight weeks of confinement he has not taken any exercise. Two prisoners were admitted during the year 1838. The total number admitted since January 1, 1839, has been three. There has been no disease, death, nor escape since my visit in 1837.

SHROPSHIRE.

BRIDGNORTH.—Borough Gaol.

Construction.—There is a new building here for females, which has been erected since my last visit, and at my suggestion. It contains 1 yard, 3 rooms, and a privy.

There are also 2 cells appropriated for breaking stones, in the yard for prisoners sentenced to hard labour. They are large and convenient, and the prisoners are locked in to work separately.

The prison is now quite unconnected with the workhouse, and has a separate entrance of its own, in a quiet, unobserved, and secluded part of the town.

Management.—This whole establishment is greatly improved since my last visit.

A new keeper was appointed 1st November, 1838. The former keeper resigned; he was a saddler, who could not be absent from his business. The present one is a pensioner of Greenwich. He receives no salary; but has 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner, and 6*d.* besides for each prisoner's maintenance. He feeds them as nearly as possible, he says, according to the dietary given him by the clerk of the peace, which is as follows:—

Men, 1½ lb. bread daily.
Women, 1 lb. bread daily; boys, 1 lb. bread daily.
Half a pint of gruel daily at breakfast.
Do. at supper.
Dinner on Sundays, ½ oz. butter.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1¼ boiled potatoes.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, ½ pint of soup.

I found that all had had meat for dinner on the day of my visit.

The keeper's wife cooks.

There is no salaried matron, but the keeper's wife attends to the female prisoners. The keeper is allowed coals and candles, and charges for soap. He had MS. rules given him on entering office.

On the night preceding my visit, two men had slept together, but this seems to occur rarely.

No combs are provided.

There has been no occasion for punishment since the keeper has been here. The prisoners are very orderly.

This prison is neat, clean, and in good condition, and wears a better aspect than most borough gaols. The keeper appears attentive, and anxious to do well. The terms of imprisonment are mostly short. The prisoners are allowed to associate. Silence it is impossible to enforce with only one officer. All letters are read by the keeper. Visits are only allowed by order of a magistrate, and the keeper is always present.

Solitary confinement has never been ordered since the keeper has been here.

It would be better if the keeper had a fixed salary in lieu of the 6*d.* a-day per head, and the other 6*d.* per head for diet; but he seems to do the best that can be expected under the circumstances.

Escape.—One prisoner escaped in May, 1839, but was re-taken. He had been put in for breaking a window, value 3*s.* 6*d.* Repairs were going on at the time in the prison.

Suicide.—About a-year ago a man attempted to cut his throat with a glass, but did not succeed.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There has been no death since my visit in 1837. No patient has been confined to his bed since the keeper has been here. I found one man suffering under lumbago, who had had pills and liniment from the surgeon.

The surgeon only comes when sent for. He is appointed by the mayor. If the surgeon orders extra food, the gaoler is paid for it. No one of the four prisoners whom I found here, except the above man, had been ill since admission.

There is one wooden moveable bath.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no chapel or chaplain.

About five months ago the clergyman of the parish came twice to see a young man.

There is a supply of Bibles and prayer-books.

Diet.—(See Management.)

Population.—One hundred and twenty-five prisoners were received here from October 12, 1838, to September 17, 1839. The previous accounts are not regularly kept.

This number includes all the night-charges, all the cases of drunkenness, &c., because all disorderly or drunken persons taken up by the police are brought hither.

The prisoners, at the date of my visit, September 17, 1839, were—

2 Men (1 married, 1 single: 1 could read, the other not.)
2 Women (1 widow, 1 single: 1 could not read, the other could.)

4 Total.

One of the men was charged with trespassing in search of game; the other for taking some straw. Both women had been committed for robbery.

Greatest number of prisoners at once since the present keeper has been here, 8—of whom about 5 were for drunkenness.

Debtors may be received here, but there have been none during the present keeper's time.

So many as half the prisoners are vagrants; the rest are townspeople.

During three weeks lately there was not 1 prisoner, but generally there have been 2 or 3 at once.

Registration.—There are two new books since my visit:—

1 Register, with printed headings;
1 Visiting Magistrate's Register, with printed notices.

Stock.—There are eight sets of bedding; five suits of clothes for the men, but none for the women.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

The principal defect here at present is the want of a chaplain; and, indeed, of every kind of religious instruction. The mayor informs me that some time ago two clergymen of the Church of England, resident in the town, agreed to execute the office of chaplain; but it appears, notwithstanding, that Divine service has not been since performed, and that the visits of any clergyman have been extremely rare. I am inclined to believe, then, that if these gentlemen did really undertake the office, they did not interpret their acceptance of it as imposing any duty more arduous than an occasional visit. Nor, indeed, is it to be expected that such an office can be adequately sustained, unless by an individual regularly and distinctly engaged to fulfil certain regular duties, and to receive a fixed compensation in return. I have noticed above the allowance of money to the keeper for the maintenance of each prisoner, as a custom which it would be well to discontinue.

LUDLOW—Borough Gaol.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my last visit.

This prison is not secure at present. The passage which leads from the street both into the gaol-yard and into the keeper's apartment is very ill protected. There is a common door to the street, and at the end of the passage another door, the lower part of which contains large crevices, and through these articles might easily be introduced into the prison.

Management.—There have been no alterations in the officers. The salary of the keeper is now 50 guineas. It was 62*l.* 10*s.* when he was connected with the police, to which he now no longer belongs, in consequence of my suggestion. His wife is also appointed matron, with a salary of 5*l.* a-year; this appointment was made at my suggestion. The 10*l.* which the keeper paid for rent, and which was repaid to him, in order that he might be entitled to vote at elections, is now abolished.

A discussion or dispute exists at present as to the proper application of the surplus of a certain income, originally bestowed by Edward VI., bringing in about 1,500*l.* per annum. Part of this is appropriated to charities; and it is not yet decided whether the surplus can be devoted by the town council to general purposes. If so, they would be in possession of the means of maintaining their gaol very well; but at present they are even in debt, and consequently cannot do more without making a rate.

The general conduct of the prisoners is very obedient. Not a single act of violence has been committed since my last visit. One man once challenged another to fight, and was put in solitary confinement for 48 hours; but there has been no case of punishment since my visit in 1837.

The mayor and the visiting magistrates come occasionally to inspect the prison.

The keeper consults for his general guidance the rules of the Salop County Gaol, printed in 1834.

The whole prison is in moderately good order, but wants whitewashing very much.* I found one cell full of furniture and lumber.

Prisoners intended for hard labour are usually sent to the county gaol for want of suitable employment here. During 1838 the recorder sentenced three to the county gaol. The magistrates have occasionally sent some summary cases also to the county gaol.

Visits to the sentenced prisoners are never allowed, nor to the untried either, except by an order from the mayor.

The keeper reads all the letters that come in or go out.

Solitary Confinement by sentence of Court.—There was not one prisoner so confined in 1838. In 1839, up to Sept. 15, one woman had been so sentenced by the recorder for three weeks. She was let out for an hour daily, and had the usual diet.

Escapes.—There has been none. A boy got out of the station-house adjoining, but was retaken; but no one has got out of the gaol.

Suicide.—There has been none.

Fire.—There has been no alarm of fire.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no chaplain here, and this prison is visited by no Church of England clergyman. A Dissenting minister has come occasionally when a Dissenter has been in the prison.

The mayor has furnished Testaments and one Prayer-book.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There has been no death since my former visit. The chief cases of illness have been one or two of itch, a few colds, and one of

* It was last whitewashed in August, 1838.

syphilis. There has been no acute disorder. No lunatic has been here for five years. The surgeon is the same as when I was last here. He comes when sent for; and sometimes looks in when not sent for. He was appointed by the town council.

Labour.—The labour of the men consists in breaking stones. The women work and wash. The stones, when broken, are used for macadamising the streets.

Diet.—The quantity of oatmeal is not defined at present, so far as regards the gruel. The supply of salt is unlimited.

Expenditure (Salaries and Repairs not included).

	£.	s.	d.
Quarterly account presented by the keeper to the magistrates, in July, 1838	5	6	1¼
Previous debt outstanding, and then paid to the keeper	21	4	6

(Of which 4*l.* 16*s.* was withheld, on the ground of supposed unnecessary trouble.)

	£.	s.	d.
Quarterly account presented in October	18	1	9¾
„ „ December	2	10	11¾
„ „ March (1839)	2	1	3½

(The above includes the expense of conveying transports to London.)

Expenditure, from the 1st of September, 1837, to the 31st of August, 1838, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaol.—Keeper, one year and a quarter's salary, to June 30, 1838	75	12	6
Matron's salary to ditto	4	7	6
Provisions, washing, and other expenses	39	16	6
Coals	18	5	0
Candles	1	14	10
Sundry repairs, &c.	12	6	2
Furniture, utensils, &c.	2	8	6
	£154	11	0

Stock.—There are 5 complete sets of bedding at present.

Men's Clothing.	Women's Clothing.
6 jackets,	2 complete suits.
6 waistcoats,	
6 caps,	
6 pair of clogs,	
6 shirts.	

Registration.—There is a new account book, submitted to the magistrates quarterly.

Recommittals.—One woman has been recommitted hither four times for drunkenness, during the five years that the keeper has been here. No other prisoner has been recommitted so often.

Population.—Committals have diminished during the last 12 months; the keeper does not know why. Committals to the station-house for night charges are also less numerous, which the keeper imputes to the high price of provisions, keeping down drunkenness, prostitution, &c.

Greatest number of prisoners here at once since January 1, 1839. . 3

There are occasionally no prisoners at all. From January 11 to April 3 the gaol was empty, but there were some charges in the station-house.

At the date of my visit (September 15, 1839) there was one prisoner here—a woman, untried, who had been in confinement a month, waiting for the sessions. She was a native of Radnorshire, and was accused of theft in a lodging-house.

A debtor was committed hither on November 14, 1838, and staid here till March 28, 1839. His debt was 10*l.* This was the only debtor in 1838, and there had been none since him up to my visit.

Trades, &c.—From January 1, 1838, to December 31, 1838, there were admitted—

One labourer
„ silk draper } travellers.
„ bobbin-turner }
„ collier
„ shoemaker.
„ single woman; she had stolen a pair of slippers; her father was a labouring man; she was aged 18; she had never been in gaol before; and was imprisoned for 3 weeks.
„ male nailer.
„ single woman; living in a lodging-house; aged 17; of no visible trade.
„ labourer.
„ labourer.
„ male servant.
„ single woman; a prostitute; committed for theft for 3 months.
„ labourer.
„ brickmaker.

One labourer's wife.
„ shoemaker.
„ nailer (a male).
„ carpenter.
„ bowl-turner.
„ dress-maker.
„ sawyer.
„ labourer.
„ tinman.
„ sawyer.
„ labourer's wife; committed for drunkenness; for 7 days.
„ joiner.
„ whitesmith.
„ male traveller, with a basket for rags.
„ male debtor (he looked after horses).
„ glove-cutter (a male).
„ shoemaker.
„ labourer.

The greater part of the prisoners are summary convictions, and about half are strangers to the town. Vagrants diminish in number. No prisoner has been sent here from the union-house.

The keeper recollects one man and one woman who have done well after their discharge.

During the last five years, no clerk, officer, person in any profession, shopkeeper, or publican, has been committed hither, except a debtor. The keeper recollects no soldier or sailor committed for any offence (except desertion in their route)—and no actor, mountebank, or musician.

Police.—There is a station-house adjoining the prison, which was formerly a portion of it, but is now separate. The register is kept by the sergeant of police. The keeper of the gaol keeps the key by day; at night one of the police attends. If required, the keeper feeds the prisoners brought into these night cells. There is no straw provided in these night cells.

There are 2 sergeants and 3 policemen here: there were 7 policemen formerly, but 4 were dismissed.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1838.

No. 1.—The Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial, in the course of the Year	8	5	1	..	9	5
Of these were Convicted	3	4	..	..	3	4
,, Acquitted at the Bar	2	..	1	..	3	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	1	..	..	3	1
Total	8	5	1	..	9	5

No. 2.—Summary Convictions of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..
Under the Bastardy Laws	5	1
Under the Vagrant Act	1	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	6	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	5	3
Total	19	4

No. 3.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..
Committed at Assizes or Quarter Sessions	1	..
Received under the Commitments and who have not been in the custody of others	26	9
Total	29	9

No. 4.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	4	2
The average Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	2	1

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	4
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors)	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
Ditto under Summary Convictions	5	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Shropshire.
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No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	2	2
21 Years and under 30	3	2
30 Years and upwards	1	..
Total	6	4

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	5	..
21 Years and under 30	7	..
30 Years and upwards	5	4
Total	17	4

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	2	1
Can Read only	..	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	..
Total	6	4

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	6	4
Can Read only	4	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	7	..
Total	17	4

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	5	3
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	1

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	1	..
Twice	1	..
Thrice	..	3
Total	2	3

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	15	2
Employment, not being Hard Labour	3	3
Not employed	10	4
Total	28	9

No. 13.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Untried.	
	M.	F.
Dark Cells	1	..

No. 14.—Clothing and Bedding Table.—No. of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps	1	..
Day Caps	1	..
Jackets	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..
Trowsers	1	..
Shirts	1	..
Clogs	1	1
Shifts	..	1
Beds	1	1
Blankets	2	2
Rugs	1	1
Sheets	2	2
Towels	1	1

No. 15.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads :

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	18	2	8½
,, Male and Female Clothing	3	7	10
,, Straw	0	5	0
,, Medicines	5	8	0
,, Fuel	9	2	0
,, Soap	1	4	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	7	0
,, Washing	2	4	6
,, Stationery and Printing	0	16	4
,, Books	0	4	6
,, Officers' Salaries	57	10	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	0	12	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	10	11	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	3	8	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	114	4	10½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	9	18	9
Prison Diet per head per annum	7	12	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	1	2	7

No. 16.—Dietary per Week.

Prisoners at Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men	168	10½	21
Women	168	10½	21
Boys	168	10½	21
Prisoners at Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed	168	7	14

No. 17.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, and Emoluments.	Nature of Allowances.
			£. s. d.		
1. Gaoler . . .	44	April . . 1834	52 10 0	..	House and Fuel.
2. Matron . . .	40	August . 1837	5 0 0	..	
			57 10 0		

No. 18.—Receipts.

Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison during the year . . £7 10*s.*

No. 19.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	114 4 10½
Total Receipts of ditto	7 10 0
Actual Cost to the Borough, not including Alterations, Repairs, &c.	106 14 10½

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The prison requires whitewashing.
2. The entrance door to the yard is rotten in some parts.
3. There are no combs here at present.
4. Rules are required.
5. To put up the iron gate (which is now in the lumber cell) in the passage from the street to the yard; the entrance being now insecure, and presenting no appearance of a gaol.
6. Attention should be directed to the new Act, enjoining a chaplain for every gaol.

NEWPORT.—Lock-up House.

Newport. Lock-up House.

Under the town-hall are two cells, in which prisoners are placed previous to their examination, or when remanded by the county magistrates. The keys are kept by one of the two constables. Both cells are bad in construction, and in the worst condition, being dirty, out of repair and neglected. There is a bedstead of wood in each cell, but no bedding. No allowance is made to the constable for straw, which he supplies to the prisoners himself, and also lends them a blanket. If the prisoner, however, is in charge above one day, he is occasionally brought to the constable's house, to have a meal, or to spend some hours there. This has been done occasionally by order of the magistrates, on account of the bad accommodation afforded by the cells. The constable, who keeps the keys, and who has been in office nearly ten years, informs me that he has once or twice kept a prisoner all night in his house. The constable receives 6*d.* a day for the food of the prisoners. The longest time during which he recollects any prisoner to have been detained was one week. Since January 1st, 1839, up to the time of my visit, in September, 1839, one man has passed five days in confinement here—spending the day at an adjoining public-house, or at the constable's house, and sleeping in the cell. Before the passing of the New Poor Law the parish used to find straw. One prisoner lately had a fit in the cell: he was subject to fits. The constable went to the parish surgeon, who came immediately. The greatest number placed here at one time in the recollection of the senior constable has been eight; they were most of them poachers. There is no register; but he believes that about 100 persons may be placed here in the course of the year, including trifling night charges of disorderly and drunken persons.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. In neither of the two existing cells can more than one prisoner be properly placed at the same time. Both are in the most public situation and in the worst condition; and one with a low arched recess is not fit to be used as a sleeping cell in any case. In consequence of the badness of these cells, prisoners are removed from them in the day-time to the constable's house, which is obviously an unsafe and improper practice. Accordingly, a new lock-up house, containing at least four cells, should be built, with a small yard and privy, if possible. As it is highly necessary to separate accomplices, it would be very desirable that these cells should have as little means as possible of communicating with each other.
2. The constables should be charged to keep these cells clean and in good order; they should be whitewashed twice a-year; clean straw should be provided for each new comer—together with blankets. It cannot be expected that the constables can keep lock-up cells in proper condition at their own expense; and it is only by a suitable allowance of such necessary articles as those above mentioned, and also of soap and brushes, that any cells can be maintained in a decent state.

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Shropshire.

Oswestry. Borough Gaol and County Lock-up House.

OSWESTRY.—Borough Gaol, and County Lock-up House.

Although the words 'Borough Gaol' are inscribed over the door of the building, it seems difficult at present to define or to ascertain precisely under whose jurisdiction this establishment is placed. A portion of the expenses of the original building was defrayed by the county. The whole is at present in a most neglected condition. The salary of the keeper was formerly 8*s.* a-week, but he affirms that he has not received even this pittance for the last eleven weeks previous to my visit. He has been nine years keeper of this gaol or lock-up house. He has also lost the benefit of conveying prisoners to the county gaol at Shrewsbury, which is now done by the new police. The reason assigned for the non-payment of the salary is, according to his own statement, that the town council cannot afford to pay it. There has been no whitewashing done here for some years; and there has been no proper allowance made to the keeper for coals, soap, and brushes, for the last two years. The bed-clothes are nearly worn out. No Divine service has been performed here during the last three years. I understand that the town council have applied to the county magistrates for assistance in supporting the gaol, and that the reply has been that assistance would be afforded if the town council would place the building in good repair. The town council have entertained an intention of applying for a grant of quarter sessions; but if they obtain this permission, and make use of the present building as a prison, it would be necessary for them to make large additions to it, as well as to engage a chaplain, and generally to incur a very different scale of prison expenditure. At present it is only fit for a lock-up house. From September 20th, 1837, to September 20th, 1839, (at which date I visited the place,) 100 prisoners had been received from the county and town altogether. This enumeration, however, does not include the trifling night-charges. The keeper receives 6*d.* a day for the food of each prisoner: the whole of which sum he affirms that he lays out for them. On April 5th, 1839, I find that he received 18*s.* 6*d.* for the maintenance of the prisoners; and, again, on June 27th, 1839, I find that he received the same sum. According to the statement of the keeper each of these sums was paid to him by the county for the maintenance of prisoners during six months. There has been no escape, nor serious illness, nor death here, since my former Report. The greatest number at once here since January 1st, 1839, has been five. I found one bible, one prayer-book, and a few tracts. The keeper and his wife appear to do all within the reach of their humble means to maintain neatness. I found no prisoner in confinement. There are only four cells, two yards, (each containing a privy,) and no boundary wall. In each of the three cells is a wooden bedstead, with bedding. In the fourth cell there is a copper and grate, and no bedstead.

Wellington. Debtors' Gaol.

WELLINGTON.—Debtors' Gaol.

On visiting this place on September 18th, 1839, I found five men in confinement, two of whom were sleeping in the same bed, because one of them had no bedding of his own. It has never been quite empty since my last visit in 1837. The greatest number confined here at once since that time has been ten; four women have been here at the same time. From September 18th, 1837, to September 18th, 1839, 39 debtors have been received here. There has been no escape nor any attempt to escape, no death, and only a trifling occasional illness during these two years. From September 18th, 1826, to September 18th, 1839, 184 debtors have been confined here. The amount of debt of the five men now confined here is as follows:—

No.	Amount of Debt. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Amount of Costs. £.	*s.*	*d.*
1	5	0	0	0	15	8
2	1	1	6	2	19	4
3	3	15	6	5	3	1
4	1	19	11	2	19	4
5	9	7	3	4	5	1

These five appeared to be all in good health, except one, who was suffering under a bowel complaint, to which he appears to be subject. During the last 12 months nine debtors have been discharged hence by the assistance of the London Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors. The new Act has not affected this prison, because they did not arrest on mesne process. There is a new and proper register. There has been no trouble with the prisoners since my visit. The outside of the building is in very good order and repair, but the interior, so far as regards the debtors, is neither clean, nor in good condition. No alterations appear to have taken place in the interior since my last visit; but a communication has been made by the steward of the Duke of Cleveland to the keeper, which will prevent the occurrence of any case of utter destitution. In one case the keeper has availed himself of this concession.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somersetshire.

Ilchester. County Gaol.

ILCHESTER.—County Gaol.

Construction.—A new window has been made in one of the debtors' apartments. No other alteration is necessary, and none has been proposed.

It has been proposed to abolish this gaol, but this has not yet been decided on. If its abo-

lition should be determined upon, the question will arise as to the destination of debtors. There is no accommodation for them at Shepton Mallet, nor at Taunton.

Management.—At my visit the keeper was absent at the assizes at Bridgewater. The matron is the widow of a turnkey: she sleeps in the female yard. There is a new keeper, who was formerly assistant to the keeper of Shepton Mallet: he came in October, 1838. His salary is 250*l.*, instead of 400*l.* Silence is not ordered here. Tobacco is prohibited. This prison is very neat and clean. It is much improved in appearance since my last visit. There are no new rules.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is good. The debtors are rather troublesome sometimes: mostly in regard to their quarrels amongst themselves. Many do not attend chapel. Their number has diminished nearly one half since the passing of the new Act. There were previously often 35 here at once; there are now only 20. Above one half of the debtors are on county allowance; one of these is allowed to clean for the rest, and receives 1*s.* a week for his trouble. No men and no women were sleeping two in a bed.

This gaol can in general afford separate cells for each prisoner. It was formerly very crowded when used as a house of correction. An old turnkey affirms, that he remembers so many as 250 prisoners having been here at once: it is now used chiefly as a gaol for debtors and for untried prisoners. The cells are not heated in winter.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Very few are so confined here. The term rarely extends to a fortnight.

Solitary Confinement for refractory Conduct.—One debtor has been put in a separate ward by himself for refractory conduct since my last visit in 1837.

Escapes.—There has been none during two years.

Suicide.—There has been no case during two years.

Religious and other Instruction.—On the 27th of April, 1839, two gentlemen were temporarily appointed to do the duty here on alternate weeks. One lives less than a quarter of a mile from the prison; the other, at the distance of about a mile.

The sacrament was last administered, previous to my visit, on August 11, but only to the officers of the prison; and on May 19, to the officers and to one debtor. Notice had been given a week previously, but no prisoner thought proper to attend. No prisoner had attended sacrament before admission, so far as the chaplain understood.

There are no miscellaneous books at present, but it is intended to procure some tracts of that description.

There is no instruction in reading, except amongst the prisoners themselves. There is a supply of spelling books.

The chaplain finds the prisoners civil, attentive, and desirous to listen to his conversation. He usually, after chapel, goes into the wards and yards, and talks separately with them. He also visits the sick.

The former chaplain was dismissed from his office at the last Quarter Sessions, July 16, 1839. The following is the entry, in the magistrates' journal, respecting him:—"It appears to the court, upon inquiring into the charge made against * * * *, for incontinency, that he is unfit to be continued in his office of chaplain. This court doth hereby remove him from such office; and the clerk of the prison is to advertise for a successor, to be appointed at the next sessions, at a salary of 125*l.* per annum." The above charge related to circumstances which had transpired respecting the behaviour of the chaplain towards female prisoners.

Divine service is performed twice here on Sundays, with two sermons. Prayers are read at half-past nine daily, viz., a selection from the morning service.

There are no lady-visitors here.

The chaplain's journal is well kept.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The surgeon lives at Yeovil, five miles from the prison. He and his assistant attend generally alternately. He has two journals well kept, with all requisite information.

There were no deaths here, from November 1, 1838, to August 12, 1839, the date of my visit.

This prison is healthy on the whole: its inmates suffer from no particular diseases. It is not crowded, and there is no hard labour.

The convicted felons, on admission, are examined by the surgeon. They are placed in a bath, and their hair is cut, (except when they are persons of decent appearance.)

I found 4 men in the infirmary: viz., 1 paralytic; 1 with an abscess in the thigh and affection of the knee-joint; 1 with consumption; and 1 with ulcerated leg. A male prisoner acted as nurse.

In the female infirmary was one woman with fits, and another also afflicted with fits was lying in her sleeping room. There were no lunatics here.

The infirmaries are good.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Ilchester. County Gaol.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners attended at the Gaol, at Ilchester (Somerset), for the years ending March, 1838, and March, 1839, with the names of the Diseases; and an Account of the Cause of the Deaths during 1837 and 1838.

	1838	1839		1838	1839
Abscess, glandular	2	..	Brought forward	77	72
,, scrofulous	1	..	Hæmoptysis	1	..
,, lumbar	1	..	Hæmorrhoids	2	..
Asthma	1	3	Hydrothorax	1	2
,, spasmodic	1	..	Hip joint, disease of	..	1
Anasarca	1	1	Hysteria	..	1
Atrophy	..	1	Hæmaturia	..	1
Ascites	..	1	Hemicrania	..	3
Arm, abscess of	..	1	Hæmatemesis	..	1
Brain, congested	2	..	Hernia humoralis	..	1
Bronchitis	1	..	Influenza, severe	1	..
Bowels, obstructed	..	6	Ischuria	1	..
Cynanche tonsillaris	1	2	Iritis	..	1
Cough, chronic	1	..	Knee, disease of	1	1
Colic	..	4	,, inflamed	1	1
Contusions, severe	..	2	Lungs, diseased	1	..
Diarrhœa	26	9	,, inflamed	6	2
,, inflammatory	7	4	Lepra	1	..
Digestion, disordered	2	5	Liver, inflamed	2	1
Dysuria	2	..	Leg, fracture of	..	1
Delirium tremens	1	2	Menorrhagia	..	1
Dropsy, general	..	1	Mania	..	1
Epilepsy	1	..	Neuralgia	1	..
Enterodynia	1	..	Ophthalmia	3	3
Enteritis	1	..	,, purulent	..	1
Fever, inflammatory	11	16	Pleuritis	1	..
,, gastric	3	3	Paralysis	2	1
,, congestive	1	1	Peritonitis	1	1
,, continued	..	2	Rheumatism, acute	1	2
,, intermittent	..	3	Scrofula	1	..
,, remittent	..	4	Syphilis, severe	1	1
Fistula in ano	1	..	Spasms	..	2
Gastritis	1	..	Thigh-bone, caries of	1	..
,, chronic	1	..	Ulcers, sphacelated	1	1
Gout	2	1	,, severe	..	1
Gastro-enteritis	3	..	Vertigo	..	1
Gastrodynia	1	..		108	105
Carried forward	77	72			

Deaths.	——	Cause of Death.
1837		
May 15	A female	Consumption and hæmorrhage from lungs.
December 4	A female	Rupture of blood-vessel.
1838		
January 11	A female	Diseased liver and ascites.
January 13	A male	Pulmonary consumption.
May 31	A male	Paralysis.
June 7	A male	Atrophy.
July 7	A male	Hydrothorax and general dropsy.
September 21	A male	Pthisis and scrofulous abscesses.

CASES of LYING-IN, for the years ending March, 1838, and 1839.

No case occurred during the year ending March 1838.
Two were confined in child-bed during the year ending March, 1839.

Diet.—I observe in the magistrates' journal notes of complaints made respecting bad potatoes and bad bread. On July 31, 1839, the gaoler is ordered to reject them if they are again sent in of a bad quality, and to procure the necessary supply at the contractor's expense. I find in the same journal, (Feb. 26, 1839), complaints that the meat sent in by the contractor is of bad quality, and the gaoler is ordered to procure meat at the same price at some other butcher's. The bread, potatoes, and meat which I saw seemed good.

Labour.—There is scarcely any carried on here. This is a gaol containing mostly untried prisoners and debtors.

Stock.—The stock is good.

Population.—There are not many prisoners here at present except debtors, who have excellent accommodations.

The population of Ilchester gaol, on August 12, 1839, (at the date of my visit) was as follows:—

Male debtors	20
Female debtors	2
Female convicted prisoners .	16
Male convicted prisoners .	9
	47

Six more prisoners from this gaol are now at Bridgwater, at the assizes, with the keeper.

SHEPTON MALLET.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Shepton Mallet. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Since my last visit the old bakehouse has been converted into a receiving-room, which is a considerable improvement, as it is close to the bath-house. The cook-yard has been paved. A shed has been put up in the labour-yard, under which stones are broken.

Management.—One turnkey was dismissed about two months ago for misconduct, and another appointed in his place. The former matron also has retired, and a new one has been appointed, who sleeps on the female side, amongst the females. She came in March, 1838, and is a single woman.

There are no new rules.

Silence is observed by the untried as well as by the tried; and the former are, like the latter, punished for breaches of it.

No one is present in the day-rooms whilst the prisoners are eating their meals. The men condemned to hard-labour are at no other time in their day-rooms except at their meals.

Visits are allowed on Sundays to prisoners for trial. Strangers may be admitted by the governor to view the gaol; or otherwise, by order of magistrates.

On their first admission the prisoners are examined by the surgeon. Every man, without exception, is bathed, except those who have got the itch. The hair of those sentenced to hard labour, but not of the others, is cut.

I found the privies in very good order.

The whole establishment was clean and neat, though seen under the disadvantage of the absence of the governor at the assizes at Bridgwater. This prison is not so crowded as formerly; but it is still quite impossible to place the prisoners at night in separate cells.

I entered one room in which seven men were sleeping. It was not close. There was in it one large tub as a urinal, with a lid, for the use of all. I also entered the male infirmary rooms on the same evening.

There have been no escapes and no cases of suicide during the last two years.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—In these cases the cell is light; the diet, bread and water; no work is provided, but books are allowed; the prisoners go out, perhaps twice a-week, to wash themselves and to afford time to clean their cell; they attend chapel. The duration of such confinement is one week.

There are dark cells for refractory prisoners.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain resides in the town. He was absent at my visit on a trial at Bridgewater. He appears to converse with the prisoners occasionally after chapel. In his journal I find entries of prayers, of the performance of Divine service, of admonishing prisoners for trial, and of admonishing and catechising prisoners occasionally. His visits of admonition are about twice a-week apparently.

There are no lady visitors here.

Books are well supplied. Some have been lately given by a clergyman at Wells. There are a few spelling-books, and tracts of the same kind, such as Mrs. Trimmer's Primers and the Charity-school Spelling-book.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The surgeon has two journals, with names of diseases, cases of extra diet, dates, names, and ample information; also, a book of the wine and spirits ordered for the prisoners. These journals are copious, and well kept. He has only in one case ordered wine or spirits to a prisoner not suffering from disease: this was to a man for trial.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Shepton Mallet. County Gaol and House of Correction.

TABLE of DISEASES and DEATHS from 1822 to 1838, including also the Number of Committals.

Years.	Number of Cases of Disease.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Remarks.
1822	95	..	820	
1823	63	3	915	One of the deaths was a case of self-destruction.
1824	48	..	820	
1825	39	..	915	
1826	54	1	1,029	
1827	55	2	1,190	
1828	32	..	1,064	
1829	81	4	1,238	
1830	63	6	1,194	
1831	87	1	1,065	Of an infant at the breast.
1832	73	1	1,267	In a paralytic fit.
1833	136	5	1,334	
1834	177	2	1,435	
1835	137	5	1,219	One of the deaths was a case of self-destruction.
1836	90	2	1,343	
1837	99	5	1,328	
1838	165	6	1,243	
	1,494	43	19,419	

The inference to be drawn from this important table is that the deaths have been remarkably few; but it does not necessarily follow that sickness has been rare.

Names of Diseases, from 29th September, 1837, to 28th September, 1838.

	No. of Cases.
Syphilis	18
Catarrh	27
Gonorrhœa	17
Pneumonia	1
Debility	13
Paralysis	2
Diarrhœa	9
Ulcers	14
Epilepsy	6
Scrofula	2
Stricture	2
Itch	15
Hernia	5
Abscess	5
Nephritis	2
Icterus	1
Typhus	8
Carried forward	147

	No. of Cases.
Brought forward	147
Inflammation	2
Rheumatism	1
Asthma	7
Sore throat	2
Anasarca	2
Pulmonic	2
Ague	1
Erysipelas	1
Pregnancy	1
Insane	2
Anthrax	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Hydrocele	1
Dysentery	1
Total	172

Names of Diseases, from 29th September, 1838, to 28th September, 1839.

	No. of Cases.
Syphilis	16
Catarrh	4
Gonorrhœa	13
Debility	13
Paralysis	1
Diarrhœa	2
Ulcers	23
Epilepsy	8
Itch	43
Abscess	6
Asthma	3
Rheumatism	6
Carried forward	138

	No. of Cases.
Brought forward	138
Inflammation	5
Typhus	1
Ascites	1
Hœmorrhoids	1
Contusion	1
Leprosy	1
Burns	1
Tinea	1
Pneumonia	1
Hernia	6
Total	157

Deaths.

From 1837 to 1838. 5
From 1838 to 1839. 5

Midwifery Cases.

From 1837 to 1838. 2
From 1838 to 1839. 1

From 1837 to 1838, there were used:

Bottles of Wine.	Bottles of Brandy.	Bottles of Gin.
20	8	2 and 1¼ pint.

From 1838 to 1839, there were used:

Bottles of Wine.	Bottles of Brandy.	Bottles of Gin.
13	4	5 and 1 pint.

There were no cases of suicide during these two years.

Cases of extra diet for the sick, from 1837 to 1838—67.

Number of prisoners labouring under, not disease, but weakness, placed on extra diet from 1837 to 1838—20.

Cases of extra diet for the sick, from 1838 to 1839—43.

Number of prisoners not labouring under disease, but weakness, placed on extra diet, from 1838 to 1839—13.

The male infirmary (of two rooms) is spacious, but not very well ventilated. The privies are good. The female infirmary (of one room) is moderately ample, but is also not very well ventilated. It has no privy, but only a night-stool. At the date of my visit there were in the male infirmary:

2 men with the itch.
2 boys who had been whipped 8 or ten days before, but who are not to be included amongst the sick.
1 venereal case.
1 man with boils.
1 lying ill with old age and debility.
1 case of diarrhœa.
1 obscure case.
1 case of hernia.

In the female infirmary were two women; one with syphilis, the other an old woman who was suffering from paralysis and old age.

There are no lunatics here.

No prisoners, either male or female, were taking medicine for trifling complaints.

This prison is subject to no particular disease. Diarrhœa has become less frequent since the use of best seconds' bread, baked out of the house, which was introduced in the autumn of 1837. Before that time brown bread was used, baked in the house, and not always prepared by hands which understood the process.

Diet.—The new potatoes have been sometimes said by the prisoners to produce gripings and bowel complaints. The surgeon has occasionally mixed a little pepper with the salt in each daily dinner of potatoes. The prisoners have a bad habit of saving their salt for their dinners, putting it by in a bag, and reserving it in order to mix with the warm water which is given them to drink while at the tread-wheel: this makes them thirsty, and they then drink greedily of cold water at dinner when coming hot from work.

There have been no alterations in the diet. The untried must either keep themselves entirely, or else receive nothing from without.

Labour.—No labour is carried on outside the walls.

Population.—The number of prisoners has slightly decreased, in consequence of those for trial being sent to Ilchester instead of being kept here.

The manner in which the Prisoners were sleeping at the time of my visit, 13th August, 1839, in Shepton Mallet Gaol.

Wards.	Number of Rooms in each Ward.	No. of Prisoners in each Room.	Number of Prisoners in each Ward.	Total Number of Prisoners.
MALE.		MALE PRISONERS.		
No. 1	2	3 in one, 4 in the other.	7	
,, 2	2	6	12	
,, 3	1	5	5	
,, 4	1	3	3	
,, 5	2	3 in one, 1 in the other.	4	
,, 6	18 separate cells.	1	18	
,, 7	4	{3 in each of 2 rooms, and 6 in each of 2 rooms.}	18	
,, 8	..	None.	..	
,, 9	1	3	3	
,, 10	1	7	7	
,, 11	1	7	7	
,, 12	1	8	8	
Hospital	2	7 in one, 6 in the other.	13	
Receiving cell	1	2	2	
			107	107
FEMALE.		FEMALE PRISONERS.		
No. 1	1	1	1	
,, 2	1	4	4	
,, 3	2	3 in one, 4 in the other.	7	
,, 4	1	3	3	
,, 5	2	4 in one, 6 in the other.	10	
			25	25
				132

III. Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Shepton Mallet. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of Prisoners in Shepton Mallet Gaol at the date of my visit, August 13th, 1839.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number of prisoners now in prison	107	25	132
Number of prisoners sent to the assizes	23	..	23
Number of those now in custody who have before been convicted	15	1	16
Number of prisoners now in solitary confinement under sentence of court	8	..	8
N.B. There are none in solitary confinement for refractory conduct in the gaol.			

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The ventilation of the infirmary rooms should be improved so far as is possible.

2. It would benefit the health of the prisoners if, instead of 1½ pint of gruel at breakfast and 1 at dinner, 3 pints were allowed daily, 1 at breakfast, 1 at dinner, and 1 at supper, all warm. By this plan the prisoners would obtain a warm drink at dinner in lieu of cold water. The expense of this additional gruel to the county would be very trifling; and, in a prison so crowded as this one generally is, it is very important to watch the most minute details connected with diet and with the physical condition of the inmates, in order to prevent the generation of epidemical and other disorders.

3. The water given to prisoners confined in the solitary cells should be given warm, if desired.

4. A want exists here of dark cells for the confinement of refractory prisoners, as well as of suitable solitary cells; some cells which are now used for coals and lumber, and which stand apart from the rest of the prison in a very convenient situation, remote from communication with other prisoners, might be advantageously prepared and appropriated for this purpose. When used as dark cells, a shutter might be put up, (allowing a sufficient access of air for the purpose of ventilation.) When used as solitary cells for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, they would remain light.

5. A suitable bath is wanted on the female side; at present there is only a round wooden tub for that purpose.

6. In two of the sleeping-rooms in No. 7 it would be desirable to make proper stone stair-cases; at present they are not at all safe.

7. Small compartments of wood should be made on the tread-wheels, in order to prevent the prisoners employed at them from seeing each other, and whispering to each other.

8. Small compartments might be made under the sheds for stone-breaking, in order to separate the prisoners when thus employed; and similar small compartments might be made in considerable number against the wall, if the magistrates deemed it expedient.

9. A regular distribution of waste paper for necessary purposes would tend both to prevent the destruction and the desecration of religious books, and to promote habits of cleanliness and health in this generally crowded prison.

Wilton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

WILTON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Management.—I found, in August, 1839, that there had been no alteration in the officers here, nor in their salaries, since my former visit in 1837. Much, however, has been done since, which will be hereafter noticed.

The matron is the wife of the head turnkey.

There are not turnkeys enough here to enforce thorough order, although the arrangements of the keeper, and his zeal, are most commendable.

This is one of the cleanest and neatest gaols in my district, although I visited it under the disadvantage of the absence of the keeper at the assizes.

There are no new rules, and there had been no particular alterations in the system of management, since my last visit.

The untried, when numerous, are placed during the day in their pews in the chapel, with books; an officer being present to superintend them. They remain here during the same number of hours that the other prisoners spend at the tread-wheel. At other times, when in their day-room and yard, the untried are under no superintendence.

I examined two male sleeping-rooms on the evening of August 10; nine or ten men were sleeping in each; they were not offensive: there were two other rooms, in which nearly the same number were sleeping. There was one large wooden tub, as a urinal, with a lid, in each room, for the use of all. On this same night, the prisoners were sleeping in the following manner:—

Males.

In room	No. 15	7	were sleeping.
,,	14	1	,,
,,	13*a*	9	,,
,,	13*b*	8	,,
,,	12	7	,,
,,	8	11	,,
,,	11	10	,,
,,	9 (2 rooms, 7 in each)	14	,,
,,	10 (infirmary ward) .	7	,,

Females.

In room No. 1 (infirmary room) . 2 were sleeping.
,, 1 . . . . . 4 ,,
,, 1 . . . . . 3 ,,

Besides the above, four males were sleeping in single cells.

There are considerably fewer punishments for breaches of silence here now than formerly. They sometimes consist in bread and water diet for one day; sometimes in bread and water for a meal or two. From July 10, 1839, to August 10, 1839, there were only four cases of such punishment; two were of prisoners for improper behaviour in the infirmary ward; the two others are stated in the book to have committed misconduct. Not one of the four here reported was for breaches of silence, which tends to show that this offence is comparatively rare.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is very much improved of late years.

On November 29, 1838, I find in the magistrates' book, that 10 men were placed in solitary confinement for having refused two days before to go to work, on account of not being allowed a larger quantity of provisions. The visiting magistrates examined those thus confined: they apparently felt much contrition for their conduct, and were only kept in solitary cells for three days. In the visiting magistrates' journal I also find, that on the 30th of October, 1838, the prisoners complained to the visiting magistrates of its being cold in the mornings and evenings, and the keeper was then ordered to give them a little fire in the different wards.

There are no debtors here.

On their first arrival, the prisoners are always bathed; their hair is only cut when they are sentenced to hard labour. The surgeon examines them before they go to work, to see if they are fit for it (this, however, only applies to convicted felons.)

Treatment of the Sick, &c.—On August 11, I found two men in the infirmary; one with a venereal affection, the other with a bowel complaint. Two women were also in the infirmary for itch.

About eight or ten prisoners altogether, were taking medicine for slight complaints.

The surgeon's book notes the names of diseases, and the cases of extra diet.

The infirmaries consist of two good rooms, with fire-places, for the men, with a day-room and yard. There is a night-stool, but no water-closet. The floor is of wood.

The female infirmary is one small room, without a fire-place, and with a stone floor. It contains a night-stool. There is a loose wooden bath for the men, and one also for the women.

The prisoners are sometimes put to sleep in the male infirmary when the prison is full.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—There are four prisoners thus confined at present. The term is seven days, and never longer at one time, but is repeated occasionally during the sentence. The cell is dark. No work is provided, nor are books allowed. Exercise is taken every morning and evening for about an hour. The diet is bread and water. Such prisoners do not attend chapel.

There is no one at present in solitary confinement for refractory conduct. Such prisoner are confined for one, two, or three days, in a dark cell, on bread and water, without books or work: they do not go to chapel, and have no exercise. Cases of such punishment are much rarer than they used to be.

Formerly, those in solitary confinement had only 1 lb. of bread daily; now they have 1½ lb. of bread.

Escapes.—In December, 1837, a man escaped by pushing aside the turnkey while he was answering the bell at the front door. The visiting magistrates, in recording the fact, observe, "After examining all the facts, no blame attaches to the turnkey."—(Extract from magistrates' book, Dec. 9, 1837.)—This man was never retaken.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has been here 10 years. He does duty also at a parish two miles distant. He has not administered the sacrament to the prisoners since I was last here; he has heard none express a wish to receive it, although he has asked several if they desired it.

He lives in Taunton.

The general behaviour of the prisoners to the chaplain is very good indeed. He has not had more than once or twice to complain of any sort of impertinence during the last two years; occasionally he has had a boy locked up for an hour. No heavier punishment has been recommended by him, except once.

The chaplain comes every morning at nine, and reads prayers, which usually last a quarter of an hour. On Mondays and Tuesdays he reads a selection of prayers, and an exposition of Scripture; as also on Thursdays. On Wednesdays and Fridays he reads the Litany only. On Saturdays he reads prayers, but no exposition. Four or five times a-week, after prayers, he calls some of the prisoners together and converses with them. He arranges in classes those who are unable to read, or unskilled in reading.

There is no schoolmaster. The prisoners are only taught to read by each other; such teaching is carried on occasionally in the wards, but no turnkey being then present, more harm than good probably arises from the practice. Books are very well supplied: the prisoner has as many as he likes. They consist of miscellaneous publications, such as amusing tracts, Sunday tracts, repository tracts, and spelling-books. A few prisoners have been taught to read here.

The matron is always present at Divine service with the female prisoners, who sit now in the vestry, immediately adjoining the chapel.

No application has been made for a dissenting minister since the chaplain has been here.

There have been no executions here.

There are no lady visitors.

The chaplain recollects no distinct case of a prisoner going on well after his discharge, except of one boy, committed for stealing silver spoons, who is now conducting himself very properly. He also mentioned two other cases, but they were not so well marked.

When the chaplain meets the prisoners after their discharge, they always touch their hats and speak to him.

The chaplain has endeavoured to form a society for affording occupation to discharged prisoners, but has not yet succeeded.

In the chaplain's journal I find entries of the dates when prayers, or a portion of the Scriptures, were read in the chapel, or when divine service was performed. It contains no notice of any other visits or of conversations.

Diet.—There have been no alterations in the diet.

The untried may receive food from their friends without; but, if so, they receive no allowance of prison food.

Labour.—The women do all the mending and washing.

No prisoners work outside the walls.

There is a separate ward for the boys to work in.

State of the Population at the date of my visit.

Number of prisoners confined here August 1, 1839:—Males, 90; females, 14. (Some were absent at the assizes.)

On the 7th, the description of prisoners was as follows (this is the last day on which descriptions are made out, on account of the assizes):—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted felons	47	8
,, misdemeanants	3	0
Bastardy cases	.	0
Rogues and vagabonds	5	0
Disorderly apprentices	3	0
Lewd women	.	1
Under the game laws	1	0
For passing base coin	3	0
For stealing vegetables	2	1
Under the excise laws	3	0
Assaults	8	0
Deserters	1	0
Felons for trial at assizes	19	2
Ditto for trial at sessions	0	0
Ditto for Bridgewater borough sessions	1	1
Total	97	13

On August 10, 1839, the date of my visit, there were 83 males and 9 females, and 22 at the assizes—Total, 114.

Taunton is the only town that contracts with this gaol; it pays 1*s.* daily.

Trades and Occupations.—Of the prisoners in confinement on August 10, one was a boot and shoe-maker, who has kept a shop, three were smugglers, one a poacher (a small farmer with seven or eight men at work under him.) There was no actor, nor musician, nor showman amongst the number; and no clerk in any employ. Two of the women were tradesmen's servants, who had robbed in the house of their masters. The majority of the prisoners are agricultural labourers.

The following very important and instructive table has been communicated to me by the chaplain, who has compiled it from his private register. It is a very interesting addition to criminal and social statistics.

Under the class trampers are included all those persons who appear to have no ostensible means of gaining a livelihood: they are generally frequenters of fairs and other places of public resort, under the plea of hawking goods, or soliciting charity under various guises.

In addition to those enumerated in the table, were two prisoners of superior education, viz., a young man, formerly a midshipman in the navy, who was twice summarily convicted for assaulting his mother; and a surgeon, who was convicted and imprisoned for nine months for embezzling the property of his master, by whom he was employed as an assistant

A Tabular Statement of the Condition, Age, Religious Denomination, Attainments, and other characteristics of the Prisoners received in the Wilton Prison from September 30, 1837, to September 30, 1839.

Above or under 17 Years of Age.	Labourers.				Artisans.				Trampers.				Servants.				Total.				Total.
	Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Received in the prison during the time above specified	460	70	55	8	215	20	32	..	55	19	5	2	3	12	..	3	733	121	92	13	959
Social Condition.																					
Married	189	39	..	..	98	8	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	56	..	..	352
Single	271	31	..	..	117	12	..	..	46	10	..	..	3	12	..	..	437	65	..	..	502
Ditto, under 17, with parents	..	..	49	3	..	..	31	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	85	8	93
Ditto, orphans	..	..	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Employment.																					
Prisoners in employment when committed	370	43	35	5	155	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	3	527	69	61	8	665
Ditto out of employment	90	27	20	3	60	4	6	..	55	19	5	2	1	2	..	..	206	52	31	5	294
Results of the Trials.																					
Tried and acquitted of felony	46	9	1	1	25	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	73	15	2	1	91
Ditto misdemeanour	12	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	20
Convicted of felony	198	24	31	2	76	14	9	..	33	12	3	..	2	11	..	3	309	61	43	5	418
Ditto misdemeanour	17	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	2	..	32
Summary convictions	187	34	22	5	99	5	22	..	18	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	305	41	45	7	398
Old Offenders.																					
Before convicted of felony	71	3	8	..	25	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	103	7	9	..	119
Ditto misdemeanour	78	19	5	..	28	1	8	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	110	22	14	2	148
Education.																					
Education at day-schools	164	20	20	1	121	10	10	..	38	14	3	..	2	6	..	1	325	50	33	2	410
Ditto at Sunday-schools	101	21	24	2	40	7	19	..	4	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	146	32	43	2	223
Attainments.																					
Read and write well	40	2	1	..	80	5	4	..	16	3	1	..	2	3	..	..	138	13	6	..	157
Read well and write imperfectly	40	2	4	..	40	3	5	..	7	5	2	..	1	2	..	1	88	12	11	1	112
Read well	78	18	8	..	28	7	5	..	7	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	113	30	13	1	157
Read imperfectly	64	6	12	2	25	1	9	..	6	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	95	12	21	2	130
Neither read nor write	238	42	30	6	42	4	9	..	19	7	2	2	..	1	..	1	299	54	41	9	403
Total who can read well	158	22	13	..	148	15	14	..	30	11	3	..	3	7	..	2	339	55	30	2	426
Religious Knowledge.																					
Having some knowledge of the truths of the Gospel	231	48	22	3	171	17	22	..	37	15	3	..	3	9	..	2	442	89	47	5	583
Totally ignorant as to the same	229	22	33	5	44	3	10	..	18	4	2	2	..	3	..	1	291	32	45	8	376
Religious Denomination.																					
Baptized as members of the Church of England	442	64	45	8	186	18	22	..	43	17	3	2	3	12	..	2	674	111	70	12	867
Dissenters	18	6	10	..	29	2	10	..	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	59	10	22	1	92
Communicants.																					
Being occasionally such before received into prison	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	15

Total number in the above table	959
Not included in the above table:—	
Committed for further examination, and discharged for want of evidence	35
In the prison for a few days, and discharged on payment of fine, or removal to the other prisons	33
Deserters	16
Prisoners of superior education	2
	1,045*

* The total number received in the prison for two years.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Somersetshire.
Wilton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

RETURN of the Trades of all Prisoners Committed during the Year 1839.

	Number.
Labourers	387*
Smiths	9
Brushmaker	1
Printers	10
Weavers	18
Carpenters	18
Dyers of cloth	2
Sawyers	3
Bakers	7
Shoemakers	34
Glovers	11
Cooper	1
Masons	25
Spinners of yarn	5
Tailors	8
Chimney sweeps	6
Gardeners	2
Cabinet-makers	2
Farmers	4
Sailors	12
Horse dealer	1
Carried forward	566

	Number.
Brought forward	566
Potter	1
Dress-maker	1
Lace workers	8
Wheelwrights	5
Butchers	7
Miners	3
Innkeeper	1
Servants	18
Maltster	1
Coach-makers	2
Plumbers	4
Rope makers	2
Miller	1
Tinman	2
Laundress	1
Tanner	1
Colt breakers	2
Gunsmith	1
Printer	1
Brass founder	1
Total	629

Progress of Committals, and State of Crime in the County.

RETURN of Prisoners committed for Trial in the Years—

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Total	647	612	569	677	580	547	608	707	790	584	627
Add Bath, which borough commenced trying its prisoners in 1837, taking them from the general quarter sessions of the county									186	163	156
									976	747	783

The above return decidedly exhibits an increase of crime in the county. On the 21st of February, 1840, there were 170 prisoners in this gaol, a greater number than it ever contained before. It should, however, be remarked, that a large proportion of them are imprisoned for offences under the Malicious Trespass Act, (for stealing fence, underwood, &c.); under the Larceny Act, (for stealing turnips, and turnip greens), and under the Vagrancy Act; and that these offences have been caused no doubt, in some degree, by the present high prices of provisions. The increase of the population should also be borne in mind.

On examining the calendars, it does not appear that the character of the crime of the county is of a darker hue than in former years: the majority of the offences having lately consisted of thefts of poultry, hay, corn, lead, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

It is not at all an unfrequent occurrence for gentlemen from the agricultural districts of the county to call on the keeper, and inform him that the imprisonment and punishment of an offender has caused an alteration for the better in his course of life; but the prisoners from the manufacturing towns, particularly those convicted of felony, are seldom reclaimed. Upon the expiration of their sentence, they return to the scene of their former crime; no person will employ them; they are surrounded by their former associates, and very soon are again committed for robbery. It is true that some have been reclaimed, but the list would be very short.

The number of prisoners confined in the whole year 1839, was 629; the number of sick was 67; the number of days of sickness, 2,017, which, divided by 629, gives an average of $3\frac{1}{4}$ days as the duration of each case. It must, however, be observed, that the sick list contains every case of bad leg, scrofula, and all the complaints with which the prisoners enter into the gaol.

Alterations made since my visit in 1837, *and also since my late visit in August* 1839.

Since my visit, in the year 1837, the tread-wheels have been divided; also the various workshops and sheds, so that every prisoner works in a separate compartment. In the year 1838, a violent hurricane so damaged the roof of the west wing of the prison, which was very old, that it was found to be absolutely necessary to replace it with a new one. The keeper suggested to the magistrates that it would be a good opportunity of extending and enlarging the sleeping-rooms, in such a manner that they might be converted, if necessary, at any future day, into separate cells. The plan was adopted, and some new sleeping-rooms were constructed. The day-rooms are now abolished, and at night watchmen traverse each gallery adjoining the sleeping-rooms.

* This includes all persons who have not any trade or profession.

Since my visit in August, 1839, the following beneficial changes have been made:—two cooks have been appointed, who are not prisoners. The cook-house is removed from the centre of the prison to the spare rooms adjoining the mill, so that persons bringing provisions will not have to enter the gaol. The chapel is enlarged, so as to form a general day-room for prisoners for instruction, &c., the wards adjoining forming separate places for washing, &c., so that prisoners there shall not be able to communicate; and six additional turnkeys and two cooks have been appointed to carry into effect the proposed plan.

Means of communication have also been established in the building, so that the night officers have a perfect command of every sleeping-room.

Every officer has a dress resembling that of the London police, except the governor and chief turnkey.

In the general day-room every prisoner is strictly confined to his class, and an officer is at the head of each class.

The officers are obliged to instruct every prisoner who cannot read and who is desirous of learning.

Books of various descriptions, selected by the chaplain, are always at the command of a prisoner during his good behaviour.

General Statistics for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	8	3
Infirmary cases	50	2
Greatest number of sick at any one time	12	2
Deaths	3	..

No. 2.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Infirmary Cases	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..

RECOMMITTALS.

No. 3.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined here in the course of this Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	6	1
Twice	5	..
Thrice	5	..
Four times or more	..	..
Total	16	1

No. 4.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	63	12
Twice	7	1
Thrice	2	..
Four times or more	8	3
Total	80	16

No. 5.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons	1	..	..	..
Dark Cells	15	2	..	..
Solitary Cells	36	3	6	3
Stoppage of Diet	17	9	1	1
Total	69	14	7	4

No. 6.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells	3	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	4	..	1	..
Stoppage of Diet	5	..	..	..
Total	12	..	1	..

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Wilton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

GENERAL STATISTICS for the year ending Michaelmas 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	45	5	5	..	50	5

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	4	3
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	58	5	2	..	89	15	14	1	163	21
Total	58	5	2	..	92	16	15	3	167	24
HOW DISPOSED OF.										
3. Of these were Convicted	41	5	2	..	62	11	7	3	112	19
4. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	11	..	..	..	7	2	4	..	22	2
5. ,, No Bills found	5	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	11	1
6. ,, Not prosecuted	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
7. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
8. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	17	2	2	..	19	2
Total	58	5	2	..	92	16	15	3	167	24
9. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total				
	Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	3	8
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	4	1	5	4	9	5	172	26	198
Total	4	1	6	4	10	5	177	29	206
HOW DISPOSED OF.									
3. Of these were convicted	4	1	3	3	7	4	119	23	142
4. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	2	25
5. ,, No Bills found	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
6. ,, Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	2	1	2	1	21	3	24
Total	4	1	6	4	10	5	177	29	206
9. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	20	4	8	..	28	4	
Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Game Laws	29	..	1	..	30	..	30
Under the Revenue Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	56	4	3	2	59	6	65
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	19	..	3	..	22	..	22
Under the Larceny Act	27	7	13	3	40	10	50
For Assaults	21	4	1	..	22	4	26
Want of Sureties	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Clauses	16	3	4	1	20	4	24
Total	181	18	25	6	206	24	230

No. 3.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	4	3	1	..	5	3	8
— Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	45	5	5	..	50	5	55
— Summary Convictions	20	4	8	..	28	4	32
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	344	39	34	11	378	50	428
3. Convicted Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their return	63	10	15	1	78	11	89
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	12	2	2	1	14	3	17
Total	488	63	65	13	553	76	629

No. 4.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 years and under 14	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 years and under 17	..	..	8	4	8	4	12
17 years and under 21	49	3	..	..	49	3	52
21 years and under 30	56	9	..	..	56	9	65
30 years and upwards	58	9	..	..	58	9	67
Total	163	21	9	5	172	26	198

No. 5.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 years and under 14	..	..	7	1	7	1	8
14 years and under 17	..	..	16	5	16	5	21
17 years and under 21	49	3	..	..	49	3	52
21 years and under 30	57	9	..	..	57	9	66
30 years and upwards	75	6	..	..	75	6	81
Total	181	18	25	6	206	24	230

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Wilton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 6.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	69	6	3	3	72	9	81
Can read only	39	6	5	1	44	7	51
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	29	7	1	1	30	8	38
Can read and write well	26	2	..	..	26	2	28
Total	163	21	9	5	172	26	198

No. 7.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	66	6	8	4	74	10	84
Can read only	48	9	12	1	60	10	70
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	49	2	5	1	54	3	57
Can read and write well	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
Total	181	18	25	6	206	24	230

No. 8.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	37	3	1	..	38	3	41
Infirmary Cases	29	2	2	..	31	2	33
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 9.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	61	8	4	..	65	8	73
Twice	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Thrice	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Four times or more	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	79	9	4	..	83	9	92

No. 10.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	266	33	52	7	318	40	358
Employment, not being Hard Labour	36	4	1	..	37	4	41
Not Employed	186	26	12	6	198	32	230
Total	488	63	65	13	553	76	629

No. 11.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	45	3	9	1	54	4	58

No. 12.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be privately Whipped in the course of the Year	1	..	11	..	12	..	12

No. 13.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Solitary Cells	36	2	8	..	9	..	..	..	53	2	55
Stoppage of Diet	15	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	21
Total	62	2	13	..	10	..	..	..	85	2	87

No. 14.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	141	13	154
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	112	10	122

No. 15.—Dietary, per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.*
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.
Men	112	6	10	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Women	112	6	10	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Boys	84	4	7	14
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.				
Men	112	6	10	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Women	112	6	10	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Boys	84	4	7	14

* 1 oz. of Oatmeal to a pint.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Somersetshire.

Wilton. County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 16.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	671	16	6¾
„ Male and Female Clothing	136	7	2½
„ Bedding	13	11	6
„ Straw	30	3	9
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	28	6	8
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits	3	15	11
„ Fuel	83	15	1
„ Soap	23	18	0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas	29	18	9
„ Stationery and Printing	4	1	3½
„ Books	15	9	5½
„ Furniture	80	14	6¾
„ Rates and Taxes	15	14	8½
„ Officers' Salaries	682	8	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	119	6	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts	8	15	10
„ Sundries not mentioned	41	1	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1989	4	7½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	218	16	6½
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	5	12	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	0	10	0

No. 17.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Keeper	36	1829	200	0	0	47	0	0	247	0	0	House, fuel, and washing; £1 per annum allowed for attending Assizes and Sessions.
Chaplain	35	1829	125	0	0	..			125	0	0	
Surgeon	47	1814	50	0	0	1	1	0	51	1	0	£1. 1s. allowed for attending Coroner's Inquests.
Turnkey	54	1835	50	0	0	5	0	0	55	0	0	£5 per annum for acting as chapel clerk; house, fuel, and washing allowed.
Matron	44	1835	20	0	0	..			20	0	0	Wife of the Turnkey,
Occasional	29	1839	1	0	0	..			1	0	0	
Turnkey	54	1827	42	0	0	5	15	0	47	15	0	5s. allowed for whipping each prisoner by order of court.
Ditto	61	1835	36		0	..			36	8	0	
Ditto	58	1839	36	8	0	..			36	8	0	
Ditto occasional	57	1836	21	4	0	..			21	4	0	
Miller	28	1834	41	12	0	..			41	12	0	
		Total	623	12	0	58	16	0	682	8	0	

No. 18.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profit arising from productive Labour done in the Prison	55	19	6½
Amount received for Prisoners under Contract	108	5	10
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	8	12	6
Total	172	17	10½

No. 19.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,989	4	7½
Total Receipts of ditto	172	17	10½
Actual Cost to the County, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,816	6	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	218	16	6½
Grand Total	2,035	3	3½
Cost of each Prisoner per day, 11*d.*			

BATH.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

I had repeatedly urged the necessity of building a new gaol suitable to the wants of a large city such as Bath, and I have at length the gratification of being able to state that the Town Council have nominated a gaol committee out of their number, for the purpose of taking into their particular and immediate consideration the plan of a new gaol and its discipline. They have agreed upon the site of the new building; it is a piece of ground on the lower Bristol road, sufficiently elevated, not overlooked, open and airy, and is said to be well drained. The plan is also determined upon.

At the time of my visit on December 5th, 1839, I found in the present most inconvenient and straitened building 55 prisoners, of whom the following is a description:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	12	3
Breaches of Peace, for want of Bail	8	5
Prisoners for Trial	18	3
Remanded for further Examination	3	0
Convicted prisoners	1	0
Under sentence of Transportation	0	2
	42	13

The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time, from January 1, 1839, to December 5, 1839, has been 67, namely:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	18	0
Criminal prisoners	28	21

So far as I could ascertain, the greatest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) who have been committed at one time from Bath to this prison, and also to the prisons at Ilchester and Shepton Mallet, during the last three years, has been 98.

Since January 1, 1839, up to the time of my visit in December, 1839, the greatest number of debtors confined here at the same time has been 23, of whom three were females.

State of Health.—There has been no death since my visit about a year before, in November, 1838. I found a few prisoners afflicted with itch; one female debtor was also unwell, having lately lain-in. There was no lunatic in the prison.

Escapes.—There has been none since my former visit.

Changes since my last visit in 1838.—The late keeper became insane in April, 1839, was placed in a lunatic asylum, and died soon after. The senior turnkey was appointed to fill his place on the day after his death, and the wife of this late senior turnkey is appointed matron. The salary of the keeper continues the same as before. There are now two turnkeys in addition to the keeper; a beneficial alteration since my last visit, when I pointed out the difficulty of the keeper's situation, assisted by only a single turnkey. The first turnkey has 15*s.* weekly, the other has 12*s.* weekly, with allowance of coals, candles, and soap.

WARWICKSHIRE,

LEAMINGTON.—Lock-up Houses.

There are two places containing lock-up cells in this town; one is under the Town-hall, and the other in a distant part of the town. The chief constable has the charge of them; he has apartments at the Town-hall, adjoining the lock-up cells, and his wife resides on the spot with him. He has no salary as keeper of the cells; under him are four policemen and some watchmen also. He exercises his own discretion as to feeding the prisoners, and sends in an account. He has been in office two years and a-half. The longest time that any prisoner has remained in those cells, since his appointment, has been four days; but he states that they rarely remain one night. In addition to the three cells under the Town-hall, there is a day-room, a small yard, and a privy, for the use of the prisoners. The chief constable has known so many as seven or nine confined at once, but this has happened very rarely, At the other police station there are two cells, of an inferior description, not in good condition, not so well suited for the purpose, and comparatively seldom employed. The total number admitted in 1838 was 256, all of whom were taken before the magistrates. I found no one confined at the date of my visit in September, 1839. The stock of bedding is good. The cells require whitewashing, which is soon to be done. Sheep-stealing and house-breaking, without violence, have been the heaviest offences with which the prisoners confined here have been charged. Very few boys have been confined here. According to the statement made to me, however, one boy has lately been placed here under a charge of stealing three halfpenny rolls, and is now in Warwick gaol committed for trial. I have the pain of recording a case of an individual confined here lately, on a most trifling charge, who committed suicide. The following is a copy of the charge:—

"On August 30, 1839, William Sifflett was given in charge by Mr. ——, a greengrocer of this town, charged with stealing cucumbers, his property."

Sifflett had never been confined here before; he is said to have been an indifferent character; the account may or may not have been correct, but that vague description is too often attached without sufficient foundation to those who happen to be poor, unfortunate, and friendless. He came here sober on the day above named; nothing was taken to him subsequently which could affect his head; he was twice seen and heard during the course of the afternoon; between seven and nine o'clock in the evening he succeeded in accomplishing his destruction.

Escapes.—Two have occurred in two years and a-half; two men, one charged with felony the other a vagrant, escaped together: they managed to cut through an iron bar. The man charged with felony was retaken but not the other.

Superintendence.—The cells forming a portion of the Town-hall, as well as the whole building denominated the Town-hall, were built under the provisions of an Act passed in June, 1825, for the purpose of regulating and improving this town. The Commissioners appointed under this Act are numerous, and in them is vested the control of the building.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. At present there are only three cells under the Town-hall for the confinement of prisoners. As the population of the town is so large, and as there have been so many as nine prisoners confined there at one time during the two years and a-half that the present keeper has been in office, it would be desirable to make at least two more, which might be very properly constructed at a distance from the rest, so as to separate accomplices; and also to afford a separate place for women, when any such are confined there.

2. The cells in the other station house, at some distance from the Town-hall, should only be used for offenders during the day time. They are not fit for night cells. It would be a considerable improvement if the entrance to these cells were made from *within* the house instead of being *external*, as at present. The long bed in the back cell of this place should be divided into two parts, so that two persons may not sleep, as at present, on the same bedstead.

STRETTON.

Stretton. The Warwick County Asylum.

The WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM.

As so few institutions of this kind exist at present, and as their encouragement is so essential to the well-being of society, I shall a little exceed the precise limits of my province in order to describe the present state, as well as earlier history, of this establishment. It is only by entering into such details that the knowledge requisite for carrying similar designs into effect elsewhere can be diffused and rendered available to the public at a distance from the spot.

The Warwick County Asylum was instituted in the year 1818, by the united endeavours and liberal contributions of the benevolent in the county. Its professed object was to afford a place of refuge to the criminal boy, who, having been initiated in the ways of vice, and having forfeited his character for honesty, had no other prospect but that of infamy and misery, for the remainder of his days.

"The committee of magistrates of the Warwick county asylum, in announcing their Twentieth Annual Report, cheerfully acknowledge the increasing interest which is extended to this truly Christian institution; and they beg leave to refer their recent contributors to its origin, so auspicious in its commencement, and so familiar to its earliest friends, in the year 1817. At that period, and at the suggestion of Judge Dallas, the magistrates solicited their friends in aid of their own subscriptions, for the benevolent purpose of rescuing from their wretched career, some of the numerous victims of early depravity and crime, who pass through the county gaol and Bridewell, without any progress towards reformation; and, on the adoption of their plan, the benevolent judge thus expressed his opinion:—'Who can have beheld, but, at the moment, with a sinking heart, a miserable boy dismissed from the bar of a court of justice, to be released at the end of a short confinement, without protection,—without parents, or, what is worse, the authors of his being the authors also of his profligacy,—without means of employment, or prospect of subsistence, and driven almost of necessity into the downhill path of guilt, till, by an impulse which becomes at last irresistible, he is hurried to the precipice on the brink of which no stay is to be found! To provide for the future reception and employment of these unhappy persons, and to inspire them with the love and fear of God, and a due respect for man, is the most prominent feature of your plan. It wants not to be recommended; it cannot be dignified by me. It is a fabric which, should it rise, will require no inscription.'

"The present committee are thankful to record that 142 criminal youths (some of them convicted of capital offences and under sentence of death) have been reformed and returned to society, and fulfilling important duties, have acquired property in trade and service, and occasionally visit the asylum with grateful feelings.

"The institution is plain and simple, calculated to introduce the young delinquent to the heartfelt influence of a well ordered family, where the demoralizing scenes to which he has been accustomed are exchanged for a decent home, and where conciliating measures are invariably adapted to promote his future welfare, and calculated to call forth any remains of good impressions which may have survived his course of depravity. The youths are employed in making shoes and clothes, and occasionally in gardening, and have leisure hours for recreation. Religious instruction forms a prominent feature in their daily intercourse with the governor and his wife, and the Rev. H. T. Powell, vicar of Stretton, kindly visits them for the purpose of catechetical instruction in the course of the week.

"The age of admission into the asylum was in the early commencement fixed at the age of 14, and still continues; but, the judges and chairman of Quarter Sessions, as well as the grand juries,

justly observing that boys brought to trial at the age of 10 years were equally objects of charity, the committee have occasionally received a few of that age, and transmitted them to the 'Children's Friend Society,' for the purpose of instruction, as preparatory to their being apprenticed in the colonies. Five of this description so transmitted have been well reported from their employer at the Cape of Good Hope, and the youths have made satisfactory communication to their friends in this country. The committee are glad to state that 100*l.* has this year been paid to the treasurer, being a legacy to the asylum, from the late John Shuckburgh, Esq., of Bourton, who resided in the adjoining parish. The quarterly meetings of the committee are held on the Friday at the Asylum, previous to every Quarter Sessions, when the accounts are audited."

Amount of EXPENDITURE for One Year.

The Governor of the Asylum's Accounts, from the 25th of March, 1837, to the 25th of March, 1838.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
By Sale of Shoes and Clothes made, exclusive of those for use of the Asylum	131	5	7	Master's Salary	50	0	0
Cash from Treasurer	304	0	5	Year's Assessed Taxes	1	16	0
				Sundries	12	10	10
				Materials for work, &c.	82	13	9
				Clothing and outfit	27	5	3
				Maintenance, Coals, &c.	239	15	4
				Repairs, &c.	9	13	2
				Medical Attendance	3	12	6
				Society for Books	1	10	8
				Allowance to Boys, on £77 2*s.*, the supposed value of work at 1*d.* in one Shilling	6	8	6
	435	6	0		435	6	0

The Rent of the House is 35*l.* Yearly.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE at the County Asylum, during Nine Years of its Establishment, commencing in 1817. Extracted from the printed Reports.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Occasional Expenses, chiefly preliminary:—						
Stationery and Printing	249	18	4			
Building	283	19	9			
Furniture	406	9	2½			
				940	7	3½
Annual Expenses, not chargeable per head to the boys:—						
Master's Salary	612	0	0			
Board of Master and Household	900	0	0			
Rent of House and Taxes	289	3	0			
Sundries, (viz., all other items)	278	5	5			
				2,079	8	5
Annual Expenses, chargeable per head:—						
Net Cost for Board and Clothing 97 Boys	1,588	16	0			
				1,588	16	0
Total Cost of the Institution during Nine Years				4,608	11	8½

There are also other charges, which, though of annual recurrence, do not vary according to the number of boys, and therefore cannot correctly be charged to them at so much per head.

Of this description are the master's salary, together with the board of himself and family.

Omitting, therefore, these various items, the whole cost to the institution, for the board and clothing of the boys, has been 1,588*l.* 16*s.*

This sum, divided by 97 (the number of admissions), will give 16*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per head; and, since the average length of stay has been 63 weeks, 5*s.* 2*d.* per head per week.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, (extracted from the printed Reports of the Asylum,) showing, on the one hand, the Cost of 80 Criminal Boys, in the ordinary course of punishment; and, on the other, the Cost of the same number, when sent to the Asylum for the purpose of Reformation:—

In the ordinary course of Punishment, 80 criminal boys cost

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The County of Warwick—			
Forty Prosecutions, &c.	800	0	0
Other counties—			
Twenty Prosecutions, &c.	400	0	0
The Government—			
Thirty transported from Warwick	900	0	0
Fifteen transported from other counties	450	0	0
Individuals—			
The value of the plunder of 45 boys for Two years, estimated at	900	0	0
	3,450	0	0

When sent to the Asylum for Reform, 80 criminal boys cost

	£.	s.	d.
The County of Warwick—			
Twenty Prosecutions, &c.	400	0	0
Other counties—			
Ten Prosecutions, &c.	200	0	0
The Government—			
Fifteen transported from Warwick	450	0	0
Seven and a-half transported from other counties	225	0	0
Individuals—			
The value of the plunder of 22½ boys for Two years, estimated at	450	0	0
The Asylum—			
Board and Clothing of 80 boys	1,300	0	0
Balance in favour of Reform	425	0	0
	3,450	0	0

The principle on which the above comparative statement is made is, that the effect of the system is to reform about one half of those on whom the experiment is tried.

The calculation is made in round numbers.

This establishment, which I visited in September, 1839, was once a farm-house, and the farm-yard adjoining is still used by a farmer. It stands on an elevated ground, in a retired situation, apart from other buildings. The keeper and his wife reside in the house; no other officer lives on the premises. A tailor is almost constantly employed to instruct the boys in his business; he is paid 9*s.* a-week by the committee: he lives at Stretton, and usually devotes 12 hours daily to the business of the asylum. A shoemaker comes occasionally to teach the boys; he is paid by the keeper himself. The keeper plays the violoncello, and has taught a little music to a few of the boys. Four or five have subsequently gone into regimental bands of music. There is some singing at church by a few of the boys, and they sing psalms on Sundays after supper. Conversation is allowed during labour, but not during meals. All the boys sleep in separate beds. They dine in a good refectory, with plates, knives, and forks. There is a large good garden, in which the boys take great delight to work. The supply of books is ample: there are not only religious books but also some miscellaneous ones, such as the Saturday Magazine. Each boy makes his own bed.

The *greatest number* of boys who have been placed here at one time, during the present keeper's experience, has been 25.

The *punishments* are, in ordinary cases, confinement to the room, or a change of diet is made to bread and water; or, in aggravated cases, only bread soaked in water is given. In cases of difficulty the keeper applies to one of the committee of magistrates residing in the same parish. The keeper has the power of inflicting corporal punishment; when he does so he uses only a cane, but does not take off any part of the boy's clothing.

The *diet* is, at breakfast, bread and milk and a small slice of bread and cheese. At dinner, meat (on six days in the week), vegetables, and half a pint of table beer. Once a week there is soup and a pudding. On some weeks meat is given daily. The original diet-roll is not strictly adhered to. The quantity of bread and meat is left to the discretion of the keeper, but he is directed to provide a sufficient quantity.

The *age* of admission is from 14 to 16. Boys under 14 are sent to the Children's Friend Society, by means of subscriptions raised annually for the purpose, but always with the consent of the parents.

The *health* of the boys appears very good. I found no one ill. During the seven years that the keeper has been here no death has happened; and according to his statement, which is remarkable, only one boy has kept his bed through severe illness during these seven years. A surgeon is sent for when illness occurs, but his account is said not to be 1*l.* 10*s.* yearly. Itch is the most common complaint; it often breaks out a fortnight or more after their admission.

Religious instruction.—The boys go to the parish church. The curate comes voluntarily about once a fortnight to catechise them.

General instruction.—The keeper teaches the boys to read; they also learn writing and the elements of arithmetic. Of the 16 boys, whom I found at my visit, 11 could read.

Subsequent disposal of the Boys.—This rests with the committee. Applications are occasionally made by persons desirous of employing one: such applications are made perhaps twice or thrice yearly: they are usually for servants or journeymen; one boy has been placed with a farmer.

Profits of Labour.—Each boy receives a portion of the supposed value of the work done: two-thirds of the portion are reserved to be given to him on his discharge, and one-third is given to be spent by him on the spot as he may please. The profits of the quarter ending March 25, 1839, was 23*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and of the quarter ending June 24, 1839, 25*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* These profits are derived from the sale of articles manufactured here.

General System.—The boys are brought hither by the turnkey of the Warwick prison: they are considered as the hired servants of the keeper: the following is the *form of entry*:—

"An Account of Boys hired by * * * (the name of the keeper), as his servants, in husbandry and handicraft for two years each."

Superintendence.—The committee meet once a quarter, and visit also at uncertain times. This committee is elected by the county magistrates. They remain permanently. Any person desiring to visit the prison is admitted.

Escapes.—During seven years 10.

Expulsions for misconduct during the same term 18, out of a total of 107 admitted.

Suicide.—No distinct case of an attempt has occurred.

Greatest Offences committed here.—One boy stabbed another with a shoemaker's knife; it is uncertain whether or not this act was accidental.

General behaviour is good. On first admission they are apt to use very bad language: the keeper tries the effect of exhortation; with most boys this succeeds, with the more hardened it proves insufficient. The boys from Birmingham are described as the worst in character; all but three are now from Birmingham.

Exercise and recreation.—The boys may go into a neighbouring field at certain times, The gate and the door are left unlocked in general. There is much facility for escape, but it does not seem to be much sought. At first, when a greater strictness, closeness, and want of confidence existed, the attempts to escape were more numerous than at present.

General aspect of the Institution.—My visit was made at a time quite unexpected, and I found every thing orderly, clean, neat, and as well arranged as the means of the place permit. As far as my opportunity of observation extended, the system appeared good and steady. The boys were quiet yet not depressed, cheerful and industrious, and presenting a healthy and well ordered appearance. The whole seems to reflect great credit on the keeper, the committee, and the benevolent subscribers.

General results.—Many boys have turned out well after leaving this place, and have become respectable workmen. Several have called here afterwards, and have expressed their gratitude for the benefits which they have derived from their residence here.

Relief on Discharge.—The largest sum which any boy has taken away with him, as the reserved portion of the profits of his labour, has been 1*l.* 10*s.* The average sum is 15*s.* to 16*s.* Each boy receives on his discharge also, two suits of clothes (one new and the other the one already in use), a Prayer-book, and a Bible.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—It is unfortunate for the county of Monmouth that both this gaol and the house of correction at Usk are very inadequate in accommodation, and inconvenient in arrangement. A heavy expense must accordingly be incurred by the county before it can possess a good prison either at Monmouth or at Usk. At Usk, indeed, as we shall hereafter notice, the county is about to build a new house of correction. The prison at Monmouth, although it stands well, and presents an imposing exterior, will still require considerable improvement. As to the enlargement and improvement which it may, or may not, demand, that must depend mainly on the extent of accommodation to be afforded by the *new* house of correction at Usk. If the gaol at Monmouth is continued on the same system as heretofore, that is, in the receipt of the same description of prisoners, and of the same, or of an increasing number of prisoners, then it will be absolutely necessary to make very large additions to the building, and greatly to alter the present disposition of the tread-wheel. At present there is no separate accommodation for female debtors. The male infirmary is often used as a sleeping-room for ordinary prisoners, in consequence of the want of cells. There is a want of proper store-rooms.

No alteration has been made since my former visit in 1837.

Management.—The whole prison is as neat and clean as can be expected from the number of prisoners at present crowded together within its comparatively scanty limits. No alterations have taken place in the system since my last visit. The day-rooms are in use as before. One of the worst features of the gaol is the number of prisoners who sleep in the same bed. On the 16th of November, 1839, I found 14 male prisoners sleeping three in a bed; and some of the female prisoners sleeping two in a bed. It has been thought that the cells are too small to admit conveniently of placing three beds in the same cell, but I believe that this might be accomplished with a little management. And even if the erection of three bedsteads cannot be accomplished so neatly and commodiously as in some other prisons, still the lesser evil should be preferred to the greater. On that day I found here 65 male criminal prisoners, six female prisoners, and 16 debtors.

The number of turnkeys is not sufficient for the good discipline of the gaol. Until the

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Monmouthshire.

Monmouth. County Gaol and House of Correction.

number is increased, and until the prisoners are placed to sleep and to take their meals in separate cells, much improvement cannot be expected.

Silence is maintained at the tread-wheel, but the place on which it stands does not afford the means of a complete inspection.

Tobacco is not allowed.

Not only is the tread-wheel placed in a very inconvenient situation, but the wash-house for the female prisoners adjoins it, and the women, when they are brought across the yard to enter the wash-house, are necessarily seen by the male prisoners. It would be much better, on every ground, if the women were placed to labour at a distance from the men; for, independently of the circumstance just mentioned, the mere consciousness, on the part of both parties, that they are placed in immediate proximity to each other, forms, in prisons, a source of excitement, and an impediment to steady labour.

Escapes.—None has taken place during the last two years.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—This has lately been more frequent than heretofore. The usual duration is a week at a time, and one week in the month is the ordinary sentence. Such prisoners do not go to chapel; they have no exercise; their diet is the ordinary one; Bibles and Prayer-books are placed in the cell; no work is allowed; the cell is a light one. The surgeon visits the prisoners so placed twice a week, and the chaplain twice or thrice in the week.

Solitary Confinement for Refractory Conduct.—Such prisoners are generally kept in a dark cell. The duration of their confinement is one, two, or three days, according to circumstances. Their diet is usually restricted to bread and water. They take no exercise.

Irons had not been used for the 12 months preceding my visit.

Letters.—In the printed rules there is no particular regulation on this head. All the letters sent to the untried are delivered to them, having first been read by the keeper.

Visits.—There is no printed regulation on this point. Since the printing of the rules in 1832, an order, however, has been made from the quarter sessions respecting visits to convicted prisoners. They are not to receive any visits before the expiration of three months, except under peculiar and pressing circumstances. This order was made on March 31, 1838. The usage at present, after the expiration of three months, is to admit visits to convicted prisoners once in three months; and if the keeper is urged to allow them more frequently, he applies to a visiting magistrate for his sanction to such a proceeding. Untried prisoners may receive visits on any day except Sunday, an officer being always present.

Whipping is generally mild here. There are two cats, one lighter and one heavier. It is performed by the turnkey, in the presence of, and to a certain degree limited by the discretion of, the surgeon. The usual number of lashes is three dozen. Since the present keeper has been in office, no whipping has ever been inflicted for offences committed within the prison.

Treatment of Debtors.—The rooms of the two master debtors now here are cleaned by the keeper's family. They do not eat their meals with the keeper. The debtors who are supported by the county do not at present clean their own rooms. One of the number is paid one shilling weekly by the county to clean the rooms for the rest. Of the 11 debtors now confined here, all but two are supported by the county.

Relief of Prisoners on their Discharge.—The highest sum given on such occasions from the county fund is 2*s.*, and 1*s.* is the lowest sum. There was formerly a subscription made expressly for this very desirable object, but none such exists at present. Boys are sometimes sent back to their homes free of expense through the kindness of private individuals.

Recommittals.—Not one of the Chartists confined here at my last visit, on November 19, 1839, had ever been committed hither before. Of 66 prisoners confined there on that day, three or four had been committed hither before.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain is very attentive to his duties. There is no schoolmaster; but the chaplain teaches the prisoners to read himself; he has hitherto had a prisoner to assist him in the elementary part of instruction in reading. He has been in office three years. The chapel is not only very inconvenient and unsuitable, but is insufficient in point of room, and the prisoners must necessarily be placed too close. The prisoners are very attentive in chapel; their conduct towards the chaplain, both there and elsewhere, is very satisfactory to him. The debtors also attend chapel regularly.

Religious books are well supplied.

There are some miscellaneous tracts; some of which have been given by a benevolent lady. Other books have been occasionally presented by other ladies.

The chaplain frequently converses with the prisoners; he goes into the different wards for this purpose, and also visits the sick.

The general state of religious knowledge among the prisoners is defective. Very few can repeat the Lord's Prayer or the Belief. In regard to religious tenets, most of the prisoners are Dissenters. On the whole, the general information and knowledge of the prisoners exceeds their instruction in religious matters.

The chaplain is acquainted with a few cases of prisoners, who, after their discharge, have entered on a regular course of life, and are now doing well. He keeps a good journal. The chaplain's sister visits the female prisoners once a week.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The crowded state of the gaol at the time of my latter visits rendered it natural to expect that the state of health should not be very favourable. But there was no prevalence of fever, nor of any other epidemic. One of the

prisoners engaged in hard labour addressed me in the presence of about 25 others, expressing in very suitable terms a hope that the hard labour prisoners might have some little increase of diet awarded to them.

The surgeon keeps a good journal.

On November 16, 1839, I found one debtor ill in bed, and five prisoners in a bad state of health, but not placed in the infirmary. On November 19, 1839, I found on the extra diet list one debtor and eight other prisoners. Of the latter eight three were the convicted Chartists. The extra diet is composed of broth, or of milk, or of meat, but scarcely ever of beer or of wine. Of these nine cases, I found the debtor in bed in the infirmary, and six men confined to their beds in their cells.

Two deaths occurred in the year 1838, both from fever, of a typhoid kind.

The chief complaints since my former visit, in 1837, have been influenza, (under which so many as 40 were suffering at one time); diarrhœa; scurvy, which has occurred several times, and in which the surgeon has always increased the diet, and by giving meat, has speedily cured it. Of fever, only one severe case has occurred from January 1, 1839, to November 19 of the same year, although typhus fever has prevailed occasionally during the same time in Monmouth.

Prisoners often appear to suffer in health at the end of three months after their admission.

The surgeon thinks the diet too scanty, and would be glad to see a little meat added. The hard labour prisoners have no extra diet, which it would be desirable that they should receive. The surgeon is of opinion that the low scale of diet has a tendency to alter the ordinary character and progress of the diseases which occur here. The number of prisoners put upon extra diet during the year 1839 was 36; many of them were obliged to be kept upon it during a considerable time—and others, who had given it up, were compelled afterwards to resume it. I observe from the quarterly report of the surgeon, dated in April, 1840, that three prisoners had died in the course of that quarter of a year, namely, one of pulmonary consumption, one of atrophy, from scrofulous disease of the mesenteric glands, and one of dropsy, attended with large sloughing wounds of the lower extremities. All three were individuals of broken constitutions.

Treatment of the Chartist Prisoners.—As a general system, the same regulations have been observed with regard to them as to ordinary prisoners. I believe, from the observations which I had ample opportunity of making, that they experienced on the part of the officers of the prison, and of the visiting magistrates, not only kindness of manner, but also attention to their wants, and a disposition to afford them every indulgence consistent with the nature and rules of a prison life. All the three convicted Chartists were receiving extra diet of a quart of milk daily by order of the surgeon. Of the three convicted Chartists I found (November 16, 1839) that two had written to their relatives by permission of the visiting magistrates, and that the other might have done so if he had been so disposed. In the day-room, in which several of the Chartists were placed, I found Blackstone's Commentaries, Paley's Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy, and several miscellaneous works, chiefly of a moral and religious tendency. All the Chartists have behaved in an orderly manner, and have given no trouble. Most of them are Dissenters. Some appeared rather dejected, but only one or two exhibited signs of distress of mind. None of them were suffering under any acute disease at the time of my visit; but one of them appeared to have a disposition to asthma, and had seen the surgeon the same morning; another had some disordered state of the digestive organs. The general appearance of all was healthy, rather than otherwise, nor did any of them present the air of poverty or of misery.

When I visited the gaol on November 16, I found no guards nor constables on the spot. A serjeant's guard was to mount that night, and a room was preparing for the soldiers. One extra turnkey has been very properly engaged for a time to attend at the gate. On the 19th of November I found 20 Chartists here.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Monmouthshire.
Monmouth. County Gaol and House of Correction.

DESCRIPTION of the Prisoner

Prisoners, how Sleeping, 17th October, 1839.			
Description.	Number in Single Beds.	Number Two in a Bed.	Number Three in a Bed.
Male debtors	21	..	..
Female debtors	1	..	..
Male prisoners	14	..	36
Female prisoners	3	2	..
	39	2	36
	Total 77.		

The different Trades of the Prisoners at present in the Gaol.	
Trades.	No.
Bookbinder	1
Butcher	1
Sweeps	2
Clerk	1
Printer	1
Labourers	40
Women	5
Shoemakers	2
Sailors	2
Total	55

GENERAL STATISTICS of the County Gaol at Monmouth, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the year	28	6	4	1	4	..	1	..	37	7
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
Total	41	7	7	1	4	..	1	..	53	8
Of these were convicted	21	6	2	..	4	..	1	..	28	6
,, acquitted at the bar	16	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	20	1
,, not prosecuted	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,, bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	41	7	7	1	4	..	1	..	53	8
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

No. 2.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	1
Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..
Under the Game Laws	2	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..
For Assaults	1	..
For want of Sureties	2	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	2	..
Total	13	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process	26	1
In Execution	31	2
Total	57	3

my visit on October 17, 1839.

Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at one time, since the 1st day of January last.		Least Number of Prisoners in the Prison at one time, since the 1st day of January last.		Greatest and Least Number of Females at one time in the Prison since the 1st day of January last.	
Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Greatest.	Least.
Debtors, male and female . .	12	Debtors, male and female . .	11	13	3
Prisoners, male and female . .	96	Prisoners, male and female . .	40		
Total	108	Total	51		

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	3	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	63	8
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns	32	5
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . .	3	..
Total . . .	101	14
DEBTORS.		
Debtors	57	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals. .	158	17

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	2	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	5	2
Total	7	2

No. 6.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	67	9
The Average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	34	7
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	31	2
The Average Number of Debtors in the course of the Year	19	1

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	8	2	4	4	12	1	10	3	3	..
,, after Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	2
,, under Summary Convictions	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	10
,, after Trial (except Debtors)	4	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	16	5
,, under Summary Convictions	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Monmouthshire.
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No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the year.	Under 14 Days.		2 Month, and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	1	..	2	

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21	9	3
21 years and under 30	26	1
30 years and upwards	16	4
Total . .	51	8

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21	3	..
21 years and under 30	5	..
30 years and upwards	4	..
Total . .	12	..

No. 11.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	19	2
Can read only.	10	3
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	16	3
Can read and write well	7	..
Total . . .	52	8

No. 12.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	5	..
Can read only.	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	4	..
Can read and write well.	1	..
Total . .	12	..

No. 13.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition	30	8
Infirmary cases	15	2
Greatest number of sick at any one time	20	4
Deaths	2	..

No. 14.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	3	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	1	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	3	..
Twice	1	..
Thrice	1	..
Total . .	5	..

No. 16.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	46	10
Not Employed	54	5
Total . . .	100	15

No. 17.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	4	1
Not Employed	3	1
Total . .	7	2

No. 18.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.	6	3

No. 19.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately whipped	1	..

No. 20.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately whipped	3	..

No. 21.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells	7	1	6	..
Solitary Cells	17	2	3	..

No. 22.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells	4	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	3	..	..	..

No. 23.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	413	1	8½
,, Male and Female Clothing	77	1	6
,, Bedding	23	17	2
,, Straw	4	16	0
,, Extra Allowance by order of the Surgeon	25	2	2
,, Beer and Spirits	1	14	7
,, Fuel	64	2	6½
,, Soap	9	4	11½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	7	2	3
,, Washing	0	10	0
,, Stationery and Printing	12	16	1
,, Books	7	11	6
,, Officers' Salaries	491	5	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions	19	3	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	83	14	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	17	17	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	1,269	1	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	124	6	8
Prison Diet per head, per annum	7	4	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum	1	10	0

No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Keeper	41	1828	150 0 0	25 6 6	175 6 6	
Chaplain	32	1834	120 0 0	..	..	
Surgeon	37	..	80 0 0	..	..	
Matron	46	1828	20 0 0	..	..	
1st Turnkey	34	1838	52 0 0	..	..	
2nd Turnkey	46	1838	45 10 0	..	..	
Porter	30	1838	7 16 0	..	..	
Watchman during repairs of Boundary Wall	..	..	1 17 6	..	..	
Man, during illness of Turnkey	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	
Assistants during Assizes	..	..	1 19 6	..	..	
Assistants attending Prisoners	..	..	2 2 6	..	..	
		Total	491 5 6			

No. 25.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	12	6
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports	2	10	0
Total	4	2	6

No. 26.—Total Expences of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including alterations, repairs and additions	1,269	1	2
Total Receipts of ditto	4	2	6
Actual Cost to the County, not including alterations, repairs, and additions	1,264	18	8

1*s.* 3¼*d.* per day is the Cost of each Prisoner.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The necessity of enlarging the present prison is generally acknowledged, but the extent of additional accommodation required will depend mainly upon the number of cells to be provided in the new house of correction at Usk. In the meantime, however, it is very important that two prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the same bed. No practice nor usage whatever can exist in a gaol so objectionable in every respect. By providing a sufficient supply of new light iron bedsteads, and a proportionate quantity of bedding, and by placing three of such bedsteads in several of the cells, the evil to which I allude may be corrected.

2. A larger infirmary is wanted for the male prisoners; and a regular infirmary is much required for the use of the female prisoners, which does not exist at all at present.

3. The tread-wheel is very badly placed; it requires better means of ventilation; a privy is wanting in its immediate vicinity; the female washhouse adjoins it too nearly.

4. To provide a better arrangement for the place and manner of visits to prisoners.

5. To provide a room for the visits of lawyers.

6. To reconsider the diet of this prison, and to make some small additional allowance for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and for prisoners of other classes at the expiration of the third or sixth month of imprisonment.

7. The chapel is extremely inconvenient; it is subject to the exhalations from the rooms which open immediately upon it, and it only affords sufficient accommodation for two-thirds of the average number of the prisoners. It is altogether too much exposed, and too open, and does not enough wear the solemn aspect of a place consecrated to Divine worship.

8. A regular distribution of waste paper for necessary purposes would tend both to prevent the destruction and the desecration of religious books, and to promote habits of cleanliness and health in this generally crowded prison.

9. In my former report I suggested that another turnkey should be engaged; but additional officers are now still more necessary.

USK.—County House of Correction.

Usk. County House of Correction.

Construction.—The present prison is on the road-side, and, being without any boundary wall, things may be easily thrown over, and even any exclamation distinctly heard from without. A new building, however, is likely soon to be erected on a much larger scale, and on a better arrangement. The plans are now before the magistrates.

The ground is not yet definitively bought; the completion of an intended purchase has only been retarded by the circumstance of the owner living abroad.

The present building is moderately solid, but the roof has sunk a little, and a new one will probably be soon necessary, if the building continues in use. The old roof might last a year perhaps. Although the building is old, yet it does not appear to be generally in a state of dilapidation.

The space is so contracted, that the clothes are hung up to dry in the female prisoners' day-room. Some also are obliged to be dried in the keeper's kitchen. The chaplain is obliged to go through the keeper's bed-room in passing to the chapel. There is no room for the magistrates to meet in. The women's day-room window opens on the tread-wheel yard; but it has been so arranged as to prevent their looking into it. Unfortunately, the male and female infirmaries are close together. Being used for sleeping-rooms, in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol, the men and women in them can talk to each other at night. The cells are small, and so insufficient in point of number, that two or three prisoners are sleeping in the same bed.

Sometimes, when the prison has been very full, four or even five have slept under the same bed-clothes. On my last visit, in November, 1839, I found that of 46 prisoners, only three had slept the previous night in a separate cell, and that only nine had slept in single beds. Two had been sleeping under the same bed-clothes. Independently of other reasons, this usage of placing more than one prisoner beneath the same bed-clothes is injurious to health, because a prisoner thus placed sometimes contracts the itch from his neighbour; not that this neighbour is known at the time to be labouring under itch, but that the disorder sometimes does not manifest itself in the individual until several days after his admission, and that he is thus previously supposed to be in good health. There is only one cell here for the purpose of receiving patients labouring under the itch, and there is no fire-place in it. Sometimes two or three come in at the same time, evidently affected by that disease.

Management.—This prison is very clean, and is carefully kept.

There has been no alteration in the salaries of the officers.

An additional turnkey has been appointed since my last visit, so that there are now two. One of these turnkeys was going to leave soon, but of course will be replaced by another. One turnkey has 1*l.* per week, the other 17*s.* 6*d.*

No new rules have been printed since my visit. Silence is not enforced on the untried, and although ordered in respect to other prisoners, is not well observed, because the number of prisoners is occasionally too large to enable the turnkeys to be always present with all during the day. In fact it is only really observed on the tread-wheel.

There are no wardsmen or wardswomen. Each prisoner makes his or her bed in the morning, but the beds are afterwards examined and re-made by a particular prisoner, who is appointed for the purpose.

Nothing particular is to be remarked of the conduct of the prisoners. They are generally quiet. One man last summer incited the others to mutiny.

Breaches of silence are sometimes punished by confinement in a light or dark cell for a few hours, or for a day. Sometimes the diet is reduced; the gruel and potatoes being taken away for a day. In a light cell, such confinement sometimes last three days, but not often. One man, in 1838, was in irons for a fortnight, by order of the magistrates, for an attempt to escape.

I found several of the prisoners crowded together around the fire in their day-room, with-

out the superintendance of any turnkey. There appears to be little or no check upon their conversation when they are not at hard labour.

At one of my visits all the women except one were sleeping more than one in a bed. In 15 beds on the male side, two, three, or four were sleeping in the same bed.

Solitary Confinement is very rare here, and lasts but a week at a time. Such prisoners go out morning and evening by themselves into a vacant yard for 20 minutes or half an hour. Their diet is the same as usual. They go to chapel. They are confined in an ordinary cell. Books are supplied to them.

Escapes.—There has been one since my visit in 1837, of a man who was not retaken in this county, but has since been taken elsewhere. He escaped while engaged in wheeling stones outside of the prison. There has been one other attempt, but it was unsuccessful.

Suicides.—There have been none since my last visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—The supply of Bibles is scanty. They are much torn by the prisoners. They are given out on Sundays, or when the prisoners ask for them.

The chapel is very small for the number of prisoners: there is no stove in it.

The chaplain's journal records his preaching and reading prayers. He reads prayers every morning throughout the week, and reads prayers twice and preaches on Sundays. He is minister of Usk, and has an assistant in the town. On week-days he reads the morning prayers to the end of the litany, with some additional prayers applicable to the situation of his audience. He has never known the keeper to be absent from chapel, except when ill. The keeper's wife also attends constantly; sometimes in the same seat with the women, or else in the keeper's pew.

The chaplain has administered the sacrament to the sick only; he has exhorted the prisoners in his sermons to attend it, but none has desired to do so.

He has never encouraged prisoners to teach each other; but he has lent them books and tracts. There is no schoolmaster, and no instruction in reading at present.

One prisoner, who was very attentive at chapel, told the chaplain on going away, that he had been bred a Roman Catholic, and had been ignorant of good, but that he had learnt better there, and was very grateful to him.

The chaplain sometimes speaks to the prisoners after chapel, but rarely goes into the wards and yards.

The conduct of the prisoners is particularly respectful: they make excellent responses. The chaplain is not acquainted with any reformed prisoners now living in the neighbourhood.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The only epidemic here has been the influenza, in 1837. Very many prisoners were ill; but no case was fatal.

The surgeon visits the prisoners in solitary confinement every day, if they are confined for more than one day.

At the time of my visit, no one was confined to his bed. Two had the itch; two or three were receiving trifling medicines.

This prison is healthy, but the situation is not favourable to health. In time of floods the water comes into the cellars several feet high.

The surgeon has been appointed about four years: he visits almost every day; he sometimes examines prisoners on admission. He finds medicines.

There has been only one case of consumption since my last visit. During two years there have been one or two lyings-in.

The surgeon would have lately sent a prisoner to the infirmary, but there was not room enough there. He sometimes keeps a prisoner in his own cell if ill. At other times he is often obliged to let him sleep in the same room with other prisoners.

I observe that one man is recorded to have been placed in the infirmary on September 17 last.

In two cases only has the surgeon ordered extra diet during the four years that he has been engaged here. One was that of a drunkard; one of a scrofulous patient. He thinks the diet fair enough for short terms of imprisonment, and that the prisoners are usually more healthy when they go out than at first: but it must be borne in mind that the terms of imprisonment here are usually short.

The surgeon's journal records his visits, and the name and complaint of any sick prisoner. Inflammation and rheumatism are the most frequent complaints. The inflammation most common is that of the lungs, as is generally the case with the working people throughout the county.

The surgeon has had no case of typhus, but several of small-pox since my last visit. Catarrh is common. Has had some cases of common English cholera, but none died of it. Diarrhœa is common.

At my third visit, November 5, I found no one ill in bed. Four or five were taking medicine for slight complaints. There was no case of itch.

Medical Report of the Usk Prison for the last year.

The total number of prisoners admitted from September 30, 1838, to September 30, 1839, was 404.

The number of sick during the same year was 181.

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Of those sick there were

7 cases of acute rheumatism.	3 of constipation.
4 cases of chronic rheumatism.	2 of piles.
16 cases of syphilis.	7 of head ache.
6 of gonorrhœa.	13 of neuralgic affections.
3 of inflammation of the bladder.	3 of eruptions.
1 of inflammation of the kidney.	1 of convulsions.
1 of phthisis.	4 of ulcers.
6 of pleurisy.	5 of ulcers of leg.
8 of pneumonia.	1 of œdema of leg.
2 of asthma.	2 of carbuncle.
37 of catarrh.	3 of boils.
5 of sore throat.	2 of whitlow.
1 of scrofula.	1 of enlarged glands.
6 of ophthalmia.	2 of hernia.
8 of diarrhœa.	2 of abscess.
13 of dyspepsia.	6 of wounds, bruises, &c.
	181

There was no death during the same year.

It has not been thought necessary to enter the cases of itch; they generally number between 40 and 50 in the year. All the cases in the list terminated favourably except the case of phthisis: this man left the prison in consequence of the time of his imprisonment having expired.

Diet.—A slight alteration has taken place as regards the diet of the hard-labour prisoners at my suggestion.

Hard-labour prisoners are not allowed to have food from their friends, if they receive the prison allowance.

Labour.—On my third visit, on November 5, 1839, I found 16 men at the tread-wheel; no one was breaking stones; one was tailoring; two were whitewashing, (all sentenced to hard-labour). Five women were washing, and one man, not sentenced to hard-labour, was engaged in cooking.

Those prisoners usually break stones who cannot work at the tread-wheel. No profit is derived from this labour at present. The stones are broken for the county.

Some prisoners make straw mats for mattresses.

The convicts at present are suffered to work on the public roads in front of the prison, with houses and shops on each side, and with passengers continually going by; there are also three public-houses immediately adjoining. It is true that an officer attends, but it is easy for any passenger to speak to them, and to give them letters, tobacco, files, &c.

The Alterations made in consequence of my former Suggestions.

My suggestions of September 23, 1837, had the following results:—

Two night-stools were ordered.

A slipper-bath was ordered.

A small shed under which stones might be broken in the centre of the tread-wheel yard was ordered.

A small sentry-box to be used by the turnkey in inclement weather, near the tread-wheel, was ordered.

Combs were ordered.

A small pew for the use of the keeper at chapel was ordered.

A wicket or grated aperture in the outer door was ordered. (The wooden railing recommended outside was considered unnecessary.)

Another turnkey has been appointed.

Silenced was ordered to be enforced.

Visits and letters to convicted prisoners were ordered to be regulated according to the recommendations of the Lords' Committee and of the Secretary of State.

An extra allowance has been made to the tread-wheel prisoners of half a pound of potatoes daily, to be given to them at the discretion of the keeper, who gives it whenever the prisoners are kept at the tread-wheel, or at stone-breaking more than 14 days, and if they are more than 17 years of age.

In regard to my suggestion of providing separate light iron bedsteads, and separate bedding for each prisoner, (to prevent prisoners from sleeping together,) the magistrates observe, that the size of the cells does not admit of it, unless by the introduction of one-jointed bedsteads in each cell.

Population.—I found about 15 prisoners here under 20 years of age at one of my visits.

About one-third of those in confinement at my visit were not natives of the county.

From Michaelmas, 1835, to Michaelmas, 1836, 177 prisoners were committed.
From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, 322 prisoners were committed.
From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, 404 prisoners were committed.

At this autumn time of 1839, very few of the prisoners are agricultural labourers. Not

above one or two are regular vagrants; but many of them are jobbers and not regular labourers of any kind. Very few are from the iron works, except for leaving service; and some others, who are strangers to the iron works, and who attempt to commit offences there, and do commit them. One man was here for singing Chartist songs, and for other misconduct; he can read and write.

On the day of one of my visits, October 12, there were here 47 men and eight women; but no debtors. Three of the men and two of the women had been tried at the assizes and sessions; all the rest were for trial or summary convictions.

Greatest number at once since January 1, 1839—77,

Least number at once since January 1, 1839—24.

Greatest number of women ever remembered at once—15 or 16.

Average population of 1839—about 40.

Average population of the year from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838—38½.

Greatest number at once since the keeper has been here—77.

At my third visit, on November 5, I found here 46 prisoners, of whom 20 were summary convictions; one was from the assizes, 18 from the sessions, and seven were untried. Many prisoners come here for trial, who are kept at Monmouth after conviction. This is the reason why so many as 207, who have not been employed, appear in the late schedule for 1838—1839. They were for trial, and many of them subsequently kept at Monmouth at hard labour.

Relief on Discharge.—The greatest sum given since the keeper has been here was 5*s.*, the least, 6*d.* The amount is regulated by the distance. A shilling is more frequently given than any other sum.

Cases of Reformation.—The keeper is acquainted with none. He took a girl into his own service after her discharge from prison. She stayed with him two or three months; but upon being sent out to walk with his children, she left them on the road, and went off.

Whippings.—The prisoners whipped are generally young boys. The turnkey officiates in the presence of the surgeon. In the last case two dozen lashes were inflicted.

State of the Prison on November 18, 1839.

Total number of prisoners—44.

Of whom are Chartists, or committed in consequence of the late outbreak—9.

Number of prisoners sleeping one or two in a bed last night . . . . . } 22 two in a bed, 16 one in a bed.

Number of prisoners sleeping three or four in the same bed last last night . . . } 6 three in a bed.

Total . . . 44

GENERAL STATISTICS of the House of Correction at Usk for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the Commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	..	8	3	3	..	11	3
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	8	2	1	..	72	18	6	5	87	25
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	1	9	4
Total . . .	8	2	1	..	84	24	14	6	107	32
Of these were Convicted	6	2	1	..	47	10	3	5	57	17
„ Acquitted at the bar . .	2	..	..	..	6	2	2	1	10	3
„ no Bills found	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	8
„ not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	9	..
„ admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
„ bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal. . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
„ left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	16	3	2	..	18	3
Total . . .	8	2	1	..	84	24	14	6	107	32
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers charged to be committed in distant places	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Monmouthshire.

Usk. County House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, Committed for Trial in the course of Year	3	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	9	4
Total	3	2	2	..	5	3	..	..	9	5
Of these were Convicted	3	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	9	4
Left on Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	3	2	1	..	5	3	..	..	9	5

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	18	4
Deserters awaiting a Route	8	..
Under the Game Laws	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	33	8
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	12	2
Under the Larceny Act	4	..
For Assaults	36	2
For want of Sureties	4	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	60	..
Total	176	16
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	1

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	3	..
Under the Vagrant Act	4	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..
Under the Larceny Act	1	..
For Assaults	2	..
As known or reputed Thieves	..	1
Total	11	1

No. 5.*—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	2
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	29	7
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	254	41
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	5	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	2	1
Total	294	51

* It must be recollected that many of the same Prisoners appear in the Returns for this Prison, and the one at Monmouth; so that the reader must not add together the total amount reported from both prisons.

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year.	3	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others	17	5
Total	20	6

No. 7.—Criminals.

CRIMINALS.	M	F.
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	50	11
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	32	6

No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	21	5	14	4	24	8	15	7
,, after Trial (except Debtors) .	..	2	2	..	8	3	7	5
,, under Summary Convictions .	8	..	44	2	65	6	25	2

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	6	1	..	..	..	..	80	25
,, after Trial (except Debtors) .	16	..	13	5	2	..	48	15
,, under Summary Convictions .	13	2	3	..	..	..	158	12

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	..
,, after Trial (except Debtors) .	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
,, under Summary Convictions .	1	..	2	..	1	1	4	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
,, after Trial (except Debtors) .	3	..	1	..	2	1	9	3
,, under Summary Convictions .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	22	9
21 Years and under 30	35	9
30 Years and upwards	39	11
Total	96	29

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14	1	1
14 Years and under 17	8	3
Total . . .	9	4

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	25	3
21 Years and under 30	74	4
30 Years and upwards	59	5
Total	158	12

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14	1	..
14 Years and under 17	7	1
Total . .	8	1

No. 14.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	24	8
Can read only	39	11
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	25	5
Can read and write well	8	5
Total . . .	96	29

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	1	1
Can read only	4	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	3	1
Can read and write well	1	..
Total	9	4

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	46	8
Can read only	55	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	37	1
Can read and write well	20	1
Total	158	12

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	3	..
Can read only	4	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1	..
Total	8	1

No. 18.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	128	15
Infirmary Cases	16	7
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	2

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	2	1
Infirmary Cases	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once	21	5
Twice	4	2
Thrice	1	1
Total	26	8

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.—None.

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	149	28
Not Employed*	145	23
Total	294	51

* Many Prisoners come here before Trial, who are subsequently confined in Monmouth Gaol after Conviction. This is the reason why so many appear not to have been employed here in the course of the Year.

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour	13	4
Not Employed	7	2
Total	20	6

No. 24.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	1	..

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	1	..

No. 26.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately	3	..

No. 27.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F	M.	F.
Dark Cells	26	..	15	..
Solitary Cells	10	4	10	2
Total	36	4	25	2

No. 28.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells	7	..	3	..
Solitary Cells	7	..	..	1
Total	14	..	3	1

No. 29.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	237	18	7½
,, Male and Female Clothing	15	3	3
,, Bedding	29	7	11¼
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	1	13	8
,, Fuel	33	9	9
,, Soap	8	11	8
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	5	0
,, Stationery and Printing	8	15	2½
,, Furniture	1	6	6
,, Rates and Taxes	6	1	3
,, Officers' Salaries	300	3	6
,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions	5	2	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	49	3	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	30	15	3½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions	731	17	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	30	7	2
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	6	2	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	3	0
Pensions to retired Officers	..		

No. 30.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	
Men	168	10½	28	None.
Women	168	7	28	
Boys	168	7	28	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.				
Men	168	7	28	None.
Women	168	7	28	
Boys	168	7	28	

No. 31.—Tread-Wheel Labour, see folio 6, Usk, 1837, no alteration.

No. 32.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.

	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
1	Chaplain	67	Michaelmas Sessions, 1823	80 0 0	
2	Governor	40	Ditto, 1829	90 0 0	Apartments in Prison, Coals and Candles.
3	Matron	34	Ditto	20 0 0	
4	Surgeon	44	Michaelmas Sessions, 1835	50 0 0	
5	Turnkey	31	January, 1836	52 0 0	Ditto.
6	Ditto	26	April Sessions, 1838	0 17 6*	Per week, and same as above.
			Total	292 17 6	

* This Item is weekly pay.

No. 33.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	3	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate	15	16	0
Other Receipts	1	8	3
Total	20	7	3

No. 34.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs and Additions	731	17	2
Total Receipts of ditto	20	7	3
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, or Additions	711	9	11
Total Cost of each Prisoner per Day, is 12*d.* for the last year.			

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Monmouthshire.
Usk.
County House of Correction.

No. 35.

RETURN of the Comparative Number of Prisoners committed to this Prison from the different Divisions of the County during three successive Years.

	Pontypool.	Newport.	Abergavenny.	Bedwelty.	Chepstow.	Christchurch.	Caerleon.	Ragland.	Skenfreth.	Trelleck.	Usk.	Monmouth.	Total.
From 1st October 1835 to 30th September, 1836	54	60	18	22	15	2	10	..	1	..	21	2	205
,, 1836 to ,, 1837	62	59	20	20	24	3	7	..	1	..	28	5	229
,, 1837 to ,, 1838	90	104	30	39	18	2	3	1	2	..	21	12	322

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The appointment of at least another turnkey is highly necessary, and the more so on account of the scanty accommodations and contracted limits of the present prison.
2. I venture to repeat my former suggestion of providing several light iron bedsteads, and a proportionate quantity of bedding, so as to prevent the evil of so many individuals sleeping two or more in a bed. In whatever manner this may be carried into effect, and even if at the risk of some difficulty and inconvenience, it is most important not to lose sight of it.
3. The supply of combs is extremely scanty, and those which I found were in very bad condition.
4. The supply of Bibles should be larger.
5. To abolish the practice of taking prisoners outside the prison, on the terrace, to do any kind of work, on any pretence whatever. Even if the county should lose a trifling sum in one sense, yet in another sense it will gain through the increased repugnance to incarceration, which is created by a careful prohibition of all unnecessary and improper indulgence, relaxation, or irregularity.
6. A regular distribution of waste paper for necessary purposes would tend both to prevent the destruction and the desecration of religious books, and to promote habits of cleanliness and health, in this generally crowded prison.

ABERGAVENNY.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Abergavenny. Lock-up House.

This building, which is situated in a street, contains four cells, one day room, and one privy. The entrance door from the street opens into the day-room. The cells are very small and ill-ventilated. The whole building is in bad condition and dirty. The keys are kept by the superintendent of the new police; and no one resides in the building. I found one man in confinement at the time of my visit, on November 12, 1839; he had been making a disturbance in the street, calling himself a Chartist, and had been apparently in liquor.

During 14 years, in which the superintendent of police has served in connection with the place, three men have escaped from the lock-up house, one by putting back the lock, another by removing the flag stones, and undermining the door. The third got upon the tiles: two of the three were retaken. All the locks except that of the entrance door are in a defective state.

The greatest number confined here at one time was 15, which happened about three years ago. The greatest number confined here at once since January 1, 1839, has been five. The longest time during which any individual confined here has remained, during the last 14 years, has been three days and three nights, being remanded for further examination. No one has been ill, or has died here during the above-named period. The parish pays for straw and fuel for the use of vagrants only. When the place is deemed to be in such a state as to require cleaning, the superintendent goes to the workhouse, and some persons are sent from thence to perform the operation. The straw is not changed after each prisoner, but usually only once a month. The parish provides food for the vagrants only. For the maintenance of other prisoners, the county allows 1*s.* daily per head, to the superintendent, provided that such prisoner is committed; but, otherwise, he obtains nothing for the support of prisoners, according to his own statement. He thus, sometimes supplies a meal to prisoners confined here at his own expense, and is not ultimately repaid. The friends of persons in charge, are allowed to supply food to them.

No register is kept. Probably from 20 to 30 are locked up here in the course of a month.

The superintendent does not know to whom to apply respecting the repairs of the building. There is no town-council; the commissioners for the town, the guardians of the poor, and the county magistrates have none of them done anything towards the proper preservation of the place.

The superintendent has never kept a prisoner at his own house, but occasionally a female on charge has been detained at the house of one of the other policemen.

NEWPORT.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

If the population of this place and of its neighbourhood continues to increase in the same proportion as it has done of late years, a small prison, in place of a lock-up house, would form a very convenient appendage. The actual lock-up house is a small building, standing in a thoroughfare: on one side it joins another house, on the other side is a yard. It contains four cells, two on the ground-floor, and two above. A privy is attached to each cell. No one lives in the building; the keys are kept by the superintendent of police. The persons confined appear to be treated with proper care; water is always left in each cell at night. The cells are large, the lower ones not very well ventilated, the upper ones better. The ventilation of the whole has lately been improved, by making an opening between the staircase and the external air. The cells on the ground-floor had formerly windows looking on the street, but these have been prudently stopped up. The prisoners are supplied with food by the superintendent of police, who receives 1*s.* per head daily; each prisoner receives three meals daily.

I found no one in confinement on my visit in November, 1839, soon after the riot. The greatest number known to have been confined here at once during late years, has been 12. There are rarely more than two or three here at once. A week seldom passes without receiving some inmate or inmates. The borough magistrates sit twice a week; and a prisoner never remains above two or three days, and not often so long. The expenses are defrayed by the borough. A woman who lives in an adjoining house is engaged to clean the place, and also to wait upon the female prisoners. The whole building is insecure. The town council appear to be desirous of building a new gaol, but there is no present prospect of it. I have suggested to the mayor, first, to place an iron gate either outside or inside of the present door. Secondly, to order the floors to be washed every week if any prisoner has been in confinement. Thirdly, to direct the privies to be emptied, such at least as are in an offensive state, which is very much the case with one of the number. Fourthly, to whitewash more frequently.

There has been no death here for some years past. During the last 12 months, two women have lain in here. One of them was a stranger, an Irishwoman. They were attended by the surgeon of the union, who is sent for in any case of illness.

The number of prisoners from this division of the county is more numerous than from any other division.

PONTYPOOL.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Pontypool. Lock-up House

Next to Newport the number of prisoners from this division of the county, is more numerous than from any of the others. This building is situated apart from other houses on the road-side, at the entrance of the town. There is an outer wall, enclosing a court-yard. Within are the cells, the residence of the superintendent of police, the engine-house, and the magistrates' room.

There are three cells on the ground-floor, for the use of prisoners. In one cell I found straw and miscellaneous articles; it seemed to be in use rather as a store-room than for any other purpose. In another cell, on November 18, 1839, I found a single prisoner, a tradesman of the place, who was at that time undergoing an examination before the magistrates. In another cell I found five men, much too closely packed. Three of the five had been in confinement two days, but the other two had come in on the morning of my visit. There was only one bedstead in the cell, and its atmosphere was oppressive. There was one large iron slop-pail with a lid on it, for a urinal, in this cell. All the five inmates declared themselves to be well in health, and to have no complaint to make respecting their treatment. The crowding of so many into one cell, admits of excuse, on consideration of the circumstances of the time, which was shortly after the Chartist disturbances. But it would be better to maintain all the three cells in a state of readiness for the reception of prisoners; and not to convert one of them into a storeroom.

The superintendent of police receives 1*s.* for the support of each prisoner during the 24 hours. He has been here since 1830. The greatest number confined here at once during that time has been 12. The greatest number confined here at once during the two previous weeks, in the course of which the Chartist disturbances had occurred, had been six or seven. The longest stay of any prisoner since 1830, has been three or four days; the ordinary time of detention does not exceed two days. The expenses are paid by the parish. The superintendent receives 2*l.* annually for keeping the magistrates' room in order, and out of this sum he provides the soap and brushes which may be required for cleaning out the cells.

No one has died here since 1830. There have been two serious cases of illness during that time. One escape has occurred during that period; the man was retaken.

The whole was moderately neat and clean, but in a state of some confusion from the number of inmates who were then, and had been recently, in confinement. The magistrates were examining prisoners in their room at the time of my visit. A sentinel was stationed at the gate, and a guard of soldiers were placed within, in the engine-room.

APPENDIX.

III. Southern and Western District.

Appendix.

Brecon. County Gaol and House of Correction.

BRECON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Suggestions towards improvement.

1. Several new light iron-bedsteads should be provided, with a proportionate quantity of new bedding; and an order should be made that no prisoners should sleep two in the same bed.

2. Prisoners should not be permitted on any ground, whatever, to do any work outside of the prison walls.

3. A separate journal book should be provided for the use of the chaplain.

Cardiff. County Gaol.

CARDIFF.—County Gaol.

Prisoners in custody at Cardiff Gaol and House of Correction, on November 15, 1839, (the date of my visit):—

	Male.	Female.
Prisoners before trial	5	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	0
Summary Convictions	7	2
Debtors	6	2
Criminal Lunatic	0	1
	30	7

The usual term for prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court is one week, and has latterly never been exceeded at one time. If the term of a prisoner's sentence is short, it is generally the first and last weeks of the sentence which are passed in solitude; if it is long, then the last week of every month.

The prisoner is allowed access to the solitary yard, in which he takes exercise daily, and is allowed the ordinary diet of the gaol. He has a light cell, and a provision of books, after the hours of exercise. He does not go to chapel, but is visited by the chaplain in his cell.

General Remarks on the State of Health of the Prisoners at Cardiff Gaol, during the Years 1838 *and* 1839.

The prisoners even on the treadmill appear to do well, and increase in weight during their imprisonment, and are invariably in better health than the debtors, especially when the latter drink beer, &c., at their own expense.

The surgeon scarcely ever finds any additional diet necessary, beyond 1*d.* worth of milk daily, and in some few instances a little mutton broth. The sick are generally restored to health. The surgeon never orders beer, &c., or any other stimulant. Milk added to the Welch oatmeal forms a very nutritious diet.

The only case that has terminated fatally during the last two years was one of effusion in the chest from an inflammatory attack in an aged debtor of debauched habits.

State of Health of the Prisoners from January 1, 1838, *to December* 31, 1838.

The following are the diseases entered in the surgeon's journal:—

	No. of Cases.
Inflammatory rheumatism	1
Inflammation of knee joint	1
Inguinal hernia reduced	2
Pseudo syphilis (one penny worth of milk was allowed daily in addition)	1
Inflammation of mucous membrane bladder (milk additional, as above)	1
Fistula in ano, cured	1
Nephritic disease (one penny worth of milk was allowed daily in addition)	1
Pregnancy	2
Paralysis	1
Diseased ancle joint (one penny worth of milk daily extra)	1
Itch, about 20 cases in the Bridewell department.	
Intermitting fever	2
Hemorrhoids	2
Insanity	2
Hepatitis	1
Cutaneous ulcer	1
Encysted tumour of the scalp, extirpated	1
Retention of urine	1
Delivery	1
Simple continued fever	4
Pneumonia	1

During the above year, milk was the only extra diet ordered. I believe, however, that in one case meat, and one pint of beer, were ordered as extra diet, in the case of a very aged debtor.

Cases of disease from January 1, 1839, to December 31, 1839:—

	No. of Cases.
Fistula in ano	1
Venereal, in different forms of disease	6
Lumbago 1, anasarca 1, ophthalmia 1	3
Gastric fever	1
Cardiac affection with curved spine	1
Varicose ulcer 1, severe burn of hand 1	2
Bubo 1, lacerated foot 1	2
Congestive fever 1, pulmonary affection 1	2
Pseudo syphilis and strumous affections	4
Ulcer of the penis of cancerous appearance	1
Intermitting fever	2
Hernia humoralis	1
Erysipelas 1, diseased bladder 1 (one penny worth of milk daily in each case, as extra diet)	2
Epilepsy 1, effusion in the chest, terminating fatally, 1	2
Excoriations, &c., of the genital organs	6
Total	36

In the above 36 cases of active disease, during 1839, no extra diet was found necessary beyond milk: a little mutton broth was occasionally given, but I believe only to some very poor old debtors, who were not on the county allowance.

A little tea and sugar were allowed, by desire of the surgeon to two or three female prisoners, and one penny worth of milk daily, while they were engaged in the working ward every day in washing the gaol clothes, bed-linen, &c.

Any female prisoner who has either been pregnant, or has had a child at the breast, has been allowed the same quantity of milk daily, and an extraordinary allowance of bread.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.

SCOTLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

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1840.

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IV.

FIFTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

&c.

To the Most Noble the Marquess of Normanby, Secretary of State.

MY LORD, *Edinburgh, 6th June,* 1840.

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SINCE the presentation of my last Report, much of my time has been occupied, first, in business connected with the passing of the Prisons Act, and, secondly, in my duties as a member of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland. Owing chiefly to these circumstances the number of prisons which I have visited this year is smaller than usual. This, however, is not much to be regretted, because in the generality of cases there could have been but little chance of inducing those to whom the management of the prisons has been hitherto entrusted, to incur much expense, or to take much trouble in making improvements, when on the eve of a new system. The prisons visited, include all the largest and most important in my district, and a reference to the several Reports will show that in some cases at least my visit, notwithstanding the circumstances referred to, has not been unproductive of advantage, though in other cases it will appear that I was unsuccessful in obtaining the adoption of alterations which were pressingly required, and which would have entailed but a small disbursement. It is very satisfactory to think that the unjust method hitherto existing of levying the expense of prisons, and the inefficient management under which many of the prisons have been placed —circumstances which have done much towards paralyzing attempts at extensive improvements—are now drawing to a close, and that in a short time a new system will be in full operation.

Prisons visited.

As additional proofs of the necessity of this new system, I would refer your Lordship particularly to the Reports on Lanark, Peebles, and the male department of the Glasgow Gaol.

The most pleasing improvements which have taken place since my last Report are in the prison of Dumfries, and in the female department of the Glasgow Gaol. The case of Dumfries shows how much can be done even with an ill-constructed prison and under other unfavourable circumstances, if there be but a sincere desire to turn every means to the fullest account, and an honest determination to appoint the best qualified man that can be obtained, without regard to interest or inclination of any kind, for keeper. I should remark that in both instances the alterations were made under the superintendence of Mr. Brebner, governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, and that the officers appointed were of his selection, the one placed in charge of the Dumfries prison having been trained under his eye.

Latest Improvements.

Considerable improvements, also, though of a less striking and satisfactory kind, have taken place in the Edinburgh gaol and the Edinburgh Bridewell.

A large new wing has been put up at the Glasgow Bridewell, containing more than a hundred separate cells, and in the course of a few weeks it will be ready for the reception of prisoners. Its erection does much credit to the Commissioners of the Bridewell, and is in accordance with that enlightened and liberal system of management for which they have been distinguished. The additional accommodation was urgently wanted, and little doubt could exist as to the best plan for furnishing it ; but as the Commissioners possessed no legislative authority to incur the necessary expense, the only means by which the work could proceed was for them to become personally liable for the cost, and to trust either to the profit of the prisoners' labour in future years, or, in the event of such a measure as the Prisons Bill passing, and of the commissioners ceasing thereby to have charge of the Bridewell, to the passing of another Bill to add the expense of the new building to the prison assessment for other purposes. Many under such circumstances would have allowed the evils of a crowded prison to continue ; but the Commissioners of the Glasgow Bridewell chose rather to encounter the hazard of personal pecuniary loss. An Act has indeed been obtained for paying the cost of this new wing in the way

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referred to; but the conduct of the Commissioners in incurring the risk of such a Bill not passing did them honour.

Evils of Association of Prisoners, and Advantages of the Separate System.

Among other points calling for particular notice in the Reports on the different prisons, I would beg to direct your Lordship's attention to the evils of association of prisoners, and to the advantages of the separate system, as evinced in the account of the prison at Perth, the gaol and Bridewell of Aberdeen, the Glasgow Bridewell, and the prisons at Ayr and Dumfries. By referring to the Report on the Perth prison, page 22, your Lordship will find a case in which, owing to two prisoners being placed in the same cell, and to their retaining their own clothes, from the want of a proper prison dress, a robbery of a five pound note was committed in the prison itself, leading to a new prosecution and a new term of imprisonment. At the Aberdeen Bridewell, where separation is the ordinary rule, but where prisoners are sometimes so employed as to bring them in contact with each other, a prisoner engaged in changing the web on the loom in another prisoner's cell, took the opportunity of giving his temporary companion minute instruction in the art of coining false money; and in the Aberdeen gaol, where the prisoners used to congregate in the day-rooms, without occupation and secure from observation, a man actually coined some base money in the presence of six or seven other prisoners. He had brought the mould in with him concealed in a pill-box, and for metal he used a pewter spoon, which some of his friends and associates had sent to him with a supply of food, such supplies being at that time permitted.*

The ingenuity with which prisoners when together will elude regulations is shown in the account of the Glasgow gaol this year, page 2. I had recommended that smoking should be prohibited, and that tobacco in every form should be excluded. The magistrates agreed in the propriety of prohibiting smoking, but thought that tobacco in the form of snuff should still be allowed. The consequence was that the prisoners used the snuff to smoke with, making tobacco pipes with the clay given them to clean their rooms with, which they dried in the sun; and as a means of procuring a light they struck the nails in their shoes on the stone floor.

In the Report on the Glasgow Bridewell, page 3, an advantage is pointed out arising from the separation of prisoners, which so far as I am aware has hitherto escaped notice, namely, the better state of mind in which prisoners who have been separated appear at their trial, and the greater readiness with which they acknowledge their offences. A portion of the Glasgow Bridewell is used as a gaol for untried prisoners, and it is observed that prisoners brought to trial from the Glasgow Bridewell, when really guilty of their offences, generally plead guilty at once, and show contrition for what they have done; while prisoners from the Glasgow gaol, where there is no separation, often brazen out their offences, treat the matter with levity, and notwithstanding the clearest evidence against them plead not guilty. The contrast in this respect between the prisoners from the two different prisons at the last autumn circuit was so marked, as to excite the public observation of the judge on the bench. It was afterwards discovered that the prisoners in the gaol had entered into a sort of agreement to refuse to plead guilty.

I have before given instances of well conducted prisoners expressing their preference for the separate system. More testimony of the same kind will be found in the Report of the prison at Ayr, page 13. One prisoner in his examination says, that he "considers it fortunate that he came to this prison [where the separate system is in use]. It was the best thing that could come across him. * * * Thinks it a good rule for the prisoners to be kept separate. Is glad that he has not been placed in company with any other prisoner. If two or three are put together, and one is worse than the others, he teaches the others bad precepts. The teacher is a great object in the prison. He instructs the prisoners, explains what they read, and reasons with them. He is very useful; it is always a pleasure to see him come into one's cell. Declarant could not read when he came to the prison, and he can now read tolerably well. Has found much comfort in reading; would not take 30*l.* for what he has learnt of the teacher since he has been in prison. Likes the prison library. Has now acquired a taste for reading which he has no doubt will continue after he has left prison." Another man in the same prison "thinks the prison is managed in such a way as to be for the real good of the prisoners. It is a good plan to keep the prisoners separate, because some are greater blackguards than others. Would have been glad to have had a companion with him if he had known him to be of good character, but would prefer being alone to running his

* P. 18.

chance of having a bad prisoner put into his cell. Had much rather be at work than be idle; thinks that if he had been confined in his cell without work he should not have been alive now. *Never knew before what a pleasant thing work is.*"

Present Mode of conveying Prisoners objectionable.

I have had frequent occasion in my Reports on the different prisons, to point out evils arising from the present mode of conveying prisoners from place to place, and in my Second Report I suggested the construction of carriages with divisions in them (each compartment for a single prisoner), such as have since been brought into use in London. I hope that such carriages will be soon employed in Scotland. I discovered an instance lately of a sheriff-officer, who had a prisoner in his custody to take from the lock-up-house in Edinburgh to the gaol, going with him into a public-house and remaining a considerable time, drinking whiskey and smoking with him; and a case is mentioned in my Report on the prison at Greenock, page 8, of a sheriff-officer supplying a prisoner with whiskey and porter, although the prisoner was subject to epileptic fits.

Necessity for restricting Visits to Prisoners.

The danger of allowing visits to prisoners, and the necessity of putting visits under strict rules, are shown by an account of an escape which will be found in the Report on the prison of Peebles, page 28, and in a description of a most formidable attempt at escape which, was near being accompanied with the murder of an officer, at Durham, a narrative of which will be found in my Report on the prison of that town, page 32.

Non-enforcement of Penalties for conveying Spirituous Liquors into Prisons.

In the Report on the prison at Newcastle, page 31, an additional instance is given to those mentioned in former Reports on the Edinburgh gaol and other prisons, of the insufficient punishment awarded to persons detected in attempts to convey spirituous liquors into a prison.

Debtors.

I have frequently had occasion to speak of the disorderly state of debtors in prisons. As an individual I regret the existence of any such separate class of prisoners. If a man has been fraudulent in his transactions, or has even been reckless of other people's property, there can be no doubt that he is a proper subject for the regular discipline of a well-ordered prison; but if he has done all that honesty and ordinary prudence require, then it seems to be a hardship to put him in prison at all. As far as my own opportunities of inquiry have gone, I am inclined to believe that the majority of those now confined as debtors in Scotland, are persons on whom the full discipline of a prison would have a wholesome effect: that the creditor is generally the party most to be pitied, and that it seldom happens that a creditor proceeds to obtain the imprisonment of his debtor, unless the debtor has either acted very wrongly, or is attempting to withhold property which is the creditor's due; and all such cases appear to me to be proper for the cognizance of the ordinary criminal tribunals of the country, and not fit to be left for punishment to the feelings of the immediate sufferer. At present the debtors form a class who expect to be treated more like the guests at an inn than the inmates of a place of restraint, of order, and of regularity; and the trouble which they give to the governor, and the interruption which they cause to the quiet discipline of the prison by their noise, idleness, and querulousness, their frequent applications for unreasonable indulgences, the dirty state of their rooms, their constant attempts to get supplies of spirituous liquors, and the frequent visits paid them by persons on the outside, are most troublesome and annoying, and distract much of the attention of the governor and his assistants from their chief and really important duties. Of course there are many exceptions to the character here given of debtor prisoners, but this description will be found to apply to a large number of them. Fortunately for the good order of the prisons, and, as I believe, for the real advantage of the debtors themselves, the Scottish Prisons Act gives power to the General Board of Directors greatly to abate these evils.

Prison Libraries.

Experience has shown that much may be done towards improving the minds and feelings of prisoners, and giving them new ideas and new tastes, by a well-selected library of interesting books; but for a permanent taste for reading to be created, it is necessary that the books should be really interesting, and should contain matters relating to the ordinary concerns of life, and coming home to the prisoners' hearts and minds; otherwise there is danger of exciting a positive dislike to reading, and of fostering habits of deception and hypocrisy. In order that it might be ascertained how far the prisoners really read and understood the books which were lent them in prisons where interesting books had been procured, I requested the zealous and intelligent teacher in the two prisons at Aberdeen to examine every prisoner in the books lent to him before returning them to their places, and to record the number of questions asked, the number of correct answers, and the number of

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errors; and I was gratified in finding, at my last visit to these prisons, that the record thus kept was highly satisfactory. Its accuracy was confirmed by an examination which I myself made of some of the prisoners on books in which they had been previously examined by the teacher. Some of the prisoners had acquired a considerable amount of accurate and useful knowledge. For example, one prisoner, who had evidently a taste for mechanics, had become well acquainted with the construction of several machines. When the teacher found that a prisoner was not well acquainted with what he had been reading, he generally recommended him to read the book again, and the teacher was of course ready to explain any unknown word or difficult passage. A little time thus employed by an intelligent teacher will stand in lieu of a great deal of direct instruction. This plan of examination has since been introduced into the Glasgow Bridewell, and I would strongly recommend it for general adoption.

It is very satisfactory to me to have my views of the importance of providing interesting and cheerful reading for prisoners confirmed by the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell. From his observation he says that, as a general rule, it is only among prisoners in a cheerful state of mind that any great improvement takes place. Some time ago, too, he mentioned a case in which he believed that he had prevented an act of suicide by giving the prisoner a cheerful book to read. The evidence, also, of some prisoners at Ayr, already given, contains matter confirmatory of the soothing effects of reading; and the prison of Ayr is one in which there are books of the kind I have referred to—books perfectly free from everything immoral or irreligious, but which are, at the same time, interesting and cheerful. To prisoners under the separate system such a resource appears to me indeed almost essential.

Mr. Livingston, in his admirable introduction to his code of prison discipline, goes much farther than asking for cheerful reading for prisoners. He would apply every available means for soothing, refining, and elevating the prisoner's mind and heart. In every word of the following passage I cordially agree:—

> "It is no unimportant part of this plan, that education and intellectual improvement, as well as mere physical enjoyments, are held out as inducements for the exercise of industry, skill, and good conduct. These are to be rewarded by the use of books combining entertainment with instruction; the instruments, and other means, of exercising the mind in science, or the hand in the delicate operations of the fine arts, of developing talent, or improving skill. Such pursuits offer, perhaps, the most efficient means of reformation; they operate by reconciling the convict to himself, which is the first and most difficult point to be gained. The daily exercise of mental powers, the consciousness of progress in useful knowledge, must raise him in his own estimation; and this honest pride, once set at work, will do more to change the conduct and purify the heart than any external agency, however constantly or skilfully applied."

Digest of Returns.

Appended to my present Report will be found a Digest of Tables similar to that in my last Report, but comprehending several new tables, for the form of one of which I was partly indebted to the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District. These tables would have included much other matter, could I have relied on the intelligence and accuracy of the generality of the keepers of the Scottish prisons for making the necessary records. This difficulty will not, I trust, exist in future; and I look forward with much satisfaction to an early period when there will appear, either in my own Report or in that of the general Board of Directors, a valuable body of trustworthy statistical information on the causes and attending circumstances of crime. Even as it is, I trust that I have succeeded in obtaining much useful information, although it has not been without a great deal of trouble, including a heavy correspondence with those who had to make the returns. The difficulty, indeed, in procuring some of the returns, and in getting the necessary corrections made in them, has been the chief cause of delay in presenting my present Report. From one prison, that of Lanark, the management of which has been lamentably inefficient, I could get no return at all, and the same was the case last year. Many of the returns from other prisons, too, are deficient in some of the tables, or contain matter which could not be relied on. Such matter, however, is omitted in the Digest, and although some inaccuracies may still remain, the Digest in the form presented is deserving of general confidence.

The following is a summary of the principal facts apparent from the Digest:—

Number of Prisoners.

Number of Prisoners.—The number of prisoners received during the year, ending at Michaelmas, 1839, (deducting those forwarded to other prisons, but including cases of recommitment,) was 12,594, namely, 11,530 criminals, 960 debtors, and 104 revenue prisoners; which, with the number in prison at the

beginning of the year, makes a total in confinement of 14,232, namely, 13,080 criminals, 1,039 debtors, and 113 revenue prisoners. This is exclusive of the prisoners received in about 90 lock-up houses, (including a few burgh gaols,) estimated at about 500, and the prisoners received in about 12 police prisons, estimated at 15,000. The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, ending at Michaelmas, 1839, was about the same as during the previous year, and the numbers in the several classes of criminals, debtors, and revenue prisoners were about the same, except that the revenue prisoners were fewer by about one quarter than in the previous year.

The average number of prisoners at any one time during the year, ending at Michaelmas, 1839, was 1,672, namely, 1,559 criminals, 93 debtors, and 20 revenue prisoners. The corresponding numbers of the previous year were nearly the same.

As was the case in the previous year, about two-thirds of the criminal prisoners were males and one-third females; but almost all the debtors and revenue prisoners were males.

Lunatic Prisoners.

Lunatic Prisoners.—Of these there were 47 during the year, viz., 40 males and 7 females. Under the provisions of the Prisons' Act these unfortunate beings will probably soon be removed to a lunatic asylum.

Ages of the Prisoners.

Ages of the Prisoners.—Of 12,418 prisoners whose ages were recorded, 11,016 were between 14 and 50 years old, or, were at that period of life when a person is best able to earn his own livelihood, and is consequently least exposed to the temptations of want. Of the remainder, 723 were under 14 and 679 above 50.

Periods of Imprisonment.

Periods of Imprisonment.—Of 5,240 prisoners, whose periods of detention before trial, or before liberation without trial, were returned, 879 remained in prison between one month and two months; 391 between two months and three months; 353 between three months and six months; and 34 between six months and one year. The rest remained for periods of less than one month, the precise times being given in the table. Of 8,583 prisoners sentenced to different periods of confinement, more than 7,000 were for periods of less than three months, a time quite insufficient to produce any permanent effect upon a person's habits. Of the remainder, 556 were sentenced to periods between three months and six months; 425 between six months and one year; 287 between one year and two years; 15 between two years and three years; and 6 for three years and upwards.

Cases of previous Confinement.

Cases of previous Confinement.—This table is entirely omitted in several of the returns, owing to the imperfect nature of the records hitherto kept, and even in some of the tables which were sent there are no doubt many omissions. Moreover, the cases of previous confinement do not include confinement in any other than the particular prison from which each return is made. Nevertheless there are returns of no less than 3,540 cases of previous confinement, and of these 134 were cases of prisoners who had been in confinement in the same prison between ten and twenty times before, 78 between twenty and fifty times, and 9 more than fifty times!

Ordinary Occupations.

Ordinary Occupations.—Of 6,439 prisoners whose ordinary occupations were recorded, 1,251 had not been brought up to any honest employment. Respecting the remainder, the only fact which appears to call for observation is the large number of soldiers, 257, most of them, however, for military offences, chiefly drunkenness and desertion, and the number of pawnbrokers and keepers of whiskey-shops or taverns compared with the number of keepers of all other retail shops; the number of pawnbrokers being 18, the keepers of whiskey-shops or taverns 34, and the keepers of all other retail shops only 29.

Residence.

Residence.—Of 4,658 prisoners whose residence has been returned, so far as relates to the county in which they committed their offence, 1,823, or about two-fifths, were strangers. Of 3,587 prisoners whose residence has been returned as distinguished between town and country, 2,625 were dwellers in towns, and 932 dwellers in the country.

Education.

Education.—Of 9,050 prisoners whose state of education is given, so far as relates to reading and writing, 1,599 could neither read nor write at all; 4,547 could only read or write, or both, imperfectly, making with the foregoing, 6,146 unable to receive any pleasure from reading or writing; 1,949, though reported as able to read well, could either not write at all, or could only write imperfectly; 877 could read and write well; and only 78 had received an education beyond mere reading and writing.

Debtors.

Debtors.—Of 960 debtors received during the year, 257 were confined for sums

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under 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, (100*l.* Scots;) 276 for sums between 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 20*l.*; 254 for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*; 82 for sums between 50*l.* and 100*l.*; and 69 for sums above 100*l.* In the other cases there was, strictly speaking, no pecuniary liability.

Sickness and Deaths.

Sickness and Deaths.—There appear to have been only 13 cases of infectious fever during the year, and only 198 other cases of serious illness of all kinds; 33 prisoners were liberated or removed on account of illness; and there were 22 deaths, of which 3 were cases of suicide. The number of deaths was rather less than 1½ per cent. on the average number of prisoners; or, assuming that one third of the prisoners liberated or removed on account of illness afterwards died, the number of deaths may be taken at about 2 per cent.,—a small rate of mortality. It may be remarked that the number of cases in which prisoners are removed or liberated on account of illness is seldom given in prison returns; indeed, I never saw it in any returns before these, and thus the mortality often appears less in consequence than the facts would justify.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

Punishments for Prison Offences.—It will be seen, by referring to the Digest, that in several of the smaller prisons no record of punishment has hitherto been kept. In several of the larger prisons, too, where there is a lax state of discipline, many offences have no doubt been committed without being followed by record or punishment. In some prisons, however, I feel sure that comparatively few offences pass unnoticed, and that all the punishments inflicted are faithfully registered. The total number of punishments returned for the year was 4,570, of which 3,059 consisted of nothing more than the withdrawal of a single meal, or of part of a meal. Of the remainder, 222 punishments are of a kind which I believe are not generally recorded as punishments; they consist of placing prisoners, who have not done their work well, at inferior kinds of work, or of depriving them for a time of work altogether.

In the Glasgow and Aberdeen Bridewells the cases of punishment were not on an average more than between three and four to each prisoner in the course of the year, many prisoners passing the whole time without once being punished. In the Dundee Prison the average of punishments was between one and two per prisoner, and in the Ayr Prison only one. The state of discipline at Dundee and Ayr, however, though good, is for want of more accommodation necessarily inferior to that at Glasgow or Aberdeen.

There was but little corporal punishment in any of the prisons when I first came to Scotland, and it is now a considerable time since it was wholly discontinued.

Pardons and Remissions.

Pardons and Remissions.—There were 211 cases, during the past year, of pardons, or remissions of part of the punishment.

Escapes.

Escapes.—13 prisoners escaped during the year; but of these 7 were retaken.

Expenses and Receipts.

Expenses and Receipts.—The high price of food, and the generally depressed state of trade, during the last year, have tended to raise the amount of expenses, and to lower the profits from the prisoners' labour; the latter effect, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the introduction of profitable labour into a greater number of prisons than heretofore. The gross expense of the prisons of Scotland last year was 22,602*l.*; the clear profit from the prisoners' labour, 3,416*l.*; and the net expenses of the prisons, (deducting sundry receipts in addition to those for labour,) 19,047*l.*, of which, however, 1,389*l.* was for new building, additions, and alterations.

The greatest amount of clear profit last year, in proportion to the number of prisoners, was at the Aberdeen Bridewell, (as was the case the year before,) where the average clear earnings of each prisoner was 6*l.* 7*s.*

The net average cost of each prisoner for the whole year was 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; the highest average being at the Debtors' Gaol in the Canongate, Edinburgh, (as was the case last year,) where, exclusive of food, which is purchased by the prisoners themselves, the expense was 55*l.* per head; and the lowest average was at the prison at Paisley, (as was also the case last year,) where it was 4*l.* 7*s.* per head.

The daily average cost of the food of the prisoners, including cooking, was nearly 4*d.* per head; the highest average being at the prisons of Inverary and Campbeltown, where it was 8*d.*, and the lowest at the Glasgow and Edinburgh Bridewells and at Greenock, where it was about 2¾*d.*

Experiment in Diet.

During the present year an experiment in diet has been made in the Glasgow Bridewell, which, although not carried on for a sufficient time, and under a sufficient variety of circumstances, to render it safe to adopt as a guide, appears to me to be

of sufficient interest and importance to record, and to submit to your Lordship's attention. Eight different forms of diet were prepared, and a class of prisoners was placed on each diet, and confined to it for one month. Before commencing, each prisoner was examined as to the state of his health, and weighed; and the same was done at the end of the experiment. The following were the different diets, and the result of the various trials of them:—

First Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$*

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal, made into porridge, with a pint of butter-milk.

Dinner.—3 lbs. of boiled potatoes, with salt.

Supper.—5 ozs. of oatmeal, made into porridge, with half a pint of butter-milk.

Ten prisoners were put on this diet, (5 men and 5 boys,) all under sentences of confinement for two months, and all employed at light work, (picking hair and cotton.) At the beginning of the experiment 8 were in good health and 2 in indifferent health; at the end all were in good health, and they had on an average gained more than 4 lbs. each in weight, only 1 prisoner (a man) having lost in weight. The greatest gain was 9 lbs. 4 ozs., and was made by one of the men. The prisoner who was reduced in weight had lost 5 lbs. 2 ozs.

Second Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

The only difference between this diet and the last was the substitution of a third of a pint of skimmed milk at breakfast for a pint of butter-milk.

Five young men and five young women were put upon this diet, some of whom had been in prison for several months. The men were employed at net-making, two of the women at weaving, and three of the women at winding and twisting. The result of the experiment on this diet was similar to that on the last, and was so far confirmatory of it. All were in good health at the beginning of the experiment, and all in good health at the end. On an average, each prisoner gained rather more than 4 lbs. in weight, the greatest gain being $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., (by a woman,) and the only loss (also by a woman) being 1 lb. All the prisoners liked this diet; but they said they should prefer having it twice a week only to having it every day.

Third Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

This diet was the same as the first, except that the potatoes were baked instead of boiled. Three young men, two boys, and five young women were put upon this diet. Most of them had been in confinement about five months. The men and boys, and two of the women, were employed in weaving, and the other three women in winding and twisting. All were in good health, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. There was, however, an average loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, the greatest loss being 10 lbs., (by a man,) who had been in prison nearly five months, and the greatest gain $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. by a woman who had been in prison about eight weeks. The prisoners all disliked the baked potatoes.

Fourth Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $3\frac{7}{8}d.$

Breakfast and supper, the same as in the first diet. Dinner, potato-soup, containing 2 lbs. of potatoes, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of meat.

It should be remarked, that this is the first of the diets which contains any animal food except milk.

Twenty-one prisoners were put upon this diet, viz., 16 males, varying in age from 15 to 23, and 5 females, whose ages varied from 14 to 20. The periods of previous confinements varied from one month to nearly ten months. Thirteen of the males and one of the females were employed in weaving, one male in warping, one male in shoe-making, and one male in net-making; the other four (females) were employed in twisting. At the beginning of the experiment, 20 were in good health and 1 in indifferent health; at the end, these 20 continued in good health, and the remaining prisoner had improved in health. On the whole, however, the prisoners lost in weight, the average loss being about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. The greatest loss was 9 lb., (by a male weaver, who had been in confinement about five months;) and the greatest gain was also 9 lbs., (by a female weaver, who had also been in prison about five months.) Notwithstanding the greater expense of this diet, all the prisoners, without exception, disliked it.

* The cost of the different diets was calculated according to the prices of food at the time the experiment was made, (February, 1840;) at the ordinary prices of food the cost would be lower.

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Fifth Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $4\frac{1}{8}d.$

Breakfast and supper, the same as in the first diet. Dinner, half a pound of meat and a pound of potatoes.

Twenty prisoners (15 males and 5 females) were put upon this diet. With the exception of two men who were rather old, the ages of the male prisoners varied from 24 to 45; those of the females from 22 to 38. The periods of previous confinement varied from a fortnight to 10 months. Nine of the male prisoners were employed in weaving, two in warping, one in shoe-making, and the others in sundry employments. One of the females was occupied in weaving, and the others in twisting. At the beginning of the experiment, 15 of the prisoners were in good health and 5 in indifferent health; at the end, those who had been in good health continued to be so, and two who had been in indifferent health had improved; the health of the other three remained indifferent. The average weight of the prisoners was nearly the same at the end of the experiment as at the beginning; upon the whole, however, there was a slight loss. The greatest gain was 7 lbs., (by a woman employed in twisting, who had been in prison nearly five months;) and the greatest loss was $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., by a man employed in weaving, who had been in prison about one month.

This was the most expensive of all the diets; nevertheless, it will be seen that its effects on the health of the prisoners was not so satisfactory as that of some of the other diets; nor was this diet generally liked by the prisoners, all in the class, except five, (of whom four were females,) preferring the ordinary prison diet, which, with variations in quantity according to the different kinds of work, &c., is the same as the seventh diet.

Sixth Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $3d.$

Breakfast.—The same as in the first diet.

Dinner.—1 lb. of bread.

Supper.—1 lb. of potatoes.

Ten prisoners, five males and five females, were put on this diet. All were young, their ages varying from 13 to 20, and only one being more than 17. The periods of previous confinement varied from six weeks to seven months, the average being about four months. Excepting one, who was a shoemaker, all were employed at light kinds of work. All were in good health, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. On an average there was a gain in weight of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per prisoner; the greatest gain being 9 lbs., (by a female,) and the greatest loss 6 lbs., (by the shoemaker.) All the prisoners, except two girls, preferred the ordinary prison diet to this diet.

Seventh Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

Breakfast and Supper.—The same as in the first diet.

Dinner.—2 pints of broth, containing 4 ozs. of barley and 1 oz. of bone, with vegetables; also 8 ozs. of bread.

This, as already observed, is very much like the ordinary diet of the prison.

Ten prisoners were put upon this diet, (five young men and five young women.) The periods of previous confinement varied from three weeks to nine months. One of the men was employed in shoe-making, two in cabinet-making, and two in winding. Four of the women were occupied in winding and one in sewing. All were in good health, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. Upon the whole, there was a decrease in the average weight of the prisoners, but the decrease was not quite half a pound each. The greatest loss was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., by a man, who had been in prison five months, and who had been employed in winding; and the greatest gain was 7 lbs., by a woman, who had also been in prison about five months, and who was also employed in winding.

Eighth Diet.—Cost, including cooking, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

Breakfast.—2 lbs. of potatoes boiled.

Dinner.—3 lbs. of potatoes boiled.

Supper.—1 lb. of potatoes boiled.

A class of 10 young men and boys was put on this diet. All had been in confinement for short periods only, and all were employed at light work, teasing hair. At the beginning of the experiment eight were in good health and two in indifferent health; at the end, the eight continued in good health and the two who had been in indifferent health had improved. There was, on an average, a gain in weight

of nearly 3½ lbs. per prisoner, the greatest gain being 8¼ lbs., by a young man, whose health had been indifferent at the beginning of the experiment. Only two prisoners lost at all in weight, and the quantity in each case was trifling. The prisoners all expressed themselves quite satisfied with this diet, and regretted the change back again to the ordinary diet.

Upon the whole, the prisoners who were put upon these different diets increased in weight and improved in health, the females improving most, and gaining most in weight. How far any one of these diets would prove to be superior to the others in a long experiment, and with prisoners of different ages, employed at different kinds of work, and confined for different periods, I cannot say; but so far as a trial of one month can be depended upon, it would appear that the cheaper diets, and those containing no other animal food than milk, are the best. There can, however, be no doubt that, whatever diet be chosen, whether one without meat or not, it should allow of frequent changes, giving a preference to each article of food in its season.*

State of Crime at Glasgow.

At page 6 in my Report will be found a return for the year 1839 of the number of offenders of different kinds apprehended within the bounds of the Glasgow police, that is, within the city proper; and of the estimated amount of property stolen in the cases which came to the knowledge of the police. The amount (7,623*l.*) appears to be very moderate, considering the extent of population and the quantity of property exposed; but it is probable that, notwithstanding the high character of the Glasgow police, under the efficient superintendence of Captain Miller, thefts

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* The following is the dietary of the Glasgow Bridewell as last modified:—

First or Smallest Rate.

	Weight of Solids.
Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with two-thirds of a pint of butter-milk Dinner.—4 ozs. of barley made into a full quart of broth, with vegetables, marrow-bones, and seasoning, but no meat; also 4 ozs. of bread of second or household quality . .	16 ozs.

Second Rate.

Breakfast as above . . . . . . Dinner.—Broth as above, with 8 ozs. of bread	20 ozs.

Third Rate.—(Rate also for unconvicted prisoners who do not work.)

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 4 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . . . Dinner.—Broth as above, with 8 ozs. of bread	24 ozs.

Fourth Rate.

Breakfast.—The same as in the third rate, viz., 8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 4 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . . . Dinner.—Broth as above, with 8 ozs. of bread . . . . . . Supper.—4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with a half-pint of butter-milk. . . .	28 ozs.

Fifth Rate.

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 4 ozs. of bread and one-third pint of skimmed milk, or 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . . . Dinner.—Broth as above, with 12 ozs. of bread . . . . . . Supper.—4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with half a pint of butter-milk	32 ozs.

Sixth Rate.—(Extraordinary allowance to be given only in particular cases to males at very hard labour, and imprisoned for long periods.)

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 8 ozs. of bread, and one-third pint of skimmed milk, or 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . . . Dinner.—Broth as above, with 12 ozs. of bread . . . . . . Supper.—4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with half a pint of butter-milk. . . .	36 ozs.

Every convicted prisoner to commence with the lowest rate of diet; and every unconvicted prisoner with the third rate. Any increase to be regulated by the nature of the prisoner's work, his industry, and his behaviour.

No article of food which has been partly eaten to be put into the boiler to form part of the next meal. Oatmeal cakes to be given occasionally as a change for wheaten bread of the same weight. Potatoes may be used in place of the bread or porridge, at the rate of three times the weight of potatoes for once the weight of bread or oatmeal, or for the barley-broth at the rate of eight times the weight of the barley contained in the broth. Other vegetables, too, may be substituted, when in season, for portions of the dietary, preserving as nearly as possible the same amount of nutriment. 15 stones of marrow-bones are used weekly for an average of about 350 prisoners, 1 lb. of salt to 24 lbs. of meal for porridge, and 1 lb. of salt generally to 12 lbs. of barley for broth. The prisoners breakfast at 7 in the morning, dine at 2, and (such as have a third meal) sup at 7 in the evening.

About one-third of the prisoners are generally upon the lowest scale of diet.

The average daily cost of the food in the Glasgow Bridewell, including cooking, is about 2½*d.* per day for each prisoner.

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to a large amount are committed which are never detected, or which, though detected, are never reported to the police. The value of the raw material alone which is taken from the factories is estimated by some persons, well informed on the subject, at very many thousand pounds per annum.

It will be observed that, of 7,687 offences reported, nearly 3,000 were caused immediately by drunkenness. It is probable, also, that drunkenness was the chief cause of the offences headed "Assaults" and "Disorderly Conduct," amounting to nearly 1,600; and that many of the thefts also were committed during the partial excitement of the offender by liquor, or during the complete intoxication of the party robbed.

The efficiency of the Glasgow police would be greatly increased by its extension, under one head, to the whole of the town and neighbourhood.

Want of a public Register of all serious Offences.

In some of my previous Reports I have given the number of serious offences of different kinds, as nearly as it could be ascertained, committed in different towns and counties within the previous year. I have not, however, had an opportunity of collecting similar information for my present Report. It is very desirable, in order to obtain a knowledge of the real amount of crime committed in different parts of the country, urban and rural, and of its increase or decrease from year to year, that public registers should be opened of at least all serious offences, without regard to the detection and prosecution of the offenders. Few things are more misleading than the present returns of crime; and few errors are, in my opinion, greater than that which has been supported by these returns, that crime has been upon the increase from age to age, and is still augmenting. The existence of a public prosecutor in Scotland, with subordinate prosecutors throughout the country, whose office it is to inquire into all serious offences which are committed, affords peculiar facilities for the establishment of such a register in this part of the kingdom.

Improvements in the Criminal Police of several Counties.

A great improvement has been made in the police of several counties since my last Report, the provisions of the Bill introduced into Parliament by the Lord Advocate last year for facilitating the establishment of a rural police having been adopted by these counties and brought into operation. Much good has already resulted, especially in the great diminution in these counties of the number of beggars, a class very prolific in crime. In order, however, to render it possible to obtain the services of highly qualified men to direct the police, and by that and other means to increase its general efficiency, it is very desirable that that provision of the Act which enables counties to form unions should be generally adopted. Hitherto the only union, I believe, which has been made is between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. It would, too, be very advantageous if means were provided and adopted for uniting the police of the towns with that of the counties. At present neighbouring counties can unite, but most of the towns within these counties must remain separate, as well from the counties as from each other; and some instances have come to my knowledge of the rural police being much impeded by the bad state of the police in some neighbouring towns, and *vice versâ*.

It is satisfactory to observe that, in the formation of the rural police, the important principle has generally been acted upon of rendering the head officer really responsible for the state of the police, by placing in his hands, virtually at least, the appointment and dismissal of the subordinate officers. This I believe to be the greatest security that can be had for the efficient working of the system.

Houses of Refuge.

On several previous occasions I have ventured to call attention to the subject of houses of refuge for persons, especially young persons, who are not in a state of punishment, but who either from having recently quitted prison, or from the death or neglect of their parents, or from any other circumstances, are in a position in which, for a time at least, it is beyond their power to procure a situation in which they can earn an honest livelihood, and who show their sincere desire to keep out of crime, and to establish a good character, by their willingness to enter an institution, the rules of which require that they should work hard, live on coarse food, and submit to various restrictions necessary for their moral welfare. I should greatly rejoice if any observations of mine on this subject should contribute to the establishment of houses of refuge on a large scale, conducted upon sound principles and under efficient management. I am satisfied that such institutions might to a great extent be made to supersede the use of prisons, and greatly to reduce the labour and expense of the police, and the whole business and cost of criminal justice. Nothing can be clearer to my mind than that if a person be ready volun-

tarily to place himself under control, and in a situation inferior in comfort to that of the independent labourer, it must be wise in society to provide for his reception, especially as it can be shown that a person so circumstanced would, under good management, be much less expensive than in prison. By such an arrangement the course of crime and corruption, so extensive and injurious to society and so demoralizing to the offender himself, and which merely postpones the time when under far less favourable circumstances society must provide for the offender's support and control, by the comparatively expensive process of imprisonment or transportation, would in a great number of cases be much reduced, and in many wholly prevented. Strongly impressed with this belief it is with much pleasure that I have witnessed every attempt, however imperfect, to establish houses of refuge; and feeling how important for the success of a plan upon a large scale is the sanction to such institutions by the judges, it is with sincere gratification that I have remarked the praises passed upon houses of refuge by the Lord Justice Clerk, and his recommendation that they should be generally established. His Lordship has in particular called attention to the house of refuge at Glasgow, and to the effects which that institution has already produced in the decrease of the number of juvenile offenders in Glasgow, a result corroborated by the superintendant of the Glasgow police, as will be seen by reference to page 5 in my Report. And marked as has been the effect already obtained, I am convinced that by some changes in the principles of management and by the erection of additional buildings, which might be put up at a small cost, these effects might be greatly increased. Every good governor of a prison must know how many there are who, while under the influence of a well ordered prison, where the inmates are treated with kindness as well as firmness, would gladly avail themselves of any resource by which they could avoid falling back into crime; and that there are many such is confirmed by the eagerness with which admission has been sought into the existing houses of refuge. The governor of the Glasgow Bridewell speaks very strongly on this point, and has given proof of the sincerity of his belief by the active part he has taken in the establishment and superintendence of the present house of refuge for boys at Glasgow, and in the establishment of another refuge which is in progress for girls. The striking fact, too, of there being generally some persons in the Glasgow Bridewell confined in separate cells, and subject to all the restrictions of prisoners, whose period of imprisonment has expired, but who have asked to be allowed to stay longer, is strongly corroborative of the want of houses of refuge. Some of these prisoners remain till they have earned enough money by over-work to buy a decent suit of clothes, and to make a little fund by which they may have a better chance of procuring a situation; and others wait until the good governor himself succeeds in obtaining a place for them. In the case of females, Mr. Brebner states that the difficulty is far greater than in that of males, and that in their case the want of an intermediate position between a prison and the world at large, where the work of the prison may be completed, and the recommendation of a good character can be obtained, is yet more urgently felt.

House of Refuge Glasgow.

Since the date of my last Report upon the temporary house of refuge at Aberdeen, a benevolent gentleman of that city, since dead, who had given 1,000*l.* towards the establishment of this temporary refuge, has made over the sum of 5,000*l.* for the purchase of land and the erection of a permanent house of refuge. About 2,000*l.* of this money has been already expended in the purchase of about 50 acres of land at a distance of three or four miles from Aberdeen; and I have no doubt that if in the selection of plans for the building, the instructions of the donor be fully acted upon, "to provide the greatest possible amount of accommodation at the least possible expense," consistently with the attainment of the objects in view, less than the whole of the remaining 3,000*l.* will prove sufficient to erect a building capable of receiving 300 inmates. It is proposed that the employments of those admitted should be such as, while they will do much towards defraying the current expenses of the establishment, will best prepare the inmates to become successful emigrants. Thus the men and boys will be employed a good deal in husbandry, and some of them will probably learn to become carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c. Many also will in addition be taught hand-loom weaving, with which they may advantageously occupy their long winter evenings should they go to Canada, or to any other country where the winter is long and severe; the art of hand-loom weaving being too easily acquired to make it desirable to teach it as a person's sole occupation.

House of Refuge at Aberdeen.

There is so great an economy, and there are so many other advantages in union

Plan for a general House of Refuge.

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in any plan like that for houses of refuge, that I would venture strongly to recommend that instead of attempting to establish a separate refuge for each town, or even for each county, a general house of refuge should be provided, and that this should be for the common benefit of all: or if it were preferred to make the benefit and the expense optional to each district, then it has occurred to me that advantage might be taken of the machinery created by the Prisons Act, to have a national house of refuge under the management of the General Board, giving each county board a right to claim admission for a certain number of inmates, either on the payment of a certain sum per annum, or a certain sum per head; the money so paid being added to the assessment for prisons. Such an arrangement would appear to be equitable, inasmuch as for the reasons already given every shilling judiciously expended on a house of refuge, would probably save much more than a shilling in prisons, not to speak of the other and far greater benefits. Such a plan, too, would be as feasible as it would be equitable, and so simple is the building required, and so easy are all the necessary arrangements when compulsion and restraint are done away with, and good conduct is made the only condition on which an inmate is allowed to remain, that a very short time would suffice to bring an institution of this kind into vigorous and extensive operation. There is indeed at Greenlaw, near Edinburgh, a large building which was used for a short time for French prisoners, which might I think be readily made available for the object in view, if your Lordship should think proper to recommend that it should be so appropriated. There is a considerable quantity of land attached to this building, amounting I believe to between 40 and 50 acres, every yard of which would be serviceable.

Scottish Prisons Act.

The Bill which passed into a law last session for the improvement of prisons and prison discipline in Scotland will, I have no doubt, do much towards remedying the evils which it was intended to cure; and I think there is every reason to expect that it will have the effect of placing the prisons in Scotland as much above those of most other countries, as with a few striking exceptions they have hitherto been below them. In its progress through Parliament, however, during the three sessions that it was pending, this Bill was much changed, and, in my opinion, very seriously injured. I hope, and indeed believe, that the public mind will gradually become convinced of the superior advantages of the Bill in its original form, and of the propriety of restoring it to what it was; but in the mean time, as in some of my Reports I have held out expectations as to the working of this measure which I do not expect for the present to be fully realized, I think it due to myself as well as useful in other ways, briefly to record the chief alterations which have been made.

I. As the Bill originally stood the whole of Scotland would have been regarded, so far as relates to prisons, as one undivided district. The General Board had power to provide large prisons wherever they were required, and these and all other prisons were to be available to the whole surrounding country, and indeed to every part of Scotland, from which there might be ready access, without restriction as to boundaries of counties. Now, however, by the Bill in its altered form, every county however small, and however peculiar in its circumstances, is made to a great extent a separate district, with separate interests, and obliged to maintain a separate prison, having a complete establishment of officers and all the requisites, so far as they can be commanded in this insulated way, for carrying on a perfect system of discipline; while the smaller prisons, however near the borders of different counties, and however convenient they may be for the reception of criminals from them, must be used exclusively (except by special orders from the General Board given for cause assigned in each separate case) by the particular county in which the prison happens to stand. It is indeed provided that all prisoners sentenced to six months' confinement or upwards, may be sent to a general prison, to be constructed at Perth; and that all who are sentenced to confinement for one year or upwards, must be sent there: and this is certainly a great improvement on the old plan of complete separation of prisons between one county and another. But how different is such an arrangement from that made in the first Bill, where without fixing on any particular spot, or directing that, without regard to distance and the peculiar circumstances of the district, all prisoners sentenced to a certain period of confinement must be sent to one place, a provision was made for having suitable prison accommodation wherever it was required. Under the arrangements there contemplated, the Perth prison would still have been built, probably, for prisoners on the eastern side of the country; but for those in the west, the Glasgow Bridewell would probably have been enlarged; while for those in the north, except the north-east,

for which there is accommodation at Aberdeen, part of Fort George would probably have been fitted up. To remove a prisoner from the neighbourhood of Glasgow to Perth, will be to incur a considerable expense of conveyance in taking a person from a place where food, fuel, and all the expenses of maintenance are at least as cheap as they are at Perth, and where the value of his labour is positively greater. Some of these objections apply with equal force to the bringing of prisoners from the distant counties of the north and north-west to Perth.

Another important benefit which would have arisen from treating the whole of Scotland as one unbroken district, would have been that a stronger motive would have existed than is to be found at present for taking efficient means for the apprehension of offenders wherever they may appear, and in the earliest stages of their career. By the summary of the Digest of Returns, it has already been shown that nearly one-half the inmates of the different prisons are strangers to the counties in which the particular offence which led to their apprehension was committed,—a fact confirmatory of the statements which I have sometimes made of the great extent to which the class of criminals is unsettled and wandering. This being the case, it cannot but be felt as a hardship to any county, which by the superior vigilance of its police causes the apprehension of a greater number of offenders than the neighbouring counties, that as a consequence of its greater vigilance it should be burthened with the support of these offenders in prison, when the whole country shares in the benefit. The great anxiety which was manifested for the nice adjustment of the prison assessment between county and county, notwithstanding the smallness of the whole sum to be raised, shows that pecuniary considerations of this kind have considerable weight; and I have no doubt that the operation of the first Bill in removing on the one hand the fear of increased expense, and on the other the feeling of injustice caused by requiring a particular locality to pay a cost which is for the common good, would have acted powerfully in stimulating the local authorities to obtain the arrest of offenders wherever they might appear, instead of their contenting themselves, as is now often the case, with removing them from their own particular parish or county. This increased vigilance and energy in weeding society from offenders might have been looked for particularly in those counties which serve as thoroughfares between one part of the country and another.

II. As the Bill originally stood, the whole management of the prisons and consequently the whole responsibility was vested in the General Board, though doubtless the General Board would have been happy to avail themselves of the assistance in the different localities of gentlemen conversant with the subject of prison discipline, and who were known to take an interest in it. Under this arrangement all the appointments would have been made by the General Board, who would have been free from those local ties and feelings which must act so powerfully in promoting the appointment and retention of persons from motives partly of charity and compassion, and in preventing the adoption of the only rule which is just to the public and calculated to secure the able and efficient management of the prisons,—that of making every appointment depend exclusively on qualification. Had the appointments all proceeded from one source, too, means would probably have been taken, something like those adopted in the London Police, for having persons regularly trained to the employment; and the great superiority which as a general rule has been shown by officers brought up in the Glasgow Bridewell, shows how beneficial such an arrangement would have been.

Such are the chief alterations which have been made in the Prisons Bill. They necessarily gave rise to many others (most of them tending to cramp the powers of the General Board), but these it is unnecessary to follow through their various ramifications. These changes while they have certainly left in the Bill much of its original value have nevertheless complicated and weakened a measure which was simple in construction, simple in expression, and which I feel confident would have proved simple and efficient in working. The measure, however, is still a great improvement upon what existed before, and gives the means in my opinion of creating a more perfect system of secondary punishments in Scotland, than is to be found at present in any other country in the world.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Frederic Hill.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

HADDINGTON*, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Scarcely any change has been made since my last visit, either in the discipline or the building. Both are bad; but as the prison will probably soon be abandoned, it is not now worth while to attempt to make improvements.

There is a good site for a new prison behind the county buildings and court-house, on a piece of unoccupied ground, about 60 yards long and 40 yards broad, which is much more than would be required.

I learned from Mr. List, the able superintendent of police for this county, that the efforts of the police to suppress vagrancy and to break up lodging-houses for beggars, have been much impeded by the unjust system under which the expense of prisoners has hitherto been paid. For, notwithstanding most of these vagrants are found beyond the boundaries of the burgh, and in the rural parts of the county, the cost of their maintenance, in case of apprehension and conviction, has always fallen upon the burgh; a state of things which every one felt to be so unfair, that it appears to have prevented those concerned in enforcing the law against vagrancy from carrying it into efficient operation. There can be no doubt that in this way the county has lost much more than it has gained by exemption from its just share of the expense of imprisonment: for, besides the large sums obtained in the form of alms—often given, as in the case of unprotected females in farm houses and other sequestered places, from motives of fear—much must have been taken off by robbery, and much injury done by depredation; many beggars being, when occasion offers, thieves and plunderers also. It is satisfactory to think that the unjust system which has produced this, among other evils, will soon come to a close.

September, 1839.

LINLITHGOW†, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Linlithgow.

It will have been seen by my Third Report that this prison is not susceptible of the alterations which would be necessary to render it fit for permanent use. It is not necessary, however, that the new prison should be a large one, as it will be wanted only for prisoners sentenced to short periods of confinement. There fortunately happens to be a convenient site for such a prison as is required close to the town-hall and county buildings.

No changes have been made in the present prison since my last visit beyond a few improvements in the discipline, enumerated at the end of the last report; and some even of these have been allowed to fall into disuse.

As mentioned in my last Report, the prison is not secure.

The walls were dirty, (caused by smoke from the fires,) and the prison, generally, was in an indifferent state as to cleanliness. Neither were the prisoners themselves clean. Indeed there is no supply of towels, soap, and combs. The daily examination of the prisoners, to see whether they have washed themselves thoroughly, (as directed in the regulations recommended at my last visit, and adopted by the magistrates,) is not always made; nor has the rule been always enforced requiring them to wash themselves from head to foot at the time of admission. Another regulation, directing that every prisoner's shirt and stockings shall be washed once a-week, has fallen into neglect.

Open fires are allowed again in summer, contrary to one of the regulations.

The allowance for food is still paid in money, and the prisoners can get supplied with anything they like by people in the street.

As before, there is no separation beyond that of the sexes, no instruction, no library, no religious exercises, and no inspection. Whisky is sometimes found in the prison by the jailor, and almost any kind of offence can be committed with impunity.

The office of jailor is filled by two of the town officers, and they are the same as at my last visit. The head officer is 38 years old, can read and write, appears to be active and intelligent, and is spoken highly of by the provost; and it is very possible that if a new small prison were put up on a proper construction, he would manage it well. Little, however, as has been the inducement to exert himself in the present state of things he ought to have done his best, and not to have neglected the rules prescribed. He is said to be a sober man, and one whose word can be relied on.

October, 1839.

* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Haddington appeared in my Second Report page 129. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, page 163.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Linlithgow appeared in my Third Report, page 58.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Gaol.

GLASGOW GAOL*, LANARKSHIRE.

The evils in this ill-constructed and ill-regulated prison have been but slightly lessened, in the male department, since the publication of my last Report. The state of the female department, however, has, by a few vigorous measures during my present visit, been wholly changed. Of the recommendations made after my last visit, one of the few which were adopted, was the appointment of a matron; and by the exertions of Mr. Brebner, the governor of the bridewell, an excellent matron has been obtained. Owing, however, to no change having been made in the internal arrangements of the prison, her exertions, till within the last few days, have been of little avail; the female prisoners having remained crowded together in a part of the prison where they could communicate with people in the streets, and with debtors, where too they were far removed from the matron, and where they were still under the management, to a considerable extent, of male officers. Now, however, they have been placed in a portion of the prison formerly used for some of the debtors, and where there is a considerable number of small rooms, which, for a long time had been turned to very little account, but which, under ordinary circumstances, will afford the means of keeping the female prisoners completely separate from each other. This part of the prison is put under the exclusive management of the matron, and an apartment has been fitted up in it, where she now resides. The place has been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, wooden blinds have been put up before the windows, and a furnace has been built in one of the larger rooms, and the room fitted up for a washing-house. Of course the prisoners themselves are now clean both in their persons and clothes; they are all usefully employed, (this, to considerable extent, was the case before, through the exertions of lady visitors,) the matron gives them instruction, a small library of interesting books has been procured for their use, and order and silence have succeeded to confusion and clamour. One short week, with Mr. Brebner's aid, has been sufficient to effect this happy change; for it is only a week since I met the magistrates, and persuaded them to adopt a number of measures, (none of them entailing much expense,) and to give Mr. Brebner authority for carrying them into immediate effect.

The male department of the prison is certainly not in so bad a state as it was, although it yet remains one of the worst in Scotland, and may still be truly termed a school of crime. The system of pawning appears to have been put a stop to; and the cook, who took so active a part in it, has been dismissed. The sale of ale and porter too to the criminal prisoners, with permission to purchase other kinds of food, has been abolished, although the sale of these liquors (and that to the profit of the city), continues to the debtors; but the criminal prisoners are still in constant idleness, and are still allowed to whistle, sing, and apparently to make as much noise as they choose; and, although to a much less extent than formerly, there are still mock-trials, stealing, smoking, and gambling, the stake generally consisting of part of the allowance of food.

In one of the rooms I found a piece of string with a lump of lead fastened at the end, the evident use of which was to convey articles to and from the room below.

Although, since my last visit, smoking has been forbidden, I find that the practice still goes on; for snuff continuing to be permitted, the prisoners have used the snuff to smoke with. They make the tobacco pipes out of the pipe-clay given them to clean the floors of their rooms with (the pipes being dried in the sun, on the ledge of their windows); and one way in which they strike a light is by means of the nails in their shoes. I found, by an examination of one of the officers, that the smell of the smoke was sometimes perceived, and that they occasionally found tobacco pipes; but there did not appear to have been a single instance of punishment ensuing.

Again, although by another regulation, lately adopted, prisoners are forbidden to have any money in their possession, and they are searched at entrance to see that they do not conceal any, yet one of the officers was obliged to admit that, when prisoners had succeeded in evading the rule and the search, instead of his taking the money from them on becoming aware that they had it, and reporting them for punishment, he had positively in some cases received and executed commissions for them, in the purchase of snuff, with the very money which they ought not to have had in their possession!

In fact, nothing can be more inert and inefficient than the management of this prison. Bad as is its construction (and he must be an ingenious man who could suggest anything worse), I am sure I am speaking within bounds when I say that, with a few trifling alterations, most of the worst evils in the state of the prisoners—noise, dirt, quarrelling and fighting, stealing from each other, pawning, gambling, mutual instruction in crime, and planning future robberies—might at any time have been put an effectual stop to in one single month. It would not have been possible, indeed, to attain anything positively good; but there was no necessity for tolerating these monstrous evils.

One of the recommendations after my last visit was to put up wooden blinds before all the windows, including those of the debtors. This recommendation was not, however, adopted; and I find, as might have been expected, that the debtors go on to obtain supplies of whiskey through the windows.

I recommended a complete change of officers, but no change has been made. I believe that at least one of the present officers is in the habit of drinking to excess.

October, 1839.

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*A full description of the construction, age, and general state of this prison, appeared in my First Report, page 49. The last notice (dated January, 1839), is in my Fourth Report, page 110.

GLASGOW BRIDEWELL*, LANARKSHIRE.

Since the time of my last visit, the following alterations have been made :—

Every cell has been furnished with a gas light.

All the prisoners, including the untried, have been supplied with a complete prison dress, and every article belonging to themselves is now taken from them on their admission, and retained till they are liberated.

More efficient teachers have been engaged to instruct the prisoners in reading, writing, &c.; and the general superintendence of the education department has been transferred to the governor.

Visits to prisoners are now only allowed under very peculiar circumstances; and the power of admitting visitors is placed entirely in the hands of the governor.

A provision has been made for warming the baths in cold weather, so that they are now used in winter as well as in summer.

The weight of every prisoner is ascertained and recorded at the time of admission and liberation.

Other minor alterations have been made.

In addition to the foregoing, I recommended that some airing yards should be constructed, but this has not been done.

A provision for enabling all the prisoners to take daily exercise in the open air is now one of the few things required to make this prison complete; but I do not attach the slightest blame to the Commissioners for not having supplied it, since the other recommendations which they adopted have of themselves entailed a very considerable expense, and quite as great a one as it was reasonable to expect them to incur under the circumstances of the case.

As this is possibly the last time that I shall have occasion to speak in my Report of the commissioners of the Glasgow Bridewell, it is proper that I should record my sense of the wisdom and liberality of their management; for under their auspices has been established and carried on a prison which, whether in excellence of discipline or in economy of the public funds, has few equals in the world, and in the British isles certainly none.

The great cause, in my opinion, of the successful manner in which this prison has been conducted, has been the careful selection in the first instance of a governor deserving full confidence, and then the placing the reins of government, to a great extent, in his hands; the commissioners contenting themselves generally with watching the progress of events, and judging of the results.

One evil resulting from the want of airing yards is, that the prisoners get opportunities of communicating with each other, in consequence of the corridors being necessarily used to some extent as substitutes for airing yards; for a prisoner walking in a corridor has often an opportunity of speaking to the prisoners in their different cells.

The new wing, which was mentioned in the last Report as having been just commenced, is now in a forward state. It is expected that the roof will be put on in a few weeks, and that the building will be ready for use in about six months.

The prison was, as usual, very clean. Owing, however, to its being much crowded, it has lately been found necessary to bring some old cells into use again, which are damp.

The number of prisoners at the time of my visit was 354 (about the average number of late), and a short time ago there were as many as 433, while the number of cells is not quite 300. This want of sufficient accommodation has rendered it necessary to depart to a great extent from the principle of individual separation, one of the main characteristics of the Glasgow Bridewell. In order to reduce the evil as much as possible, I recommended that, instead of the prisoners being distributed two in each cell, a number of the quietest among them should be collected together in the largest rooms or cells that could be found, subject to the frequent and unperceived inspection of the officers, so as to leave the great majority of the cells each with a single prisoner. This plan has been carried into effect, and is found to work well. It has been adopted, too, in other prisons.

One important advantage arising from the separation of prisoners, and which, so far as I am aware, has hitherto escaped notice, was strongly manifested at the last assizes at Glasgow, namely, the better state of mind in which those who have been separated appear at their trial, and the greater readiness with which they acknowledge their offences. A portion of the Glasgow Bridewell, as has been previously stated, is used as a gaol for untried prisoners, and it is observed that such prisoners, coming from the Glasgow Bridewell, often show contrition, and at once plead guilty to the charge against them; while prisoners from the gaol, where they are not separated, often brazen out their offences, treat the matter with levity, and, notwithstanding the clearest evidence against them, plead not guilty. The difference in this respect in the two classes of prisoners at the last assizes was so marked as to excite the public observation of the judge on the bench. It was afterwards discovered that the prisoners in the gaol had entered into a sort of agreement to refuse to plead guilty.

The prisoners have, upon the whole, enjoyed good health, but many of them have lost strength, which, I fear, will continue to be the case until they can have regular exercise in the open air. The surgeon, however, still holds the opinion which I have before mentioned, that the inmates of the Bridewell enjoy better health than the average of persons in Glasgow.

It is much to be regretted that, in a prison of this importance, the medical attendant does not keep a regular and proper record of sickness, and that he does not make a periodical examination of the prisoners. I have several times recommended that these duties should be performed, but the recommendation has not been acted upon.

* A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my First Report, page 53. The last notice (dated November, 1838), is in my Fourth Report, page 100.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow Bridewell.

During the last month, a plan has been in operation, connected with the work department, which, so far as we can judge at present, is likely to be productive of beneficial effects. Every prisoner is required to do 10 hours' fair work per day for the benefit of the establishment, and he himself receives the value (or rather is credited with the value) of all over-work. When the nature of the employment admits of it, the whole week's work, namely, 60 hours' labour, is estimated at the beginning of the week, and the prisoner is apprized that, as soon as he has performed that quantity, he will have the time to himself, and that he may employ such time either in working for his own benefit, in reading, or in whatever way he may choose. Each prisoner has a little book, in which is entered, once a-week, the value of his earnings, distinguishing the part which he has obtained for himself; and it need scarcely be stated that, of this latter column, I found that every prisoner could, from memory, at once tell me the precise amount.

It is intended to allow the prisoners interest for the money which they earn, at the same rate and upon the same plan as that given at the savings' banks, so as at once to give them a practical knowledge of what is meant by interest, and to hold out an inducement to them to become connected with a savings' bank after they leave prison.

I was again disappointed at not finding the prison library turned to greater account, although much more has been done this year than last. I am satisfied that a well-selected library of interesting books may, under intelligent and active management, be made a powerful instrument of reform in a prison, it being very important to create in the prisoners a taste for rational and agreeable occupation, like that of reading, with which they may occupy a portion of their leisure time, after their liberation. I hope that an arrangement has at length been made at the Glasgow Bridewell, which will secure this being done. A person has been appointed to have the special charge of the library, whose duty it will be to see that every prisoner able to read has at all times a library book suited to his peculiar tastes and capacity; and, before receiving the book back, he will examine the prisoner on its contents, and record the result.

The state of the prison reflects great credit, as usual, on the talent and zeal of the governor, and the governor makes a favourable report of the qualifications and conduct of the subordinate officers. It should be remarked, however (and the governor quite agrees in this), that the person at present holding the office of matron, although a very industrious and respectable woman, is not suited for other than an inferior situation, and that it is very desirable that a head matron should be appointed, possessing those superior qualifications which are necessary to give her moral weight with the subordinate female officers and with the prisoners, and to enable her to obtain great influence over their minds and feelings.

I have, in previous reports, sometimes noticed that there are not unfrequently some voluntary prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell. There are three at the present time, one male and two females. The period of imprisonment to which one of the females was sentenced expired last May, and she has remained ever since, alone in her cell, and subject to exactly the same restrictions as the other prisoners, in order that she might, by over-work, earn money to purchase clothes with, so that, on leaving prison, she may have a fair chance of obtaining a decent situation. The male prisoner is a plasterer and painter, who came to the prison a few weeks ago, stating that he was unable to procure employment, and expressing his willingness to do any kind of work which the governor might give him, and to submit to all the rules of the prison, if he might be allowed to remain until he could get work elsewhere. The governor consented to receive him; and I found the man, of respectable appearance, working very industriously.

It has been objected that, in showing by illustrations of this kind, that the separate system is not the cruel mode of discipline which some have considered it to be, I prove too much, for that it appears that a prison, where this system is in use, instead of being a place of dread, is one of attraction. If it were found that there were numerous applications for admission, and these from a class not in destitute circumstances, there might be just ground for the remark; though, even then, it could scarcely be supposed that the attraction could consist in the rule forbidding companionship. A more probable explanation would be, that the diet was too good, compared with that of the poorer classes of honest labourers; or that the prisoners had not enough work to do. So long, however, as the applicants belong to a very destitute class, it appears to me to be an advantage that they should be willing to consent to place themselves voluntarily in that situation, in which their necessities, improvidence, or want of self-control, would probably soon drive them, through the expensive medium of a police office and court of justice.

December, 1839.

The following return has been made by the governor, of the proximate causes of the different offences committed by the prisoners received during the year ending 2nd August, 1839, as nearly as they could be ascertained:—

OFFENCES.	CAUSE OF OFFENCE.										Total.	
	Drink.		Idleness and bad Company.		Confirmed bad habits.		Want.		Uncertain.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Obscene conduct	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assault on parents and wives	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Cruelty to, and exposing children	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8
Obstructing, assaulting, and annoying the officers of police	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Theft, pocket-picking, and attempting to steal	190	125	239	170	72	97	17	32	21	28	539	452
Reset of theft (receiving stolen goods)	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	8	4
Forgery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Fraud and imposition, swindling, embezzlement, and breach of trust	38	4	23	2	4	1	1	3	6	3	72	13
Contravention of the Act, 2d William IV. cap. 34 (offences in reference to base coinage)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Issuing base coin—Convicted at common Law	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	5
Breach of the game laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Contravention of Sect. 5th, Act 5th Geo. IV., cap. 107 (personating a dead pensioner)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Assaults of various descriptions, mobbing, outrages, breaches of the peace, and rogues and vagabonds following no lawful employment	89	26	25	21	18	32	1	6	4	1	137	86
Keeping disorderly houses	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	9
Disorderly prostitutes, guilty of assaults and breaches of the peace, including three destitute persons who petitioned to be admitted	..	68	..	52	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	222
Breach of engagement and indenture	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	51	1
Not returning work in due time, and working for others, thereby contravening the Act 17th Geo. III. cap. 56	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Military offences.—(Breaches of the articles of war.) Including one for transportation, sentenced by a general court martial	83	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	106	..
To the prison of bridewell, including 170 convicts for transportation, and one insane lad, who having killed his sister, is to be confined for life, or until sufficient security be found that he will not harm himself, or any of Her Majesty's lieges	25	25	69	68	75	54	2	9	21	9	192	165
	451	253	373	322	173	291	21	58	110	45	1,128	969

WILLIAM BREBNER.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, GLASGOW.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

House of Refuge, Glasgow.

The number of inmates in this refuge has increased since my last visit to nearly 250.

I found everything in good order, and the same spirit of cheerful industry as before.

I stated, in my last report, my grounds for objecting to the rule which confines admission to this asylum to those who have been convicted of crimes, and these objections I still hold. I am, too, of opinion that, taking the standard of living among the poorest class of honest labourers as a guide, the scale of comforts among the inmates of the refuge is too high, although abstractedly it may be very moderate. I think, moreover, that until the number of suitable objects for the refuge be greatly reduced, it would be better to provide for the speedy emigration of many who enter it, rather than attempt to give that long course of training which forms part of the present system.

These, however, are matters which, if approved of by the directors, can be readily adopted at any time. The question most urgently pressing at present, is the supply of funds; for I regret to state that the existing income is very much less than the expenditure, and that there is an urgent want of money.

I sincerely hope that the public will respond to the call of the directors for support, and that some plan will be adopted that shall place this excellent institution on a permanent basis.

October, 1839.

GLASGOW, LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow.

The following report on the number and character of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the city police, and the amount of property stolen, &c., has been drawn up by Captain Miller, the excellent superintendent of the city police.

Glasgow Police.

Return of the Number of Offenders brought before the Magistrates in the Police Court of the City, and the Results. From 1st January to 31st December, 1839, inclusive.

OFFENCES.	Number of Offenders.			Discharged.	Summarily Convicted.	Sentenced to Bridewell.	Sentenced to Gaol.	Acquitted.	Admonished.	Ordered to find Bail.	Transferred to Criminal Burgh Court for Examination and formal trial.	Transferred to Sheriff Court.	Transferred to Justices.	Transferred to other Counties.
	M.	F.	Total.											
Murder	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1
Rape, assault with intent to commit	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
——, lewdness or libidinous conduct	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Robberies on the streets	18	8	26	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	1
Assaults (common)	335	110	445	9	355	15	14	33	47	15	1	..	..	..
Assaults on police	115	11	126	2	111	4	5	2	11	6	..	..	..	..
Thefts by housebreaking (by false keys, &c.)	84	26	110	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	36	..	5
Thefts (simple)	753	754	1,507	264	904	304	22	76	..	..	194	26	31	12
Attempts to steal and to pick pockets	73	10	83	27	42	61	..	12	..	..	1	..	1	..
Reset of theft	41	38	79	39	13	1	..	5	..	..	15	5	2	..
Embezzlement	15	18	33	8	13	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
Frauds	44	21	65	22	33	13	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	1
Wilful fire-raising	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Forgery	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Uttering base coin	26	38	64	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	9	..
Indecently exposing the person	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly conduct	633	231	864	7	545	51	..	10	302	28	..	..	..	..
Being drunk and disorderly	750	263	1,013	13	681	185	..	25	294	23	..	..	..	..
Keeping disorderly houses	7	21	28	1	25	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Drunk on the streets	1,959	..	1,959	13	1,941	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Begging	82	106	188	..	17	14	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..
Contraventions, publicans	149	10	159	..	142	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
——, carters	294	..	294	..	270	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	..
——, encumberers, nuisances, &c.	139	214	353	..	75	..	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..
——, having vents on fire	165	27	192	..	161	..	..	3	28	..	..	..	..	..
——, having light and unjust weights	62	9	71	..	65	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
——, having unwholesome meat, &c.	11	2	13	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	5,770	1,917	7,687	468	5,410	661	46	178	1,178	72	306	72	55	20

Scotland.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Glasgow.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated amount of property stolen within the police bounds, and reported at the office during the year, including watches and money, as under	7,653	10	0
Estimated value of watches stolen £1,854 0 0			
Estimated amount of money stolen from the persons of individuals when in a state of intoxication, by females 1,252 10 0			
	3,106	10	0
Estimated amount of property recovered	1,260	10	0

Number of criminal informations lodged, 3,725.

Number of attempts at housebreaking discovered by the police, 84.

Average number of disorderly prostitutes found strolling on the streets at night, and brought to the police office, 50.

Number of cases brought into court in 1839, 5,047.

The foregoing statement applies solely to the city of Glasgow, and does not include the suburban districts. As might be presumed, the aggregate number includes many parties who reappeared.

It is necessary to state that nearly all the watches and money abstracted from the person, as well as thefts by domestic and other servants, were in circumstances beyond the observation of the police, and in which the police could not be expected to act in a preventive capacity.

It is of importance to observe that the table includes every individual lodged in the police office on a charge of theft, however small the value of the article stolen. In a great proportion of these cases the property was of a very trivial amount, consisting in some of articles of provision, weights from shop counters, and liquor measures from public-houses; while in others the articles were bed-clothes taken from lodging houses in which the parties resided, and put by them in pledge, with the intention, it is believed, in not a few instances, of redeeming and restoring them after the pressure of want and necessity which prompted to the commission of the offence had ceased. It must also be observed that a considerable number of these parties were not habitual thieves; not a few of them were wives deserted by their husbands, and children by their parents; and many of them, as well as of the parties in other classes of offences, were led to the commission of these by intemperance.

The Glasgow police office is not a prison, except for the detention of parties to be brought before the magistrates and remanded for further examination; and many of the offences being such as not to merit the severe punishment of confinement in gaol or bridewell, the temporary detention in the office till the case has undergone investigation is deemed by the magistrates as a sufficient correction of the parties, many of whom are young persons, who are ordered by the magistrates to be given over to their parents for that purpose.

Since the house of refuge was opened for juvenile male offenders, there has been a considerable

reduction of the number of that class; and there can be no doubt the decrease would have been greater if the funds of that establishment had enabled the directors to extend the accommodation. Of the juvenile female class, an equal reduction is anticipated from the opening of a similar institution for young offenders of that sex, now nearly completed.

But what must never be lost sight of is an extension of the police jurisdiction for several miles round the city, and a strict surveillance kept over the movements and haunts of known thieves, and also over small brokers and other dealers of a similar description, many of whom are in the suburban districts. The number of these, it is believed, amounts to nearly 500. Great facilities are given for disposing of stolen property, while at present the Glasgow police have no jurisdiction there whatever.

Police Chambers, Glasgow,
March, 1840.

H. MILLER,
Superintendent of Police.

DEAR SIR, *Police Chambers, Glasgow, 7th March*, 1840.

I BEG now to forward to you a return of prisoners in this office during the year 1839, and also an estimate of the state of crime in this city; and I trust that, so far as it goes, you may find it satisfactory. Every pains have been taken to render it as correct as possible. When the great number of warehouses, stores, and other places, entering by common stairs, sunk areas, &c., is taken into account, and the tens of thousands of property which are daily exposed in transit and otherwise, it is matter of astonishment to myself that the loss sustained by the community should be so small.

I may mention for your information that the value of the property stolen and reported to the Clyde police, who have jurisdiction over the whole shipping, will not amount to 5*l.* a-month.

Short imprisonments are found to be a great evil. No less than 120 prisoners will be liberated from bridewell this month, after various periods of imprisonment, by sentence of different courts, many without friends or home, liable to mix with former associates, and again be sent to bridewell. I know that you are making this a subject of grave consideration.

I have not been able to give any idea of the extent of property stolen in the suburban districts; but if this is wished I will get it done.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
Frederic Hill, Esq. H. MILLER.

LANARK*, LANARKSHIRE.

Lanark.

The following remarks in a letter to the provost of Lanark show the result of my observations at my late visit:—

Although the present keeper is evidently better than his predecessors, and improvements to a certain extent have been made in the prison, still the state of things is very unsatisfactory, and calls loudly for amendment. With a building better constructed than that of almost any prison in Scotland, the discipline is of the lowest kind, consisting of little beyond shutting up each prisoner in his cell, without any concern for his improvement. Useful work, the great moral restorer, is so little provided for, that of 14 prisoners I found only 3 employed, some having remained in a state of idleness for several months; so that, instead of the indolent acquiring habits of industry in the Lanark Prison, the industrious are in great danger of contracting confirmed habits of indolence. There is, too, no library, and no means of affording instruction of any kind, mental, moral, or religious. Again, there is no provision for warming the cells, and the want of this is not compensated for either by suitable clothing or labour; so that, with few exceptions, each prisoner is doomed to pass his time pinched with cold, and without any means of employing either his mind or his body.

Such an utter disregard of the most important principles of good prison discipline, and of the very claims of humanity, is most strange and melancholy. In my opinion it is quite sufficient to rouse the worst passions of the prisoners, and to bring on sickness and insanity; and although I have already made repeated efforts to induce the magistrates to adopt another course, and although I have the consolation of thinking that the present state of things cannot endure after the Prisons' Act shall have come into full operation, still as the prison must remain many months in the hands of those now in authority, I cannot consistently with my duty neglect making this last appeal to them to abandon the present bad system of management. To effect a reform requires no large expenditure of money, and but little trouble. All that is necessary is to lay out a small sum in tools, books, and clothes, and to offer such a salary as will procure a keeper really able to discharge his duties, two of which are to find profitable employment for all the prisoners, and (in a small prison like yours) to give them instruction. Mr. Brebner, whose authority in such matters is decisive, has stated, as you are well aware, that if a reasonable salary be offered, such a person can be found, and that he will undertake to procure him. The pittance now given, however, is but little more than that afforded to a farm-servant, and is such as it is vain to expect, under ordinary circumstances, will procure a trustworthy and efficient officer.

October, 1839.

The above communication did not elicit any reply.

HAMILTON†, LANARKSHIRE.

Hamilton.

There have been no changes of any importance since my last visit.

Many recommendations, made nearly two years ago, have not yet been carried into effect, chiefly on the ground of expense.

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Lanark appeared in my Third Report, page 78. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, page 125.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Hamilton appeared in my Third Report, page 74. The last notice (dated December, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 123.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Hamilton.

One of the rules requires that prisoners should wash themselves daily, and the keeper assured me that he now always stands by to see this done; but this I found on examination is not the case.

The keeper has still an interest in the supply of food, being allowed, as heretofore, 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. I recommended a change in this matter nearly two years ago, and I was assured that the recommendation would be carried into effect at the expiration of the contract then existing, *i. e.*, from Whitsunday, 1838. Nevertheless, as already stated, no change has been made. Extra supplies of food are still allowed (to well-conducted prisoners) from without.

There was an error in the last Report in stating that untried prisoners get nothing but straw to lie on. It appears that it is only persons brought in in a state of drunkenness who are so treated.

Several of the prisoners were insufficiently clad, and their clothes were ragged. Some, indeed, were not in a state required even by decency.

The keeper states that he finds it impossible altogether to prevent the introduction of tobacco, whilst the prisoners continue to wear their own clothes. Tobacco, too, is sometimes thrown over the wall. With tobacco there is, of course, smoking also.

The same keeper is in office as before. He is still without any assistant; and, as most of the prisoners are furnished with hammers, and are brought out into the open air to work, (at stone-breaking,) they might any day seize him, get possession of the keys, and set themselves at liberty.

The same medical gentleman who has for so long a time attended the prison gratuitously, does so still; and he now, about once a-week, goes through the whole prison, and makes a written statement of the result of his examination.

General Observation.

General Observation.—The discipline of this prison continues to be lax and unsatisfactory, and there is not likely to be much improvement until the management is transferred to those who will hold it under the Prisons' Act. At present the prisoners are only occasionally and to a slight extent separated from each other: and the procurator-fiscal states that this is productive of serious practical difficulties in attaining the ends of justice. The investigation before trial is often frustrated, he says, by prisoners having opportunities of concerting with one another as to what tale they shall tell, and what things deny.

October, 1839.

Since leaving Hamilton, I have learned from a prisoner in the Edinburgh Gaol, who had been transferred there from the gaol at Hamilton, and in whose statements, from his position in society and for other reasons, I place considerable reliance, that mock trials are common in Hamilton Gaol; that the doors at the ends of the corridors are often left open; and that not only prisoners in different cells communicate, but that there is frequent communication between the different flats; that there is much gambling for halfpence; and that the prisoners often steal from one another. He states also that the prisoners believed that they did not get the proper allowance of food, and that they were defrauded by the keeper (a belief arising, no doubt, from the circumstance of the keeper having an interest in the supply of food,) but that he himself knew no ground for these suspicions.

Greenock.

GREENOCK*, RENFREWSHIRE.

The only change since my last visit has been a more general introduction of hammocks in place of ordinary beds, and supplying the cells with proper stools.

As stated in previous Reports, this prison is very ill constructed, and is both damp and insecure. Bad lime seems to have been used in the mortar, for the stones in the walls are not firmly bound together. The ceilings, too, in the upper cells could easily be broken through.

I recommended that a bath should be provided; but this has not been done, nor is its place supplied by requiring the prisoners to wash themselves all over even on their admission to the prison.

The daily allowance of bread has been reduced from 11 ozs. to 8 ozs. The present quantity of solid food (consisting of wheaten bread, barley made into broth, and oatmeal made into porridge) is 20 ozs. per day to each prisoner, besides part of an ox-head twice a week.

On Sunday the hammocks are left in the cells all day, and the prisoners generally lie in bed the whole time.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good; but there are, from time to time, cases of obscene language, swearing, quarrelling, and stealing. Whiskey, too, is sometimes found on the persons of visitors to debtors.

The keeper informs me that a sheriff-officer, named ——, in conveying one of the prisoners, named ——, to Glasgow, to stand his trial at the Circuit Court lately held there, gave him both whiskey and porter on the way, and this notwithstanding the prisoner is subject to epileptic fits. I have found several instances at different times of sheriff-officers having acted in a similar manner.

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at this town appeared in my First Report, page 60. The last notice (dated November, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 133.

Malt liquor (not exceeding a pint per day) is still sold in the prison to debtors, and debtors are still allowed to smoke.

In company with one of the debtors, and in his own room, I found a female, whom he stated to be his cousin; and in the passage was a servant girl from a neighbouring inn, with a number of dishes for his dinner, and that of his female associate.

There are two lunatics in the prison, one whose case has been mentioned in previous Reports, and the other a young woman who has been in confinement but a short time. The first of the two has lately set to work and learned net-making, which, besides the good effect that it has had upon him in other ways, has enabled him to procure several additional comforts.

October, 1839.

PAISLEY,* RENFREWSHIRE.

Paisley.

As stated in the last Report, the gaol and bridewell, which, although forming one building, used to be under two different keepers, and to present, in every respect, a complete contrast to each other, are now placed under the same management, the old inefficient keeper of the gaol having been removed, a communication opened between the different parts of the building, and the keeper of the bridewell placed in authority over the whole. Much, however, still remains to be done before the united prison is complete.

The gaol part of the prison is greatly improved, but in most particulars, and in cleanliness among others, there is still room for amendment. The cells in which new comers are placed were not so clean as they should have been, though they were, of course, very much cleaner than they used to be, and were much cleaner than the debtors' rooms, which here, as elsewhere, generally form the dirtiest part of the prison.

In the females' cells proper attention has not been paid to ventilation.

In winter the prisoners suffer from cold.

The gaol is not yet lighted either in the evening or morning.

There were 105 prisoners at the time of my visit; viz., 99 criminals (64 males and 35 females) and 6 debtors (all males). This is about the average number of late. Two of the debtors were in for the maintenance of bastard children.

There is no rule requiring prisoners to wash more of their body than the hands and face, and on Sunday they do not wash themselves at all. Several of the prisoners had dirty necks and feet.

There is no supply of body clothing, beyond four dresses to be distributed among all the prisoners; and those prisoners only who bring in two shirts with them get a clean shirt regularly once a-week; indeed, owing to the want of the proper means of drying the clothes, it is sometimes found impracticable to furnish even these with clean shirts; and there is no arrangement whatever for washing the prisoners' stockings. The clothes of many of the prisoners were ragged and dirty.

The stock of bed clothes was insufficient; some of the cells were out of use at night in consequence.

Health.—The health of the prisoners has been generally good, the prisoners in the gaol department having enjoyed much better health since the junction of the two prisons. Few of the prisoners, however, have sufficient exercise in the open air; many, indeed, seldom go out at all. Health.

Food.—The bridewell dietary is now extended to the gaol, except that the gaol prisoners never get less than a pennyworth of bread in the day. It is objectionable that the quantity of food should vary with its price. Supplies of bread and cheese are allowed to gaol prisoners from without; which also is, of course, objectionable, and leads to attempts, at least, to smuggle in tobacco and other forbidden articles. Food.

Bedding.—The bedding in the gaol was, with few exceptions, clean. Formerly it was always very dirty. There was not a sufficient quantity of straw, however, in some of the mattresses. Bedding.

Discipline.—In the gaol department greatly improved; indeed, altogether changed. All the prisoners now rise early in the morning (at half-past five in summer and at six in winter), and they are all employed in useful work. As far as the number of cells will go the prisoners are kept separate, but for want of more accommodation most of the cells have, at least, two prisoners in them. I have recommended that all prisoners, beyond the number which can be placed each in a distinct cell, shall be collected together and put in one of the large rooms under the silent system; so that separation may, as regards a portion of the prisoners, be made complete. By a small expenditure of money several additional cells might be added, but there is no probability of this being done until the Prisons Act comes into full operation. Discipline.

Instruction.—One teacher attends a single hour each day; a provision so completely inadequate as to be scarcely worthy of record. There is a small library, but it is confined to religious works, and its use is restricted to the bridewell. Instruction.

Inspection.—There are no inspection slits in the doors. Inspection.

The keeper has so little assistance, and has so much to do, that he is not able to visit every prisoner once a-day.

* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Paisley appeared in my Second Report, page 111; the last notice (dated November, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 128.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Paisley.

Offences, &c.

Offences, &c.—There is much talking in the cells, and some calling from one cell to another; but there does not now appear to be any calling to people in the street (formerly, as respects gaol prisoners, a common practice); and there is now little quarrelling and no fighting or gambling. Except among the debtors, too, there is no smoking. Two persons were lately detected in smuggling whiskey to debtors. One was fined a guinea, but the other was not punished at all.

The only noise I heard in the prison came from a debtor who was whistling.

No record has hitherto been kept of punishments for prison offences.

Officers.

Officers.—A keeper, matron, and two warders. The keeper is the same as at my last visit. He is a trustworthy, zealous, and efficient officer; but appears qualified rather for the management of a smaller prison, or, yet better, for a second-rate situation in a very large prison, than for the management of such a prison as that of Paisley.

The matron was away at the time of my visit, having been attacked by fever and removed to the hospital. It appeared, however, by evidence which could not be gainsaid, that she was a bad officer and given to drinking. I recommended her immediate dismissal, and the recommendation was acted upon.

One of the warders also was a drunken fellow, who had been absent several days at the time of my visit (and I found he had often been absent in the same way) from sheer incapacity to perform his duties, caused by a bout of intoxication. I, of course, recommended his dismissal also, and he was forthwith discharged.

I further advised that henceforth the appointment and dismissal of the subordinate officers should be placed in the hands of the keeper; and this was agreed to.

The other warder has a respectable appearance, and was reported by the keeper to be sober, active, and trustworthy; but to be rather ill-tempered, and not always sufficiently respectful.

There are still two surgeons, one having the care of the gaol department and the other that of the bridewell. The surgeon of the gaol spoke in strong terms of the improvement in all respects, health among others, which has taken place among the prisoners whom he attends since the union of the two prisons. He stated also, that he heard many fewer complaints from the prisoners than formerly, notwithstanding the restrictive discipline now established.

The surgeon of the bridewell department now visits the prison and makes a complete examination once a-week, the result being recorded. The record thus kept contains several good suggestions of improvements.

October, 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Prison of Paisley, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 14th October, 1839, with Statement showing how far they have been acted upon.

The keeper to appoint the new matron; and to appoint also a new male assistant, at 16*s.* per week.	Male assistant appointed at 16*s.*, whose wife does the duty of matron in the mean time.
All officers, including the matron, to be appointed by the keeper, without referring to any one else.	Agreed to.
Fifteen suits of clothes for males, and ten for females, to be procured for the use of the bridewell.	Twelve suits of clothes for males, and six suits for females, got for the general use of the prison.
More blankets and sheets to be procured to make the stock sufficient.	Eight pairs of blankets, ten bed mats, fifteen mattresses, twenty-five sheets got for the general use of the prison.
Six more looms to be procured.	Five looms procured.
Debtors.—To be brought to the ground-flat of the prison.	Done as directed.
Visits to be restricted to three hours per day.	Done as directed.
No smoking to be allowed.	Prohibited, but secretly practised.
Prisoners beyond the number of separate cells to be put into a large room, under constant superintendence.	Done.
The prisoners to wash themselves on Sundays as well as on other days.	Done.
Females not to go into the male wards for any purpose whatever.	Strictly attended to, the keeper's wife being the only female who superintends the cleaning of the male wards.
The prisoners to wash their feet once a-week.	Done.
No prisoners to be allowed to retain ornaments.	Attended to.
Prisoners for periods above three months to be weighed on admission and liberation.	Done.
Potatoes to be substituted for bread; three times the weight being given.	Done.
The children of prisoners to be all put under the charge of one female.	Done.
A daily register, memorandum book, punishment book, and visiting book, to be procured.	All procured.

Several recommendations made last year, some relating to alterations in the building, &c., have not yet been acted upon.

On the 29th of February, 1840, five prisoners succeeded in making their escape from this prison. As these prisoners had been among the party placed together under the silent system, in accordance with my recommendation, it was reported that the escape had been effected in consequence of this association of prisoners. Such, however, was not the

case. There was nothing in the mode of escape which rendered co-operation necessary; a single prisoner might have got away exactly in the same manner. As explained in the Report, my object in recommending that a number of prisoners should be placed together was to obtain the complete individual separation of the remaining prisoners, there not being a sufficient number of cells to allow one to each prisoner. I instructed the keeper to select such prisoners, if the recommendation were acted upon, as were most tractable, and who, either from advanced age or from the trifling nature of their offences, were least likely to try to escape; for although this particular escape was not caused by a number of prisoners being placed together, there is no doubt that the association of prisoners does increase the probability of escape. The keeper, though generally careful to follow the instructions given him, in this instance neglected to do so. Of the five prisoners who escaped, one had received sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, and three others were under serious charges; moreover, all of them were young men likely to be ready to engage in any hazardous enterprise, and the mode of escape adopted, though it required neither union nor much bodily strength, was still attended with some personal danger.

The prisoners who escaped had been confined in the upper story, and they effected their object by making a hole in the ceiling of their room, then getting through the roof, and letting themselves down to the ground by a cord made with some hanks of cotton which they had been at work upon. By an almost incredible act of folly in the construction of the prison, the ceiling of all the rooms and cells in the upper story is made of lath and plaster, so that there was not the least difficulty in penetrating through it. The keeper was not aware that the ceiling was of such frail construction, but it is supposed that the prisoners were led to suspect that such was the case, from seeing a bare place in the ceiling of the debtors' hall (made by playing at ball) in the same story. I also was ignorant of the fact; nevertheless, as well because the upper story of a prison is generally the least secure, as because I was desirous of entirely separating the female prisoners from the males, I had recommended that this story should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the female prisoners; and had this recommendation been acted upon the escape could not have taken place. Now, however, the change has been made, and some other precautions have been taken as a temporary expedient, until the new system of management shall come into operation.

March, 1840.

AYR,* AYRSHIRE.

Ayr.

There have been no changes of any importance in this prison since my last visit. Many of the recommendations made for its improvement have not been acted upon, on the ground of expense. The nature of these recommendations will be seen by referring to my Fourth Report, page 20. In addition to what is there specified, it is desirable that a few cells should be constructed over the bath-room and wash-house, which might be used generally as ordinary cells, but which, in case of the appearance of a fever or other dangerous and infectious disorders, should be employed as an hospital.

There were 56 prisoners at the time of my visit, which number considerably exceeds the number of cells, and renders it necessary in nearly half the cells to place two prisoners together.

One of the prisoners had been five months waiting for trial.

Most of the prisoners were very clean, but the towels which they have to dry themselves with are too small.

Few of the prisoners get any exercise in the open air. This is caused partly by the insecurity of the airing-yards, and partly by the want of a proper number of officers to allow a person to be spared to superintend.

Food.—The allowance of food has been somewhat increased during the last year. It stands at present as follows:— Food.

Breakfast.—8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with a pint of butter milk.
Dinner.—4 oz. of barley made into broth, with vegetables and marrow-bones; and 4 oz. of oatmeal baked into a cake.
Supper.—7 oz. of wheaten bread. The unconvicted also get a pint of butter milk.

In consequence of the charges of ill-usage in this prison which followed a case of suicide that occurred in the beginning of the year, I made a more minute inquiry than ordinary as to the real condition of the prisoners, the treatment they receive, and the grounds of any just complaint. The result has been similar to that of my previous examinations. I am satisfied that ever since the change in the system of management, and the appointment of the present keeper, the prisoners have been well cared for (except as regards clothing and some other matters beyond the keeper's control), that their treatment has been both kind and judicious, and that while their health and physical condition have been at least as good as they were under the old regime, their intellectual, moral, and religious welfare has been incomparably better provided for.

Many of the charges related to the food of the prisoners, and were to the effect that they did not receive their stated allowance, that part of their food was appropriated by others, and that what they did get was insufficient for health. I am convinced, however, that these statements consisted, for the most part, of gross exaggeration and misrepresentation. In my private examination of the prisoners at my last visit (as stated in my Fourth Report) there

* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Ayr appeared in my First and Fourth Reports.

was not a single prisoner who denied that he had as much food as was necessary for health and notwithstanding the querulousness likely to be created by the late proceedings I did not, on a similar examination made at my present visit, receive any complaint respecting the food, or complaint indeed of any kind, from any prisoner who had been in confinement for more than a very short time, *i. e.* from any prisoner on whom the irritation immediately consequent upon an arrest might be supposed to have ceased acting. A few of those who had been in for a short time certainly did complain, but their charges were completely disproved by the concurrent evidence of the great majority of the prisoners, by that of the surgeon and teacher, and by my own observation. One or two of the prisoners stated, for example, that they were sure that there were not eight oz. of meal (the stated quantity) in the porridge. Previous to the distribution of the porridge, however, on the morning of my visit I had eight oz. of meal weighed out before me in the kitchen, and boiled into porridge, and then compared the porridge so produced in thickness and quantity with the porridge in the cogs, which had been placed ready for distribution, and which I afterwards found by examination of the prisoners was, as nearly as they could judge, the same as that which they usually got. The porridge made in my presence was, at the same time, less in quantity, thinner, and less agreeable to the taste than that which had been prepared for the prisoners, though I am quite certain that it was of the full weight. The difference, I was told, was caused by an advantage which exists in making porridge in large quantities.

Many of the prisoners, instead of complaining, spoke, as some have always spoken, in strong terms of gratitude for the treatment which they received, and, as respects the food, several of the females declared that they often could not eat the whole allowance. One female in good health said, that she had never once been able to eat all her porridge. The evidence of two prisoners as to the quantity and quality of the food, and the general treatment received, is appended to this Report. I selected the first of these witnesses, because he had been a long time (more than 18 months) in the prison; and the other, because the teacher assured me that he was a man whose statements could be relied on.

Both the teacher and surgeon declared that they never heard any complaint of ill usage, or any charge of unfairness respecting the food from any prisoner whose general conduct was good, or whose statements they considered deserving of credit.

Before quitting the subject of the conduct of the prison officers, however, I must state, and I do it with much vexation and regret, that there is no doubt that the matron of the prison so far forgot her duty and self-respect, as to consent to receive presents from some of the friends of the prisoners, and to employ some of the prisoners themselves in making articles for her own use, and that of her children.

Clothing.

Clothing.—The recommendation for supplying the prisoners with clothing is one of those which have not been acted upon; and many of the prisoners are at this moment very ill clad. Some of them complained, and justly, of the cold which they suffered from want of proper clothing. It must too be impossible to wholly keep out vermin under the present arrangement, and almost impossible to prevent the smuggling of tobacco.

Instruction.

Instruction.—A register is now kept, showing the result of an examination of the prisoners in the library books which they read.

Prison Offences.

Prison Offences.—There has been a good deal of calling to one another during part of the year, owing, to some extent, to the crowded state of the prison; two cases also have been detected of prisoners calling to people on the outside. There has also been some quarrelling and some smoking, the supply of tobacco having been procured from the debtors, who are allowed to smoke.

General Observation.

General Observation.—Owing partly to the insufficient accommodation in this prison, to the small number of officers, to an efficient officer not having yet been obtained in place of the one who last left, and probably also to the excitement and restlessness which are necessarily produced by such statements, accusations, and investigations as have lately been made, the discipline of this prison, though still very creditable, and far superior to that of most other prisons, has not been so good during the past year as during the two or three previous years.

Evidence of Prisoners.

Evidence of Prisoners.— —— —— has been a prisoner in the Ayr gaol about 19 months. Has been well used. Has always found Mr. McPherson kind in his treatment, and has no cause of complaint as respects the under officers. Thinks he has had as much food as he could reasonably expect in a prison; and as much until lately as was necessary for his health. Owing, however, to the length of his confinement he is now weaker and requires a little more food. If he could get six ounces of bread with his dinner instead of four he thinks he should have enough food for his health. Has not the least belief or suspicion that justice has not always been done to him as respects his food. Has perceived scarcely any difference in his food from day to day, except that on some days it has been rather warmer than on others. There is not a bit more difference in his food in prison on different days than there was at home. Never saw the least difference in the food on days when the magistrates came to visit the prison, or when the Inspector of Prisons is at Ayr. The porridge this morning was just the same as usual, except that it was rather colder. The meals are served very punctually. Plenty of time has always been allowed to him to eat his meals. The cogs are brought into and taken out of a flat together, so that the others in his part of the prison have had just the same time as himself. Has no reason for supposing that any other prisoner has less time to eat his meals than he has. The food has always been of good, wholesome quality. The porridge, broth, and bread, that is all the food he gets, are about as good as he was accustomed to get at home. Is a weaver by trade, and lived at home about as well as other working men gene-

rally. Thinks that he fares nearly as well here as he did at home, except that at home he used to have a change of diet sometimes, which he considers very beneficial for health. Excepting during part of the month of August last his health has been tolerably good whilst he has been in prison. Has no reasonable ground of complaint as respects his treatment during any part of his imprisonment. Has cause to feel grateful to Mr. and Mrs. McPherson as long as he lives, they have been so kind to him. Considers the discipline and management of the Ayr prison calculated to produce a good effect upon the prisoners, and to make them better. Believes this firmly. The teacher is a great object in the prison. He instructs the prisoners, explains what they read, and reasons with them. He is very useful. It is always a pleasure to declarant to see him come into his cell. Declarant could not read when he came to the prison, and can now read tolerably well. Has found much comfort in reading. Would not take £30 for what he has learned of the teacher while in prison. Likes the prison library. Has now acquired a taste for reading, which he has no doubt will continue after he leaves prison. Thinks that he shall leave prison a much better man than he entered it, and less likely to commit an offence. Considers it fortunate that he came to this prison. It was the best thing that could come across him. Cannot point out anything which he should consider an improvement in the prison regulations. Thinks it a good rule for the prisoners to be kept separate. Is glad that he has not been placed in company with any other prisoner. If two or three are put together, and one is worse than the others, he teaches the others bad precepts. Having plenty of work to do has been a great comfort to declarant. There is nothing better in a prison than work, particularly such as a man has been accustomed to out of prison. Has not, however, been able to do so much work during the last six months as he could a year ago in consequence of having grown weaker. Delights in his work. Does not think he could have kept alive without it. Never had such a liking for work as he has acquired since he entered the Ayr prison. Believes that there are very few prison offences committed by the prisoners at Ayr. Never hears a disturbance of any kind.

—— —— has been a prisoner in the Ayr gaol nearly 12 months. Has been in a cell by himself the whole time. His health has been pretty good. Is not, however, nearly so strong as he was at the time of admission. Attributes his decrease in strength to the confinement, and to his having less nutritious food than he was accustomed to. Was a farm-servant, and got butcher's meat to his dinner more frequently than not. Has fared better in prison than he expected or could reasonably have hoped for. Thinks that he has always had justice done to him in his food. The porridge which he got at the farm house was better than the prison porridge, because the meal was generally better. The meal is very good at prison, but during part of the summer it was not so good. The porridge is about as thick as that which he got at the farm. The broth here is about the same in quality as that at the farm. The wheaten bread too is about the same. The oaten cake varies, like the porridge, with the quality of the meal. Some kinds of oatmeal will not thicken the porridge nearly so much as others. At the farm house, when the oatmeal was poor, they used to put in more of it, but here, the weight being fixed, that cannot be done, and thus the porridge will be thinner sometimes even with the same weight of meal. The thickness of the broth too depends on how it is lifted (laided). Is aware that it is impossible always to lift it alike. Making allowance for the difference in the quality of the meal at different times, and the difference in the lifting of the broth, the food has always been about the same one day as another. Never observed the slightest difference to be made on the days when visitors came. Has always had plenty of time to eat his meals. Has not the smallest complaint of any kind to make. Has always been well used. Feels grateful to Mr. and Mrs. McPherson for their kindness towards him. Thinks the prison is well managed, but does not know much about prisons as he was never in a prison before. Thinks the prison is managed in such a way as to be for the real good of the prisoners. It is a good plan to keep the prisoners separate, because some are greater blackguards than others. Would have been glad to have a companion with him if he had known him to be of good character, but would prefer being alone to running his chance of having a bad prisoner put into his cell. As far as he knows there is good order in the prison. Never hears any disturbances. The teacher comes regularly every evening and on Sunday morning to instruct him. Likes his lessons. The teacher lends him books to read, and then examines him upon them. Had much rather be at work than be idle. Thinks that if he had been confined in his cell without work he should not have been alive now. Never knew before what a pleasant thing work is. It relieves the mind a good deal. Thinks it would be a good thing for the prisoners to be shaved twice a-week instead of once, but knows of nothing else that would be an improvement in the rules.

DUNDEE,* FORFARSHIRE.

Dundee.

No change of any importance has been made since my last visit. I recommended at that time that the prisoners should all be supplied with proper clothes, that a male and female teacher should be engaged to give them instruction, that a small library should be procured, and that gas should be introduced into that part of the prison which is not yet lighted. Beyond procuring a few prison dresses, however, none of these recommendations have been acted upon. Proper clothing is the more necessary because there is at present no provision for warming the prison.

An escape has taken place since my last visit, owing to the lowness of the boundary wall, but an immediate pursuit was made, and in a few minutes the prisoner was retaken.

The prison was, as usual, quite clean, as, with two or three exceptions, were the prisoners

* A full description of the construction, &c., of the prison at Dundee appeared in my Third Report, page 90. The last notice (dated October, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 75.

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also, so far at least as they can be whilst they continue to wear their own clothes; which clothes were in many cases dirty and ragged. Some of the cells were damp, owing to the rain being caught and thrown against the wall by the hopper blinds placed before some of the windows. I recommended that these hopper blinds should be removed, and Venetian blinds substituted.

On the day of my visit there were 119 prisoners, viz., 117 criminals (76 males and 41 females) and 2 debtors (males). Some time ago there were as many as 146. The *average* number of prisoners is now greater than the number of cells (108), notwithstanding the diminutive size of many of these cells, which, being originally intended only for sleeping cells, are quite too small for constant habitation, unless for very short periods.

One of the prisoners was half a lunatic and half an idiot, and gave much trouble by his disorderly and noisy conduct.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good.

No fewer than five children have been born in the prison during the last year, and there is a speedy prospect of two more births.

The allowance of food to prisoners who work hard has been somewhat increased. Supplies from without to untried prisoners once a week, are, I find, still permitted; and, as invariably follows such a practice, attempts are made, and probably sometimes with success, to smuggle tobacco into the prison concealed in the bread, &c. I recommended the discontinuance of this unnecessary indulgence.

I also recommended the substitution to a considerable extent of potatoes for bread. This change is at present peculiarly desirable, on account of the abundant crop of potatoes this year, and the high price of grain.

Tobacco is often found concealed in the prisoners' clothes, and in the linen which is sent in by their friends.

The general discipline continues to be very good, so far as depends on the governor and his assistants; but under the circumstances pointed out it cannot be perfect.

As will be seen by the digest of returns, appended to my Report, the work of the prisoners at Dundee has become very productive, considering the short periods during which many of them are confined, and the insufficient supply of looms and other tools for profitable labour. The average clear earnings of the weavers have been about a shilling per day each, or 18*l.* per annum, a sum considerably exceeding their cost, including salaries and every other expense.

The separation of the prisoners has been prevented to a considerable extent by the want of more accommodation. When there are two prisoners in the same cell, they of course talk to each other; but between different cells there appears to have been very little communication.

One inconvenience arising from the prisoners being dependent on themselves and their friends and associates for clothes and linen is, a great number of visits from people on the outside.

Debtors are at present allowed to smoke, also to receive visits during four hours each day. I recommended that smoking should henceforth be forbidden, and that the time for visiting should be immediately reduced to two hours.

Several cases have been detected of persons attempting to smuggle whiskey into the prison for the use of debtors, but none have been followed by prosecution and punishment. The governor states that he has mentioned some of the cases to individual magistrates, but that he has not made a formal report of any. I instructed him henceforth to make such a report in every case, and to record the result.

A new warder has been appointed, and (since the time of the escape) an additional watchman. The other officers remain the same. The number of female prisoners is quite too great for the single female officer, not to speak of the cooking and washing which she has to superintend. The woman, too, who at present holds the office, though she discharges its subordinate duties very well, is not qualified to exercise that influence over the minds of the prisoners, and that moral control, which ought to be found in a matron.

The governor continues to discharge his duties faithfully and efficiently: he does credit to the Glasgow Bridewell, where he was trained.

The governor speaks highly, or in terms of modified praise, of the conduct of all the subordinate officers.

Much is required to complete this prison; indeed, were it not for the prospect of soon transferring a portion of the prisoners to Perth, a considerable enlargement ought immediately to be commenced, besides making up many deficiencies in the present arrangements.

A few months ago there was some expectation of an attack upon this prison from a party of workmen living at Kirriemuir, and preparations were made for its defence. The hostile party, however, not meeting with that support which they had looked for at Forfar, where they went to beat up for recruits, thought it prudent to abandon their design. The object of the attack would have been the liberation of some men who had been engaged in a formidable riot at Kirriemuir, but who had been arrested during the night and conveyed by a special train on the railway to the Dundee prison.

November, 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Prisons of Dundee (made by Mr Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 13th November, 1839), with Minute of the Magistrates thereupon.—(In cases where there is a blank, the recommendation was altogether neglected.)

Lighting.—The two small sections of the prison to be lighted with gas, as recommended last year, and as resolved upon by the magistrates. The prison to be lighted on Sunday, as well as upon

other days. (The Glasgow and Aberdeen Bridewells, and other well managed prisons, are lighted on Sunday to enable the prisoners to read.)

Clothing.—The recommendation made last year to have all the prisoners supplied with a suitable prison dress to be acted upon, as far as it can be reasonably expected that the expense should be incurred under present circumstances.

Some trousers provided.

Blinds.—Strong Venetian blinds to be substituted for the hopper blinds before the windows in the two small sections. (These hopper blinds catch the rain, and the water trickles down the walls and makes the cells damp.)

Food.—Potatoes, either in the usual form, or made into soup, to be substituted for the bread and barley broth (either every day in the week or on certain days), at the rate of about three times the weight of bread and barley. (At the present comparative prices of potatoes and bread, the charge will be productive of considerable saving.)

Vide magistrates' minute of 28th Nov. 1840, subjoined.

Supplies of food from without, now allowed occasionally to untried prisoners, to be altogether prohibited. (Tobacco is sometimes concealed in the bread that is sent in.)

Work.—Six new looms to be purchased. (The cost will probably be nearly, if not wholly, defrayed before next July, by the labour of the prisoners.)

Debtors.—The time for visiting debtors to be reduced two hours per day, by cutting off the hour in the evening. (Two hours is the time now allowed in the Edinburgh and other gaols. Several cases have been discovered of attempts to smuggle in whiskey for the use of debtors.)

Library.—The following books to be purchased as an immediate step towards the formation of a proper library:—

	s.	*d.*	Published by
Robinson Crusoe . .	1	8	Chambers. People's Edition.
The Cottagers of Glenburnie	0	8	Ditto.
Life of Dr. Franklin .	1	4	Ditto.
Vicar of Wakefield . .	0	8	Ditto.
Life and Travels of Mungo Park . . .	1	4	Ditto.
Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, &c.	0	8	Ditto.
Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey	2	6	Ditto.
Stephens's Travels in Greece, Russia, Poland, &c.	1	10	Ditto.
Stephens's Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land	1	10	Ditto.
Chambers' Tour in Holland	1	6	Ditto.
The Complete English Tradesman	1	4	Ditto.
The Sabbath and other Poems, by Grahame.	0	5	Ditto.
Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico.	0	9	Ditto.
The Pilgrim's Progress, about	3	0	
Sandford and Merton.	3	0	Lacy, 76, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
History of Little Jack, about	0	6	Simpkin and Marshall, London.
Little Dog Trusty, the Cherry Orchard, and The Orangeman . .	0	6	Baldwin and Craddock, London.

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Dundee.

	s.	d.	Published by
Results of Machinery.	1	6	Charles Knight and Co. London.
Guide to Service—(about 6 Nos. have been published, and the average price is about 1*s.*)—say . .	6	0	Ditto.
The Hill and the Valley	1	6	Fox, London.
Ella of Garveloch . .	1	6	Ditto.
The Strike	1	6	Ditto.
The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain	0	2	Nisbet, London.
The Two Shoemakers.	0	6	Ditto.
Tom White the Postilion	0	2	Ditto.
	£1	16	4

(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

Excerpt from Minutes of the Magistrates of Dundee of 28th November, 1839, approved of by the Town Council of Dundee.

The magistrates having considered a note of recommendations by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, received by the post of the 16th current, and that the suggestion as to the prisoners' food has already been in part complied with, were of opinion that some of the suggestions were of very questionable propriety, not to say legality; for instance, that suggested with respect to untried prisoners. The magistrates, however, continued the consideration of the recommendations till a future occasion.

W. B.

Arbroath.

ARBROATH,* FORFARSHIRE.

This prison is so ill constructed that it never can be rendered a good prison, and a new one will be absolutely necessary; still considerable improvements might have been effected in the discipline (in addition to those made two years ago), and with this object I recommended several alterations at my last visit relative to food, clothes, bedding, instruction, and exercise. Almost all the recommendations, however, were disposed of in a cavalier manner by the local authorities; the written remark opposite my different propositions, in the return made to me, being, with one or two exceptions, "Not complied with," unaccompanied by any reason.

I found 13 inmates in this bad prison; the females, 6 in number (some young, some old, some tried and some untried), being all stowed together in a room which was half dark, and so small as to be only about 9 feet square.

The prison was not clean; indeed it must be difficult to keep it so. It was scarcely possible, from the smoke and obscurity, to determine whether the prisoners were clean or dirty. I found, however, upon my private examination, that some of them occasionally pass the whole day without washing themselves.

The state of health during the year does not appear to have been satisfactory, which must have been owing in part to the prison having been much crowded, and in part to the prisoners not getting any exercise in the fresh air.

Although an important improvement has been made by introducing work, yet, owing to the darkness and want of accommodation, the male prisoners do nothing more than pick oakum. I found three weavers and one shoemaker engaged at this comparatively unimproving and unprofitable occupation. When there is light enough the females knit and sew.

It would be quite impossible to maintain silence and good order in this prison; and as the keeper lives at a considerable distance nothing of the kind is attempted. There is much dancing, whistling, and singing, and the prisoners are able to procure supplies of whiskey and tobacco. A tobacco pipe was lying in one of the cells. The Venetian blinds put up some time ago have been allowed to get out of repair, and hence it is possible to draw up articles through the windows.

There is a good site for a new prison near the present one, at the back of the town-hall.

November, 1839.

* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Arbroath appeared in my First Report, page 26. The last notice (dated October, 1833) was in my Fourth Report, page 73.

FORFAR,* FORFARSHIRE.

There has been no alteration since my last visit. The prison is quite unfit for use, and could not by any change be rendered fit. A new prison, therefore, is absolutely necessary; but there will be some difficulty in finding a good site for one, owing to the small quantity of ground near the court-house, where, for the convenience of examinations and trials, it is desirable that the prison should be placed. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that the best plan will be to pull down the present prison, notwithstanding it forms part of the same building as the town-house, and to erect the new one in the same place, including in the new site the plot of ground between the present prison and the court-house. This would not, certainly, afford much accommodation, nor would it allow of an airing yard; but, as there is now a rail-road from Forfar to Dundee, prisoners at Forfar can readily be conveyed to the larger prison at Dundee; so that it will not be necessary to detain them more than a short time at Forfar.

The prison of Forfar, as stated in previous Reports, is insecure, although there has been no successful attempt to escape since my last visit.

The rooms are dark, and I found them rather dirty. The privy, too, opening into one of them, was in an offensive state.

There were 11 prisoners at the time of my visit; viz., 10 criminals (7 males and 3 females), and one debtor (a male). This is about three more than the average number.

Some of the prisoners were dirty. They are not allowed soap to wash themselves with, and there is no examination to secure that they wash themselves at all.

There is no supply of clean linen.

The allowance for food is still paid in money, and is 4*d.* per day.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were ragged. There is no prison dress.

There is no work, either for males or females. Some, who were passing their time in idleness, were weavers, who, in a properly-constructed and well-managed prison, would hav been earning more than the cost of their maintenance.

There is no provision for instruction.

The separation even of the sexes is not complete, since male and female prisoners can converse with each other.

Many prison offences are committed; and, under present circumstances, it is impossible to prevent them.

There is no matron.

The keeper, who is the same as at my previous visits, appears to be an intelligent and respectable man, who, under good regulations would probably manage a small prison well.

November, 1839.

BRECHIN,† FORFARSHIRE.

Brechin.

There have been no alterations of any importance since my last visit. This prison, like that of Forfar, is not susceptible of much improvement, and must be replaced by a new one. The most eligible site appears to be behind the town-house, on a piece of land at present occupied by some poor building.

The prison was not clean, and the water-closet in one of the rooms was out of repair.

Only one room is warmed in any way.

There were 6 prisoners, 3 women and 3 boys; the 3 women being together, and the 3 boys together. The women were clean, but the boys were dirty. There is no supply of soap and towels, and no examination as to washing.

There is no supply of clean linen.

The allowance of food is still paid in money; it is 4*d.* per day.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were insufficient, dirty, and ragged. There is no prison dress.

The females sew and knit, but the male prisoners do no kind of work. There is no separation beyond that of the sexes; and even this is not complete, for I found that the boys sometimes went into the women's room.

The prisoners receive no instruction, and they are rarely visited by a clergyman.

When I entered, some of the boys were singing. There must be many prison offences, as the keeper does not live on the spot; and communication with the outside, though more difficult than formerly, is still practicable.

There is no female officer.

The keeper, the same as formerly, appears to be a good-natured well-meaning man, but not to have much intelligence, or to be at all qualified for exercising a useful influence over the minds of the prisoners.

November, 1839.

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Forfar appeared in my First Report, p. 46. The last notice, dated November, 1837, is in my Third Report, p. 96.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Brechin appeared in my First Report, p. 35. The last notice, dated March, 1838, is in my Third Report, p. 95.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Montrose.

MONTROSE,* FORFARSHIRE.

There has been no change of importance since my last visit.

I did not find the prison so clean as usual: there was dirt under several of the bedsteads.

There is no provision for warming the prison.

Last winter, this prison, like all the others in Forfarshire, was very much crowded. At the time of my visit, however, there were only 12 prisoners, 11 males and 1 female; but there is not room, in separate cells, even for this small number.

The prisoners were clean. They wash themselves every morning and evening, and are allowed soap and towels, but not combs. They get clean shirts or shifts once a-week, but are not supplied with clean stockings.

The keeper and one of the prisoners had the typhus fever last winter, but they both recovered.

Clothing is supplied only to a small extent.

There has been work in this prison, under ordinary circumstances, for about three years; but sometimes, for want of a supply, the prisoners are still idle.

I heard prisoners in one cell talking to those in another, and have little doubt that this is a common practice. People in the street also frequently talk to the prisoners; an irregularity which it will always be difficult to prevent, owing to the prison being placed too near the street. On one occasion I perceived a strong smell of tobacco in one of the cells, which the prisoners in it stated was caused by a person, whose name they mentioned, having a short time before been standing by the passage window opposite their cell smoking a pipe.

The keeper is the same as at my last visit. He appears to be tolerably intelligent and respectable, and the provost and one of the magistrates spoke highly of him; but I did not consider the state of the prison creditable to him.

November, 1839.

Aberdeen Gaol.

ABERDEEN GAOL,† ABERDEENSHIRE.

In compliance with some of the recommendations enumerated at the end of my last Report on this prison, a room has been fitted up for a matron, a number of useful and interesting books have been purchased for a library, visits to prisoners have been restricted, and a slight change has been made in the diet. A recommendation, however, to supply all the prisoners with clothing, another to make a little alteration in the building for the sake of greater security and to cut off communication with the kitchen, and the rules which I proposed for the observance of lady visitors, have been only partially adopted; while the recommendations respecting the purchase of more hammocks, the disuse of snuff, a weekly inspection by the surgeon, and the keeping of a sick list, have not been acted upon at all.

I found the prison clean, as usual; though in one of the cells there was some scribbling.

Since the time when the use of the day-rooms was discontinued (now about two years ago), the prison has not been warmed in any way; and, by a register of the thermometer kept last winter, it appears that the temperature was often much too low, being sometimes under 40°. I have recommended that, as a temporary arrangement, such of the rooms and cells as have grates or stoves shall be warmed by ordinary fires, and that the prisoners in the other cells shall be allowed each a hot-water bottle, to be filled twice or thrice a-day, by which they may at least keep their feet warm.

Hitherto the bath has been used only for prisoners on their admission, and even then for such only as were dirty; and there has been no regulation requiring prisoners to wash their feet at stated periods. Moreover, there has been no supply of combs.—I have recommended a change in these matters.

During my present visit I learned a fact which, if evidence of the kind had been required, would alone have shown the absolute necessity for the separation of the prisoners. About two years ago, and shortly before the introduction of a comparatively good system of discipline, including separation, a man named —— ——, actually coined some base money in one of the day-rooms, in presence of six or seven other prisoners. He had brought the mould in with him, concealed in a pill-box, and for metal he melted a pewter spoon, which some of his friends or associates had sent to him with a supply of food, such supplies being at that time permitted.

The general order of the prison appears now to be very good, except among the debtors, who here, as in many other prisons, are noisy, troublesome, and dirty, and present a great obstacle to the enforcement of good discipline. In this prison, too, the debtors have hitherto been allowed to smoke, and the smell of their tobacco penetrates into other parts of the prison, and renders it very difficult to determine whether any criminal prisoner has been smoking.

Many attempts have been detected to smuggle tobacco in the prisoners' clothes and clean linen. Such attempts will be sure to be made, so long as the prisoners go on to wear any part of their own clothes.

With the exception of one or two who decline work all the prisoners continue to be employed. Hitherto work has been altogether optional, and all the profits have been given to the prisoners themselves. This arrangement, however, was not in accordance with my recommendation. Few of the prisoners are mechanics, a circumstance which, with the short

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Montrose appeared in my First Report, p. 67. The last notice, dated October, 1838, is in my Fourth Report, p. 70.

† A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my First Report, p. 22. The last notice, dated October, 1838, is in my Fourth Report, p. 55.

periods of confinement generally, makes it difficult to render the work very productive; and under all circumstances, it is tolerably satisfactory that last year there was a clear gain of 100*l*. One prisoner by his earnings in picking oakum had been enabled to purchase a loom and had learnt to weave.

Some of the library books had been scribbled in, and in this respect presented a disadvantageous comparison with the library books in the bridewell. Here, however, the library has not hitherto been under the care of the teacher, nor have the prisoners been examined in the books which they read, as has been done in the bridewell.

The superintendence and inspection of the prisoners is impeded by the great variety of locks and keys, and by the circumstance of the governor not having a master-key.

The governor appears to have discharged his duties zealously and efficiently, but it is much to be desired that he would exercise a more complete control over his temper.

The matron seems to have performed her duties with industry and regularity, and to the best of her ability; but she is not qualified for more than a subordinate situation.

There is reason to fear that the warders are not always quite sober, and one of them is reported by the governor to be inefficient. This warder, however, is to be immediately displaced.

November, 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Gaol of Aberdeen (made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 7th November, 1839) and determination of the Magistrates thereon.

The regulations respecting lady visitors recommended last year to be carried into full effect. [Much inconvenience has arisen, and much of the matron's time has been consumed from the frequent changes among the lady visitors. In my opinion, it is undesirable that any person should visit a prison, converse with the prisoners, and instruct them, unless, in the first place, she possess the requisite qualifications, and unless, also, she can continue her office for a very considerable time, otherwise she cannot become acquainted with the characters of the different prisoners, will be subject to much imposition, and will present to the prisoners a temptation to exercise arts of hypocrisy and deception, which will more than counterbalance the good which she may effect.]	Communicated by the magistrates to the lady visitors, who only now visit two days in each week.
Clothing.—The recommendation made last year, to have all the prisoners supplied with a suitable prison dress, to be acted upon as far as it can be reasonably expected that the expense should be incurred under present circumstances.	Partially attended to, in so far as considered expedient under existing circumstances.
Snuff, &c.—The use of snuff and tobacco in every form to be entirely prohibited except to debtors.	Deferred.
Surgeon.—The recommendation made last year, respecting visits to be made and registers to be kept by the surgeon, to be carried into effect.	Deferred. The present salary being inadequate compensation for the additional trouble required.
Warming.—In cold weather, such of the cells or rooms as have grates or stoves in them to have fires, and the prisoners in the other cells to be allowed a stone water-bottle, the bottle being filled with hot water twice or thrice a day.	Attended to. Bottles were procured, as recommended, but they all burst (excepting one), causing an accident to the female turnkey which confined her for three weeks. The magistrates therefore provided tin cans which are now regularly used.
Bedding.—Twenty-five new pairs of strong blankets to be purchased.	Provided.
Food.—Potatoes, either in the usual form, or made into soup, to be substituted for the bread and barley-broth (either every day in the week or on certain days), at the rate of about three times the weight of bread and barley. [At the present comparative prices of potatoes and bread, this change will be productive of considerable saving.]	Attended to.
Prisoners to be allowed to purchase four ounces more of bread each per day out of their earnings than at present.	Allowed.
Library.—The library to be put in charge of the teacher, and the teacher to be requested to examine the prisoners in the books which they read, and to record the result in the same way that he does at the bridewell. [At present the library books in the gaol are not kept in such neat order as those in the bridewell, and the prisoners have not such frequent opportunities of changing them. In the gaol, too, I found several cases in which the books given to	Attended to. Teacher has now charge of the library.

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Aberdeen Gaol.

the prisoners to read were quite above their comprehension.]

Debtors.—Debtors not to be allowed to smoke. — Forbid in day-rooms and cells.

The time for visiting debtors to be reduced to two hours per day, and no visiting to be allowed in the evening. [Smoking is now prohibited, and the time of visiting reduced to two hours per day, at the Edinburgh gaol, the Paisley gaol, and some others.] — Attended to. But special visits to be allowed on an order from the magistrates.

Warders.—The governor to be empowered to offer 16*s.* per week as wages to warders. — Deferred, under existing circumstances. One new turnkey has been engaged at 15*s.* per week.

(Signed) Frederic Hill.

Aberdeen Bridewell.

ABERDEEN BRIDEWELL,* ABERDEENSHIRE.

I find I was in error in stating in my last Report that the appointment of a matron then recently made was attributable chiefly to the representations of Mrs. Fry. It appears by the minutes of the Commissioners, that the credit is mainly due to the governor.

The matron entered upon her duties about a year ago, and from that time the female prisoners have been under her sole charge. She does not, however, appear to be well qualified for her office. She wants intelligence and energy, and the state of some of the rooms and cells and of some of the prisoners was discreditable to her.

In compliance with one of my recommendations last year the allowance of food to the majority of the prisoners has been increased; and in the opinion of the surgeon and governor this increase has been attended with a marked improvement in health, although most of those confined for long periods still lose much of their strength, which is probably owing, to a considerable extent, to the want of exercise in the open air, a deficiency which I have pointed out a temporary means of remedying, until the County Board shall be appointed and proper airing yards built.

The general management of the prison having last year been considered very satisfactory, the Commissioners awarded the sum of three guineas to be divided among the subordinate officers; and, small as this sum was, the governor is of opinion that it produced a good effect.

My recommendation for the purchase of a proper library was only partially acted upon. The books, however, which were bought (a number of little books of travels, biography, natural history, &c., published by the Kildare Street Society) have been very serviceable under the excellent management of the teacher, who has examined every prisoner in the contents of each book read, and has recorded the result; and this record, together with a subsequent examination which I myself made in some cases, was very satisfactory, and showed that the prisoners had read their books attentively, and had acquired many new ideas and much useful knowledge. In other respects, too, I was pleased with the results of the teacher's labours here and at the gaol. He is certainly one of the best teachers in any prison in Scotland. His whole time, nevertheless, is obtained for the small salary of 40*l.* per annum.

The use of the library (with the exception of "Chambers' Journal" and the "Christian Herald") has hitherto been restricted to prisoners sentenced to more than two months' confinement, which I consider unwise. The arrangement, however, did not originate with the teacher.

I recommended, last year, that the use of snuff should be prohibited, but the recommendation was not adopted; and I found, what indeed is almost always the case, that some of the prisoners had used their snuff to smoke with. One prisoner had made a cigar by tearing a leaf out of his Bible.

Part of the prison is not warmed in any way; and by a register of the thermometer kept last winter, it appears that the temperature was often very low, although not quite so low as in the gaol. As the Commissioners are naturally unwilling to incur the expense of putting up a warming apparatus, now that the prison is about to pass into other hands, I have recommended that, as a temporary arrangement, the prisoners shall be supplied with hot water bottles, as in the gaol.

There has been another escape since my last visit, effected in the same way as the previous one, viz., by climbing over the outer wall. I recommended, two or three years ago, that this wall should be raised.

The prison in general was clean; but in some of the cells there was a good deal of dust and cotton-waste upon the floor. Some of the cells too were close, owing to the windows not being open at all.

There were only 45 prisoners on the day of my visit, (28 males and 17 females,) which is about 15 below the average.

The prisoners wash their hands and face twice a-day, but there is no rule for their washing their feet. The bath is used only during summer.

Hitherto there has been no allowance of soap.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were ragged. The waistcoat, and two or three other articles of dress, are brought in by the prisoners themselves, and are their own. This, for several reasons, is objectionable, and I have recommended that the practice be abolished.

* A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my Second Report, page 29. The last notice (dated October, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, p. 61.

The separation of the prisoners is generally complete; but occasionally a prisoner is employed in assisting to change the web, &c., in another prisoner's cell, which is, of course, productive of injurious effects. One case came to my knowledge of a prisoner thus occupied having given another minute instruction in the mode of coining false money.

Owing to the occasional absence of the matron, (which, however, cannot be considered as a matter of blame,) there has sometimes been much disorder among the female prisoners. The Commissioners, however, now intend to allow an assistant, so that at least one female officer may in future be always in attendance.

The governor appears to have discharged his duties very well, although it is to be regretted that he did not make a representation to the Commissioners (who have been in the habit of appointing and dismissing the subordinate officers), of the inefficiency of the matron, and of one of the warders. In my opinion it is best always to place the power of appointing and dismissing the subordinate officers in the hands of the governor of the prison; but even where this is not done, the governor cannot be considered relieved from the responsibility of having inefficient officers, unless he has made a formal representation to those who exercise the power, of the manner in which these officers perform their duties; and unless such officers be, notwithstanding, continued in their appointments. There are some other matters, too, of minor importance, in which I think there might have been better management. Upon the whole, however, the governor is an efficient and highly respectable officer. The state of the work department in particular does him much credit, and in explanation, to some extent, of what has been remarked respecting the governor not making a formal report to the Commissioners of the inefficiency of the matron, and of one of the warders, it should be remarked that for the salaries offered there would have been much difficulty in procuring better officers, even than these; and it should also be remembered, as already stated, that the establishment of the very office of matron in the bridewell was due, in a great degree, to the governor himself.

One of the warders, who has been long connected with the bridewell, seems to be a respectable, intelligent, and good officer, and is so reported by the governor; but the other subordinate officers do not appear to be qualified for their duties, one evident cause for which is the lowness of the wages given.

November, 1839.

Recommendations respecting the Bridewell of Aberdeen (made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 7th November, 1839,) and determination of Commissioners thereon, 3d December, 1839.

Food.—Potatoes, either in the usual form, or made into soup, to be substituted for bread, and barley broth, (either every day in the week, or on certain days,) at the rate of about three times the weight of bread and barley; at the present comparative prices of potatoes and bread, this change will be productive of considerable saving.

The Commissioners having considered a statement on this point by the physician to the institution, and also the comparative cost of the dinner presently given to the prisoners, and that recommended by Mr. Hill, are of opinion that potatoes may be advantageously substituted for broth and bread at least four days of the week, whilst the potatoes continue of good quality; and they directed the governor to make this alteration on the dietary forthwith, it being understood that prisoners on the first and second classes of the dietary are to get two pounds of potatoes, and those on the remaining classes three pounds each, made into soup, or boiled along with fish.

Exercise.—The female prisoners to take exercise in the large room at the west end of their part of the building, as formerly arranged, though the arrangement has been allowed to fall into disuse. The male prisoners to take exercise in the highest part of their division of the prison, which is in a corresponding situation with the above room.

The Commissioners direct that only prisoners under confinement for periods exceeding sixty days be exercised as recommended by Mr. Hill.

Warming.—As a temporary arrangement, prisoners in cells, which are not warmed, to be allowed each a hot-water bottle, if the use of these bottles be found to succeed in the gaol.

As the Commissioners understand that the plan of warming, by means of hot-water bottles has not been found to answer in the gaol, this recommendation not to be acted upon in the mean time.

Clothing.—Prisoners are at present allowed and expected to bring in with them certain articles of clothes belonging to themselves. This practice to be put an entire stop to, and the prison dress to be made complete.

Prisoners to be divested of every article of clothing belonging to them on committal, and to be attired in a complete prison dress. The governor was authorized to order such additional supply of clothing as may be necessary to carry this order into effect.

Washing.—Prisoners to be allowed soap, to wash themselves with.

Soap is to be allowed to each prisoner.

Snuff, &c.—The use of snuff and tobacco in every form to be entirely abolished.

The use of snuff and tobacco to be entirely prohibited.

Warders.—The governor to be authorized to offer higher wages for warders.

The governor reported that he had intended to recommend to the Commissioners to discharge Francis Smith, one of the warders, on account of inactivity and negligence, but Smith had last week intimated that he was not to remain longer. The governor was accordingly directed to advertise and inquire for a person to supply the vacancy, and with a view of inducing a respectable and well qualified man to come forward, he was authorized to offer 15*s.* per week of wages. Mr. Chalmers mentioned that he, Mrs. Chalmers, and the matron,

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Aberdeen Bridewell.

had continued their inquiries about a female warder, and had only succeeded on the evening before the term on prevailing on Margaret Coull, a young woman who had not got a place for the ensuing half-year, to make a trial of the situation for one month, at the rate of £20 of yearly wages; that she had accordingly entered on her duties on the 26th ultimo, but was by no means so efficient as could be wished, and he was afraid that a well qualified person would not be got in this quarter, there being such a prejudice against coming in contact with the prisoners and living amongst them. The committee defer till next month taking any further steps in this matter, by which time it will be seen if Coull will be able for the situation.

Library.—The books mentioned in the accompanying list to be purchased as an additional step towards the formation of a proper library.

Considering that the management of the institution will so soon devolve upon the Prisons Board, the Commissioners are of opinion that no further addition should be made to the library at present. The governor stated that he had been requested by the chaplain to submit to the Commissioners the propriety of transferring the distribution of the Christian Herald and Chambers' Journal to Mr. Kay, as, from the short time which he (the chaplain) could devote to each prisoner, he was unable to check any abuse of those works, and they had in consequence been very much torn and abused. The Commissioners are of opinion that it will be advantageous to have the whole of the books which are circulated among the prisoners under the charge of the teacher, and they therefore agree to Mr. M'Combie's request, and direct the governor to intimate this to both the chaplain and the schoolmaster. The Commissioners having heard read a communication from Mr. Kay, the teacher, and considering the efficient and zealous manner in which his duties have been discharged, and the additional trouble which will be imposed on him in distributing Chambers's Journals and Christian Heralds, Mr. Burnett was authorized to pay him a gratuity of two guineas on New Year's Day.

Perth.

PERTH,* PERTHSHIRE.

The recommendations made at my last visit respecting the food and bedding, and the use of the bath, have been attended to. Work, too, of some kind, has been found for all the prisoners, though only three looms have been procured, (and these only borrowed,) and no tools have been bought for shoemakers, tailors, &c. The consequence is, that most of the male prisoners have done nothing but pick oakum; which, allowing for the cost of carriage, has produced but very little profit.

Wooden blinds have been put before all the windows which required them, except three.

I advised that the prisoners should be all supplied with clothes, but the recommendation has not been further acted upon than by the purchase of 12 suits of clothes last winter, and of some stuff to make shirts with.

The following recommendations have not been acted upon:—that the prison should be lighted; that a male teacher should be engaged to give four hours per day to the instruction of the male prisoners, and a female teacher to give two hours per day to that of the females; that a small library of interesting books should be procured; that the surgeon should be instructed to make a complete inspection once a-week, and to record the result; that the keeper should be instructed to open a complete set of accounts; and that two guard-doors should be put up.

The prison was clean, particularly the female department.

In wet weather some of the cells are rather damp.

There is at present no provision for warming the prison.

Owing to the smallness of the windows, and to the great number of iron bars in them, many of the cells are at all times insufficiently lighted.

There were 61 prisoners on the day of my visit, viz., 60 criminals (38 males and 22 females), and one debtor, (a male). This is about the average number.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed occasionally. These cause an improper distinction between prisoner and prisoner, produce dissatisfaction with the ordinary diet, and afford opportunities, which are taken advantage of, to conceal tobacco for the use of the prisoners.

There is no prison dress, and several of the prisoners were ragged and insufficiently clad. Frequently too attempts are discovered to smuggle tobacco in the clothes; and a few months ago the practice of prisoners bringing in their own clothes led to a serious theft. A person committed for an assault, on being searched, was found to have £12 about him, which was, of course, taken from him and locked up. Besides this sum, however, he had a £5 note sewed in the lining of his trousers, which was not detected. As there was no empty cell, he was put into the same cell with another prisoner, and the next morning he declared that he had been robbed in the night of £5. On being asked how he came to be possessed of this money,

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Perth appeared in my First Report, p. 69. The last notice (dated November, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, p. 81.

he stated that he was a butcher by trade, and in the habit of receiving a good deal of money, and that for security he frequently sewed part of it in his clothes; that he had done so on the present occasion, and that he had forgotten the circumstance when he was searched; that afterwards recollecting it, he had taken the money out and had shown it to the man who was in the same cell with him, and that he felt sure that this man had afterwards stolen it from him. This the other prisoner stoutly denied, but on a strict search the money was found upon him. He was prosecuted for the offence, and sentenced to three months' additional imprisonment. This anecdote shows the evil both of prisoners wearing their own clothes, and of their being put together.

Hitherto, owing to insufficient accommodation, there have, in many of the cells, generally been two prisoners; but I have recommended that in future, when the number of prisoners exceeds the number of cells, some of the quietest among them should be selected and put together in two or three of the largest cells, so as to leave the others each with a single inmate.

The inspection of the prisoners without their knowledge is difficult, from the want of inspection slits, and from the clumsy and noisy fastenings of the doors.

Instances are occasionally detected of male and female prisoners calling to each other, which it is very difficult wholly to prevent, so long as prisoners of different sexes occupy the same building.

The keeper appears to have discharged his duties with zeal and efficiency. The matron, who is his wife, seems to be exceedingly well qualified for her situation, being intelligent, kind, and gentle, and at the same time firm. The state of her department did her much credit. Most of the females are employed in sewing.

The surgeon appears to have done much more than could be expected from the inadequate salary given, which is only 10 guineas per annum including the cost of medicines.

One of the warders is active and efficient, but appears to be of a violent temper, and not therefore well qualified for his situation. The other warder seems to do his best, but he was so long accustomed to a bad state of discipline in the prison (before the late changes) that it is almost impossible that he should ever throw off the habits he must have formed at that time and become a thoroughly good officer.

November, 1839.

EDINBURGH GAOL,* EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburgh Gaol.

Much of the corruption, and many of the bad practices described in my last Report have been put a stop to; and although the state of the prison is still far from satisfactory, the offences of gambling, swearing, drunkenness, cheating, and stealing, have at any rate been almost, if not entirely, suppressed, whilst conversation among the prisoners although still carried on to a considerable extent is chiefly confined to occasional whispers among those who happen to be placed near each other, and cannot, as heretofore, be employed in concerting plans of future robberies.

The following alterations, some of which I recommended two years ago, and some at my last visit, have now been carried into effect:—

1st. The day-rooms have been enlarged by removing part of the inner walls, and closing the openings in the outer walls.

2nd. The silent system has been introduced.

3rd. Work, chiefly confined, however, to picking oakum, has been introduced for such of the male prisoners as may be sentenced to labour, or who, though not so sentenced, may be willing to labour. (The female prisoners had been previously supplied with work through the kind offices of the Ladies' Visiting Society.)

4th. A money allowance which existed, of a halfpenny per day to each prisoner, has been abolished, and no prisoner is now permitted at any time to have money in his possession.

5th. The sale of food and malt liquor within the prison walls has been entirely stopped, and all supplies of food from without have been prohibited.

6th. Visits to prisoners have been much restricted.

7th. An additional female officer has been appointed.

8th. A small library of interesting books has been procured.

9th. The following regulations have been adopted respecting debtors:—

The time for visiting debtors has been reduced to two stated hours each day. (I recommended that it should be reduced to one hour.)

The allowance of malt liquor to each debtor has been brought down to half a bottle per day, and is confined to such debtors as maintain themselves.

The malt liquor is supplied by a tradesman chosen by the governor, and no bottle is admitted which has not this tradesman's seal and stamp upon it.

No smoking, card playing, or gambling is allowed.

No visitor to a debtor, except a member of his own family, is permitted to go beyond the iron railing in front of the debtors' yard.

The surgeon of the prison has the sole medical charge of the debtors.

In order to put a stop to the smuggling of money, tobacco, and other prohibited articles into the gaol, to prevent the introduction of vermin, to prevent the bartering of articles of clothes for food, &c., and at the same time to secure that the prisoners should be decently clad

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* A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my Second Report, p. 119. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, p. 152.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Edinburgh Gaol.

and protected against the inclemency of the weather, I recommended that a prison dress (free from every kind of badge) should be provided for all the prisoners, and that no one should be allowed to retain any part of his own clothes. This recommendation was formally adopted, and now stands among the printed rules; but notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding that the greater part of the expense would be defrayed by the saving obtained by abolishing the allowance of money to the prisoners, the necessary funds have been withheld for carrying this recommendation into more than partial effect, on the ground that the management of the prison will soon pass into new hands.

I advised also that an efficient schoolmaster should be appointed in place of the person now holding that office; but this has not been done,

Excepting the debtors' rooms, which were dirty, and which the surgeon informed me he often found in that state, the prison was tolerably clean.

The ventilation is somewhat improved, but is still very imperfect.

The number of prisoners on the day of my visit was 167, namely, 156 criminals (96 males and 60 females) and 11 debtors and revenue prisoners (8 males and 3 females). This number is considerably less than the average of late.

There is no rule requiring the prisoners to wash their feet periodically. They go into the bath about once a month.

The usual state of health appears to have been very good during the last year.

There is as yet no provision for lighting the prison, excepting one room, and the consequence is that in winter none of the prisoners get up before daylight, and most of them go to bed at about four o'clock.

Although many of the prisoners are now employed, others are still quite idle.

The small amount of accommodation in proportion to the number of prisoners makes it impossible to adopt the principle of separation to any considerable extent. It was for this reason that, as a temporary arrangement, I recommended the use of the silent system.

The arrangements for instructing the prisoners in reading, &c., are lamentably inefficient. Notwithstanding the great number of prisoners, all that is even professed to be done is for a schoolmaster (without any assistant) to attend four hours per day. The time, however, appears in fact to be not more than three hours, and the schoolmaster is so ill qualified for his duties, and has so little influence over the prisoners, that this time, small as it is, is almost thrown away. I recommended the appointment of an efficient schoolmaster two years ago, but the recommendation has not been adopted.

The means of inspection are at present quite insufficient.

Drunkenness among the debtors, which used to be quite common, seems to have been effectually suppressed. The rule, however, which forbids the debtors from smoking, is sometimes evaded, owing chiefly to their being still permitted to have tobacco for the purpose of chewing.

The governor states that he has detected one case of a person attempting to bring whiskey into the prison for the use of a debtor, and that he reported it to a magistrate, but that the party was not punished.

I found most of the debtors in bed at half-past eight in the morning.

The governor reports that the head warder is not zealous in the discharge of his duties. He states that he performs what he is imperatively required to do, but nothing more; and that he withholds information which it is his duty to give. He declares, nevertheless, that this officer has discharged his duties during the last year much better than for a considerable time previously, but he says that at that time he had much reason to be dissatisfied with him.

The governor reports favourably of the other officers.

The duties of the subordinate officers appear, at present, to be much too heavy. One of the officers has lately been obliged to resign his situation on account of ill health, brought on, it is believed, to some extent at least, by the severity of his duties.

November, 1839.

In my last report there was a paragraph stating, as evidence of an insubordinate state of the prisoners in the Edinburgh gaol, that at a recent visit by the Duke of Richmond the governor recommended his Grace not to go near one of the airing-yards, lest he should be insulted. The governor having informed me that there must be an error in this statement, and expressed a strong wish to have the statement corrected, I wrote to the Duke of Richmond on the subject, and the following is his reply:—

MY DEAR SIR, *London, 2nd June*, 1840.

I RECOLLECT perfectly having stated to you the circumstance which you have mentioned in your report, and certainly understood the governor to recommend us not to go near the airing-yard, in which some men were walking who had just been sentenced to transportation, for fear of being insulted. Mr. Craig, son to Sir James Gibson Craig, was with me at the time; but as he is in Edinburgh, I have not had an opportunity of knowing if he remembers the circumstance. The governor also told me that he found the greatest difficulty in keeping in any order the convicts, and expressed an opinion that they ought to be removed as soon as possible. I certainly had not the least idea of casting any blame whatever on Mr. Rose, who appeared to me to understand well the subject of prison discipline, but not to have the means of carrying it into effect. If I misunderstood him, I can only express my regret.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

F. Hill, Esq. RICHMOND.

EDINBURGH BRIDEWELL,* EDINBURGHSHIRE.

The following recommendations, made at my last visit, have been fully acted upon:—

To dismiss the person who then acted as matron.

To complete the prison dress, and to prohibit every prisoner from wearing or retaining possession of any article of clothes belonging to himself.

To forbid visits to prisoners, except under very peculiar circumstances, and to place the power of allowing such visits in the hands of the governor alone.

To have the receiving cells made inaccessible from the outside.

The following recommendations have been acted upon in part:—

An inspection slit to be placed in the door of every cell.

Iron blinds to be put up before the windows of all the night cells.

No female prisoner or female officer to enter the male division of the prison, and no male prisoner or male officer (except the governor) to enter the female division.

The allowance of food to those employed on the tread-mill to be increased.

Each prisoner to be visited by the governor or matron at least once every day.

The following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

The principle of individual separation to be introduced as far as possible, by abolishing the distinction between day and night cells, and using each cell (when the number of prisoners will admit of it) for the reception of one prisoner only.

Projecting planks to be put up before the divisions of the present day-cells, or some other means taken to prevent prisoners from handing things to each other.

Hammocks to be substituted for the present fixed bedsteads. The hammocks to be removed from the cells every morning.

Provision to be made for allowing each prisoner to take exercise in the open air every day.

The whole of the prison to be lighted with gas, so that the same hours of work, of rising, and going to bed, may be observed during the whole year.

The prisoners either to wash themselves in their separate cells or to go to the present washing places one at a time. The prisoners to bathe also separately.

Religious exercises and instruction to be carried on in the separate cells as at Glasgow, Aberdeen, and elsewhere. The prisoners never to be congregated, or placed two or three in a cell.

Although the state of discipline in this prison is still very unsatisfactory and cannot be rendered good with the present number of prisoners compared with the amount of accommodation, the alterations and new rules which have been adopted have certainly been attended with considerable improvements; many of the serious evils enumerated in my last Report having been suppressed, although many still remain.

The prison was clean.

The ventilation is still bad.

There were 260 prisoners at the time of my visit, which greatly exceed the number of cells. The average number of prisoners has considerably increased during the last two years.

The health of the prisoners appears to have improved, which the surgeon attributes to the increase that has been made in the allowance of food to those at work on the tread-wheel; By the register of weight that is kept it is found that prisoners in this class do not now lose so much flesh as formerly.

The measles appeared during part of the year, and owing, it is believed, to the want of separation, 8 or 10 children caught them.

In winter most of the prisoners have hitherto gone to bed at about four o'clock, in consequence of their cells not being lighted; but an arrangement has just been made for allowing oil lamps to all, except the idle and ill conducted and those sentenced to solitary confinement, so that most of the prisoners will, for the remaining part of this winter, continue their work as in summer, till eight o'clock.

Notwithstanding the prisoners are now wholly supplied with clothes, several of them were in rather a ragged state.

There is still a great deal of talking. The practice cannot be wholly suppressed while there are more than one prisoner in a cell; but it might be greatly reduced if an officer were constantly on duty to perambulate the prison and preserve order. At present there is a constant hum of conversation.

Though stealing from each other is to a great extent suppressed, there is still some stealing of food.

The chaplain states that he finds that such prisoners as are separate are willing to open their minds to him, and that he can make an impression upon them, but that this is not the case with those who are together.

The governor reports well of the subordinate officers, but their number is quite insufficient. Notwithstanding the matron has generally about 100 prisoners in her charge she has only one assistant, and the time even of this woman is chiefly occupied in superintending the cooking and washing. The number of male warders, too, is not sufficient for the enforcement of good discipline.

The matron is young, but she appears to be assiduous and zealous in the performance of her duties.

December, 1839.

* A full description of the construction, age, and general state of this prison appeared in my Second Report, p. 123. The last notice, dated January, 1839, is in my Fourth Report, p. 140.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Abbey Gaol.

ABBEY GAOL, EDINBURGH.

This little prison, which stands near Holyrood House, is used only for debtors who have contracted their debts within the bounds of the sanctuary of the palace, the old and absurd privilege still continuing by which a debtor cannot be arrested within a certain district round the palace (extending in one direction several miles), unless the debt was contracted within the limits of this district.

Until lately I was not aware of the existence of this prison.

The prison adjoins a small court-house, and is at the bottom of the street leading to Holyrood House. Some time ago it was in a ruinous condition, but about seven years since it was put into thorough repair, and it is now in a tolerably good state.

There are two rooms, each 17½ feet long, 12½ feet broad, and 8½ feet high. Their cubical content, therefore, is about 1,800 feet.

There is also an airing-yard, about 45 feet long and 15 feet broad, fenced by a wall about 12 feet high.

The prison appears to be secure. The keeper stated that there had not been any escape since the repairs were made. I found it, however, in a slovenly and dirty state. On the walls there were cobwebs, and much writing and drawing.

The prison is dry and sufficiently ventilated. It is warmed by open fires.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and the keeper stated that there had not been one for about two years.

The prisoners provide their own beds.

Visits are freely permitted.

The usual allowance for aliment is stated to be about a shilling per day.

Smoking is permitted.

Nothing is sold to the prisoners, according to the keeper's report, within the prison walls.

The keeper states that he has been in office about seven years, and that he is now about 55 years old; that he does not have any salary, but that he receives a fee of sixpence in the pound from every imprisoning creditor, and also a fee from every debtor who takes refuge in the sanctuary. The rules give the keeper a claim also on each debtor in prison to fourpence per night during the time he remains; but the keeper states that he never enforces this claim.

I was unable to judge respecting the keeper's qualifications, and as the baron-bailie who appointed him died lately, I could not refer elsewhere for trustworthy information. I may remark, however, that the keeper was not clean in his person at the time of my visit.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper of Holyrood House.

December, 1839.

Dumfries.

DUMFRIES,* DUMFRIESSHIRE.

A very satisfactory and gratifying change has been effected in this prison. At the time of my first visit, about three years ago, it was one of the worst prisons in Scotland, and, in fact, partook much of the character of a low tavern and brothel. The keeper and his wife were drunken people, of bad character, and everything about the place was corrupting and revolting. These persons were immediately dismissed; and I urged the magistrates to appoint in their stead a person trained in the Glasgow Bridewell, having both knowledge and zeal for effecting a reform, and in whom they might place full confidence. This counsel, however, was not acted upon; and a person was appointed who, though free from the vices which disgraced his predecessors, had neither talent nor energy; and, although by various changes which were made in the building it was rendered practicable for an efficient keeper to establish a moderately good state of discipline, the prison continued to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, although, of course, no longer the scene of anything like the former disgraceful proceedings.

At my visit last year it was determined to make another change, and, as I originally recommended, to engage a person brought up in the Glasgow Bridewell; and the governor of that prison was kind enough to consent to part with one of his best assistants for this purpose. The new keeper entered upon his office on the 1st of March last, and since then everything has assumed a new character. The surgeon states that formerly the noise in the prison was such that he had often a difficulty in hearing his own voice. Now, except where the sounds of work interfere, the faintest whisper may be heard. Formerly the place was disgustingly dirty; now it is quite clean. Formerly the prisoners were idle and turbulent; now they are all industrious and tractable. In fact a more striking and complete change could scarcely be conceived; and, instead of being a place to be shunned with dislike, people now visit it for the pleasure of witnessing the good order, discipline, and industrial occupations of the prisoners.

Since my last visit the prison has been thoroughly repaired and cleaned, (the work being chiefly done by the prisoners themselves;) each cell has been provided with a close box; hammocks (which are removed from the cells during the day) have been substituted for fixed bedsteads; looms and working-tools have been provided; the ventilation (though still very imperfect in some parts of the prison) has been improved; and the debtors' yard has been cut off from the yard of the other prisoners.

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Dumfries appeared in my Second Report, p. 115. The last notice (dated September, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, p. 2.

The following recommendations, however, have not yet been acted upon:—

A matron to be appointed.
An inspection-slit to be put in every door.
Large openings for ventilation to be made at the ends of the semicircular passages.
The skylight which is over the stairs in one part of the prison to be made to open.
A number of suits of clothes to be provided for both males and females.

It should be remarked that, even though these and other improvements were made, the prison would still be far from perfect, and could only be regarded as fit for temporary use. The site and construction are both so bad, that nothing but an entirely new building in a different situation will remove all the evils at present existing, and enable the county to have a prison which will do it real credit. The benefit, however, which has already accrued from the changes that have been made, and which will continue to be derived until a new prison is built, is an ample recompense for the moderate amount of cost and trouble which has been expended upon them. Moreover, all that has been laid out in the purchase of looms, hammocks, tools, &c., and much even in the alterations in the building, (such as the cost of new doors, &c.,) will be available in a new prison.

At present those cells only are lighted (with candles) in which the inmates are able by their work to earn the cost of the light; but it is intended immediately to introduce gas into the whole of one division of the prison, and I have recommended that, in the other part also, every industrious prisoner shall be allowed a light to work by without regard to the value of his labour.

On the day of my visit there were 30 prisoners, viz., 29 criminals (19 males and 10 females) and 1 debtor, (a male.) This appears to be about the average number of late.

The male prisoners were all clean; but some of the females were rather dirty, owing, doubtless, to the want of a female officer to stand by while they wash themselves. One of the rules requires that every prisoner should go into the bath on his first admission, and afterwards once a-month; but this rule has been to a considerable extent neglected.

The male prisoners have a clean shirt every week; but owing to the want of clothes for the females, some of the latter occasionally go a considerable time without any change of linen. One of them had been six weeks without having a clean shift. Several of the prisoners, both male and female, were ill clad.

The old dietary has been abolished, and the dietary of the Glasgow Bridewell substituted.

All the prisoners, whether tried or untried, are now engaged in profitable labour, the latter class working by their own choice, and such also of the former class as are not sentenced to labour. The chief occupations are picking oakum, teasing hair, sewing, and knitting; 3 prisoners, however, were weaving, 1 was making shoes, 2 were working as carpenters, and a smithy was fitting up for a blacksmith.

Individual separation is carried as far as possible, and it is seldom necessary to place two prisoners in the same cell; but owing to the bad construction of the prison, it is difficult to prevent communication between cell and cell.

There is at present no provision for teaching the prisoners to read, &c.

The present good state of discipline is enforced with very little punishment. The keeper states that he finds the class of prisoners at Dumfries (consisting chiefly of persons from the rural districts) much less artful and much more easily managed than the ordinary run of prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell.

The rule forbidding visits to convicted prisoners, except under very peculiar circumstances, has been frequently broken through, some of the magistrates having granted orders of admission when there appeared to be no sufficient cause. In one instance orders were given to three separate persons to see the same prisoner in a single day. I have recommended that the power of admitting visitors to prisoners should henceforth be placed entirely in the hands of the keeper, who is necessarily the best judge of the propriety of using it.

There are at present two insane prisoners, a man and a woman, each in confinement for striking people.

The keeper, who, as already stated, was trained in the Glasgow Bridewell, is exceedingly well qualified for his duties; indeed he is well able to superintend a prison considerably larger than that of Dumfries. He has performed his duties in a very efficient and creditable manner, and appears to have gained the esteem and respect of all who have become acquainted with him. He has only one assistant; of him he reports favourably.

The only duty which the chaplain performs is to attend once a-week to preach to the prisoners.

The surgeon examines all the prisoners once a-week, and of course when necessary attends daily.

Two of the prisoners had been in confinement for some time under the old regime, and before the introduction of the new system. One of them, an industrious shoemaker, spoke in the highest terms of the improved order and cleanliness of the prison, and of the kindness and justice of the present keeper; and, as this man's term of imprisonment had nearly expired, it would be unreasonable to suppose that he was influenced by improper motives in making his statement. The other prisoner spoke less decisively. He appeared to look back with some regret to the old times of idleness, noise, the company of fellow-prisoners, and an unrestricted supply of food. He admitted, however, that the present system was calculated to do him most good.

The provost stated that the reform of the prison had been already followed by a considerable decrease in the number of police offences, which he attributed to the different feeling with which confinement in the prison is now regarded.

The burgh and county are much indebted to the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, not

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only for supplying them with an excellent keeper for their prison, but also for much valuable assistance in planning the various changes in the building, &c.

December, 1839.

PEEBLES,* PEEBLESSHIRE.

At my last visit I recommended a number of rules for the management of this prison, and these rules were formally adopted by the magistrates, and printed. The gaoler, however, has paid but little attention to them. Some, indeed, he appears habitually to have broken through.

One of the rules enjoins strict cleanliness; but I found both the prison and the prisoners very dirty. Another rule directs that the bed-clothes should be removed from the cells during the day; but I found them all in the cells at that time, and most of them in a filthy condition. Another rule directs that the prisoners should be encouraged to work; but I found them all idle. Another rule forbids the supply of food from without, and the keeper assured me that this rule was acted upon; but I found, on examination, that food from without was supplied, and with his knowledge. Again, it is ordered that no person shall be admitted to visit a prisoner, except on a certain day in the week, and at a certain hour. This rule I found had been altogether neglected; and some months ago a prisoner made his escape by cutting through an iron bar by means, it was believed, of an instrument which had been supplied to him by his sister, who had been allowed to visit him at an irregular hour. After a time this man was retaken, and I found him in prison again chained by the leg to an iron bar; but notwithstanding the suspicions respecting his sister, I learned that she was still permitted to visit him. Another rule forbids the use of tobacco in the prison, and the keeper declared that this rule was always enforced; but I found a dirty tobacco-pipe in one of the rooms, and the keeper, on cross-examination, was obliged to admit that tobacco was allowed.

Altogether the prison was in a very bad state, and it was evident that it had received but little attention from any one. Before leaving Peebles I addressed the following letter to the provost and magistrates:—

GENTLEMEN, *Peebles, 7th December, 1839.*

I AM sorry to have to state that, on my visit to the prison to-day for the purpose of inspecting it, I found it in a very dirty and disgraceful condition, and that I ascertained that many of the rules which I recommended two years ago, and which were adopted by the magistrates then in office, have been frequently broken through, some of them, indeed, systematically so; further, that the gaoler, in his examination, contradicted himself several times, and showed that his word is not deserving of credit.

I beg leave to recommend that the present gaoler be immediately dismissed, and that a respectable man, really qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and whose wife is fit and able to take charge of the female prisoners, be appointed in his place.

I beg leave also to recommend that arrangements be made for seeing that the new keeper does in fact perform his duties, and carry the rules of the prison into full effect.

I am, &c.

To the Provost and Magistrates of Peebles. (Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

A long time elapsed before I received any notice of the above letter. At length I had a letter from the provost, by which I learnt that, notwithstanding my representations, the keeper was retained in office for a considerable time after my visit; but that his conduct having become still worse, he was at last dismissed.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick.

ALNWICK,† NORTHUMBERLAND.

There has been no change of any importance since my last visit.

The prison was only moderately clean. One of the rooms was in a slovenly state, and there was litter under most of the bedsteads.

Some of the doors had words cut in them.

The prison itself is dry, but part of the keeper's house, which is in the same building, is damp. It is intended, however, I believe, to make a new drain, which will probably remove this dampness.

There is at present no provision for lighting the prison.

There were 3 prisoners at the time of my visit, 2 males and 1 female. The 2 males were in the same room. The greatest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 16. sometimes, however, the prison was quite empty.

The keeper stated that the prisoners washed themselves twice a-day, and that he stood by to see this done. On examination, however, I found that this statement was not true.

There is at present no bath, but I was informed that one was about to be purchased.

The keeper continues to have an interest in the supply of food. He is allowed 4*d.* per day for each prisoner.

The keeper stated that the prisoners got up at 6 in summer, and between 6 and 7 in winter; but the latter part of this statement at least I found was untrue; the real time of rising in winter being about 8.

As heretofore the prisoners are employed to some extent, but the quantity of work is small, and it is but slightly productive.

* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Peebles appeared in my Third Report, p. 14.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Alnwick appeared in my Third Report, p. 117.

Separation is not much acted upon, and there are at present no means of enforcing silence.

The keeper and his wife teach such prisoners as are unable to read. This is creditable to them, since they are not required to do so by the regulations of the prison.

There is still no prison library.

Prisoners who misconduct themselves are sometimes deprived of a meal, and sometimes flogged, but no record of punishments is kept.

Alnwick.

The female prisoners are superintended in part by the keeper's wife, but in part also by the keeper himself; the latter sometimes even standing by to see that the females wash themselves.

The present keeper has held his situation about 18 months, and was before that time chief officer of the Alnwick police. He is 32 years old. His salary is £54 per annum with a free house. He appears in some respects to be well qualified for his situation, but his want of the habit of speaking the truth on all occasions is a very serious defect.

December, 1839.

Recommendations respecting Alnwick Bridewell, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 14th January, 1840.

Warming.—All the cells to be warmed so as to make it unnecessary ever to congregate the prisoners in the day-rooms or elsewhere. Warming

Lighting.—Gas to be introduced into all the cells and passages. Lighting.

Bedding.—Hammocks to be substituted for the present bedding. The hammocks to be removed from the cells during the day. Bedding.

Clothing.—Every prisoner to be supplied with a complete prison dress, and not to be allowed to retain any article of his own clothing. Clothing.

Food.—A regular dietary to be established, and to be made independent of the varying price of food. The keeper to cease to have any pecuniary interest in the supply. Food.

Matron.—The keeper's wife to be appointed matron, with a small yearly salary. The matron to be required to take the sole charge of the females. Matron.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners to be required to wash themselves before breakfast; to wash their feet once a-week; and when there is a bath, to go into the bath on their first arrival at the prison, and afterwards at least once a month. Cleanliness.

Instruction.—The keeper and matron to be required, as part of their regular duty, to teach the prisoners reading and writing. The accompanying list of books to be procured as part of a prison library. Instruction.

Punishments.—All punishments for prison offences to be recorded. Corporal punishment to be entirely abolished. Punishments.

The following recommendations relate to matters which are, I believe, already in contemplation:—

New Cells.—The females' day-room to be divided into two cells; and one cell to be formed out of part of the men's day-room, the remaining part being left to serve, under ordinary circumstances, as another cell, but, when occasion requires, to be used as a room for several prisoners together, so as to avoid the necessity of departing from the principle of separation in the prison generally. New Cells.

Two doors to be placed at the end of the upper corridor.

Bath.—A bath to be procured. Bath.

A press to be provided to hold the stock of bed clothes, &c.

MORPETH,* NORTHUMBERLAND.

Morpeth.

The adoption of such of the recommendations contained in my last Report, as relate to the division of the day-rooms, &c. with a view to the separation of the prisoners, was deferred at first because of the legal difficulty that existed respecting the introduction of the separate system, and afterwards because it was expected that some general rules would be promulgated in conformity with the provisions of an Act passed last session for the regulation of prisons. In accordance, however, with two of my recommendations, a regular dietary has been established, and one of the divisions of the prison hitherto reserved for debtors has been appropriated to females. The other recommendations have not been acted upon.

The prison was clean.

The night cells are ill ventilated, and the pails which the prisoners use are still uncovered, and emit an offensive smell.

There is still no provision for lighting the prison.

There were 39 prisoners at the time of my visit, namely 35 criminals (25 males and 10 females) and 4 debtors (all males). The number of criminals is about the average, but that of debtors is rather less than half the average.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed to the untried.

The convicted have a prison dress, which is complete except in braces. Untried prisoners, however, are supplied with clothes only in cases of destitution. One of my recommendations

* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Morpeth was given in my Third Report, p. 119. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, p. 167.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Morpeth.*

last year was to make the prison dress quite complete, to extend its use to all prisoners whether tried or untried, and to forbid the introduction of any article of clothes belonging to a prisoner himself.

The labour of the prisoners has become somewhat more productive.

Owing to the bad construction of the prison the inmates are able, by means of the windows of the night cells, to hold communication from one end to the other.

There still is no provision for teaching the prisoners reading, writing, &c., and there is still no prison library.

The means of inspection are at present very imperfect.

There is much calling from cell to cell, and some whistling, singing, &c.; tobacco too is smuggled in concealed in the food and clothes, which are admitted from without; and there is no security at present against gambling.

The matron has hitherto been accompanied in her visits to the female prisoners by one of the male officers; but I recommended that this practice should be discontinued.

The debtors are still allowed to smoke, contrary to one of my recommendations.

There are at present two lunatics and one idiot in the prison.

The officers are the same as at my last visit, with the addition of a new male warder to assist chiefly in the work department.

The governor appears to have discharged his duties with zeal and intelligence. He reports very favourably of the new officer as far as he can at present judge; and he states that two of the other male officers are trustworthy, though not very intelligent. Of the fourth, that is the chief male officer, however, he speaks very unfavourably, as will appear by the letter appended to this Report.

The matron, who is the governor's mother, seems to have performed her duties faithfully and well.

December, 1839.

I addressed the following letter to Mr. Bigge, chairman of quarter sessions for Northumberland:—

DEAR SIR, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 31st December*, 1839.

I WAS at Morpeth on Saturday and inspected the prisoner there, but was too much pressed for time to make any arrangement for seeing yourself or any other of the visiting justices. There would not, however, have been much advantage in my meeting you at the present time as the Inspectors of Prisons are about to assemble in London, to draw up rules which may be recommended for adoption in the different prisons; and it is very possible that these rules, and the conferences which I shall have with my brother Inspectors in assisting to draw them up, may modify some of the recommendations which I might make. I hope, however, in a short time to be able either to meet the visiting magistrates, or to communicate fully with them on the subject of the alterations which it is desirable to make, which I expect will be much the same as those which I recommended this time last year.

There are, however, some matters which I think it would be advantageous to carry into effect immediately, and these I will now mention.

1. I strongly recommend that the present taskmaster be immediately dismissed, and that the power of appointing and dismissing his successor, and of appointing and dismissing all the other subordinate officers be placed in the hands of the keeper. In answer to direct questions, and apparently with much reluctance on his part, I learnt from the keeper that the present taskmaster is sometimes disobedient to his authority; that instead of acting cordially with him he endeavours to thwart him; that the prisoners under his care are in a worse state of discipline than the others; and, lastly, that on one or two occasions the keeper has seen him in a state of intoxication.

It is not in my opinion necessary to inquire into the truth of these charges. The circumstance of the keeper having the charge and responsibility of the prison, I hold as sufficient evidence that he deserves your confidence, that his statements can be relied on, and that he is fit to judge of the character of the persons over whom he is placed, and through whom he has to act. If this be not the case, then I should recommend an immediate change of the keeper himself. I would also submit that it would be inexpedient to wait until the present taskmaster shall have had notice for a certain time of an intention to discharge him, as an officer under notice of dismissal is worse than useless.

2. That either the new officer to be appointed in place of the taskmaster, or one of the present officers, be required to teach the prisoners reading and writing as part of his regular duty.

3. As a temporary arrangement, I should advise that the prisoners be supplied with candles or small tin lamps to work by in the morning and evening, as is done in several other prisons in my district; that the hour of rising be immediately changed to half-past five, and the hour for going to bed to nine.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

FREDERIC HILL.

Charles William Bigge, Esq.

The following was Mr. Bigge's reply:—

DEAR SIR, *Linden, 2nd March*, 1840.

I AM extremely sorry that your letter of December 31, 1839, has remained so long unanswered, but in consequence of my inability from illness, soon after the last sessions, to attend to the business of the gaol, I had transmitted it to Mr. Cresswell Baker, together with some other documents for his examination, and when it was returned to me I mislaid it, and have only just recovered it.

1. I laid your communication before the justices assembled at the Christmas sessions, and they determined upon your statement that the taskmaster should be forthwith dismissed; that was done immediately, and his place was filled up by the appointment of a person who had been his assistant for some months, with whose conduct we have every reason to be satisfied. The justices, however, are determined to keep all the powers of dismissal and appointment of the officers in their own hands, though they will of course attend to every recommendation from the keeper of the prison in both cases.

2. The visiting justices will take into early consideration your proposal, that the new taskmaster or some other officer of the prison shall be required to teach the prisoners reading and writing, so that their determination may be laid before the bench at the next sessions for confirmation.

3. Until some considerable alteration shall be made in the cells so as to admit of work being carried on in them, we do not think it advisable that candles or lamps should be supplied to the prisoners. The looms upon which the prisoners are now employed require considerable space.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

CHARLES WILLIAM BIGGE.

Frederic Hill, Esq.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,* NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Since my last visit a new wash-house and drying-room have been built, with rooms above for officers. The old water-closets have been converted into cells, and new ones have been built in the airing-yards.

During the last year the boys have, to a considerable extent, been kept separate, not only from the older prisoners but from each other.

Many of the debtors' rooms were as usual dirty, and the prison generally was only moderately clean. In some cases the walls were dirty.

There still is no provision for lighting the prison in the morning and evening; and the prisoners, therefore, pass far too much time in bed.

On the day of my visit there were 93 prisoners, namely, 81 criminals and 12 debtors; this is rather more than the average of late.

Some of the prisoners were not clean. There is at present no sufficient security for their washing themselves.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were ragged.

There was much sickness in the early part of the year, but since that time the health has been good. In the whole year there has been but one death.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed to the untried.

The general state of the discipline continues to be very unsatisfactory. The work, though more productive than formerly, still yields only a small profit, and for the most part is but little instructive, consisting chiefly of breaking stones. Most of the prisoners, even those of different degrees of criminality, associate in the day-rooms secure from observation. Many of the untried choose to remain idle, and most even of those who are required to labour do an insufficient quantity, owing to the general nature of the work and to the want of artificial light. There are no means of enforcing silence, and the provision for mental and moral instruction has hitherto been quite insufficient. There is quarrelling, fighting, and stealing among the prisoners, though apparently not to any great extent. Probably there is gambling also. Tobacco is smuggled in, in the food, &c., which is admitted, and it is also supplied by the carters who bring and fetch away the stones. A few months ago a prisoner, who on the ground of illness was receiving an additional allowance of food, was detected in purchasing a quantity of tobacco in exchange for a number of small loaves which he had hoarded.

The debtors are still allowed to smoke.

Since my last visit, a person has been detected in an attempt to convey spirituous liquors into the gaol, for which he was imprisoned a single day, the period required by law being "any time not exceeding three months."

The officers are the same as at my last visit. The governor appears to do his best, but owing to the bad construction of the prison, and the other unfavourable circumstances, it is scarcely possible for him at present to effect much good.

The matron does not appear to discharge her duties well, and I have been obliged to recommend her dismissal.

The governor reports favourably of all the other subordinate officers, except the assistant-warder, who is about to leave.

The surgeon, who was in office at my last visit, is now dead. His successor appears to be well qualified for his office, and to discharge its duties efficiently. A new chaplain also has been appointed, who seems to take an interest in the education and general improvement of the prisoners beyond the ordinary routine of his office.

There is no schoolmaster at present, but I was informed that one was about to be appointed.

December, 1839.

The following letter was addressed to the chairman of the gaol committee:—

DEAR SIR, *Tottenham, near London, 14th January*, 1840.

THERE are two or three matters, relating to the gaol at Newcastle, which I think it desirable should be taken into consideration, without waiting for the general recommendations concerning alterations in the building and the best rules to adopt, which cannot well be prepared until the regulations to be recommended by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the new Prison Act, are ready.

At my late visit to your prison, as well as at my previous visit, I found the female department in an unsatisfactory state. At each time there was a want of cleanliness. The matron, too, does not appear qualified to command the respect and ready obedience of the female prisoners; and I learnt from the governor that she does not in point of fact obtain them. I beg leave to recommend that the present matron be dismissed, and that another be appointed in her place, possessing higher qualifications.

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* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Newcastle appeared in my Third Report p. 124. The last notice is in my Fourth Report, p. 169.

DURHAM.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

I was informed that you are about to appoint a schoolmaster. I would suggest that the selection of the individual, with power to dismiss, be placed in the hands of the chaplain, and that the chaplain be henceforth considered responsible for the manner in which the schoolmaster performs his duties, and for the state of the educational department generally. I would recommend, also, that the schoolmaster be required to teach on Sunday, and that he be allowed some other day in the week for rest.

With the exception of the schoolmaster, I would suggest that the appointment and dismissal of all the subordinate officers be left entirely to the governor, in order that he may be held fully responsible for these officers, and for the general state of the prison.

I am, dear Sir,

John Nichol, Esq., *&c. &c.*

Yours truly,

FREDERIC HILL.

Tynemouth.

TYNEMOUTH,* NORTHUMBERLAND.

There has been no change of any importance since my last visit.

The prison was generally clean.

The prison is not secure, for want of guard-doors. There still is no provision for warming any part of the prison, except the old day-rooms; and this leads to frequent departures from the principle of separation.

The prison is not lighted.

There were 14 prisoners, 12 males and 2 females, at the time of my visit; and this is about the usual number.

There is no bath.

The prisoners used to be fed entirely on bread and milk; but oatmeal porridge has been lately substituted for part of the bread, and the keeper states that the change has proved beneficial to health. The quantity of food, however, is still regulated by the price, being 4 pennyworth per day; which is an objectionable arrangement.

Such of the prisoners as are committed for short periods, of whom there are many, are not supplied with a prison dress.

It would be advantageous to substitute hammocks for the present fixed bedsteads.

The work consists chiefly of picking oakum, and is but slightly productive.

The means of inspection are insufficient. Prisoners in different cells can converse with each other without being overheard.

It is very desirable that cells should be provided for the female prisoners, quite apart from those of the males.

There is still no provision for teaching the prisoners reading and writing, and there is no prison library.

A public lane passes close by the airing yards, and tobacco is sometimes thrown over the walls.

Visits to prisoners are allowed on an order from a magistrate, instead of being, as I would recommend, under the entire control of the keeper.

The keeper who was in office at my last visit is now dead. The present keeper, like the last, appears to be well qualified for his situation. He had been for 12 years at the head of the police of North Shields, and he is now 53 years old. His salary is 120*l.* per annum, with a free house. The keeper's wife acts as matron, and is apparently well qualified for her duties.

December, 1839.

Durham.

DURHAM.†

Since my last visit gas has been introduced into the passages and day-rooms, and into the larger of the sleeping-rooms. Part of the debtors' prison, rendered available for other purposes by a decrease in the number of debtors, has been converted into a kitchen and store-rooms. The old kitchen and the place used formerly for vagrants have been made into houses for officers, the vagrants having been transferred to another part of the prison. By this change the officers are now all brought to reside close by the prison, instead of several of them being dispersed through the town. Three new rooms have been constructed in the female division, and the females are now all placed together, instead of being put in different parts of the prison, as formerly. A new reception-room has been made.

These changes are all improvements as far as they go, but they do little towards correcting the original faults of construction, which I fear are irredeemable.

The prison is not secure. There are no proper guard-doors at the entrance of the different divisions, and the outer gates are not sufficiently protected. Through one of the latter, especially, there is danger of escape when carts are passing to bring in stones for the prisoners to break, or to carry the stones out again. It is, indeed, an error to have two outer gates at all. Escape, too, would not be difficult through the governor's house, and thence through the court-house.

The governor hopes that he has now made arrangements which will prevent escapes for the future; but I confess that in this I have no confidence. A few days before my last visit there was a desperate attempt at escape made by a man who had once before succeeded in an attempt, and who on another occasion forced his way out of the justices' room, although

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* A full description and general state of the prison at Tynemouth appeared in my Third Report, p. 122.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Durham appeared in my Third Report, p. 130. The last notice dated January, 1839, is in my Fourth Report, p. 170.

surrounded by constables. The following is the governor's account of these different escapes :—

John Elliot was committed to prison for a violent assault on a police officer a few days before my appointment. He had been repeatedly in gaol before; and, being a quick active fellow, had been employed about the house by the late governor, and had therefore become well acquainted with all parts of the buildings and all the keys.

Mrs. Frushard [wife of the late governor] moved out of the house on the 24th of September, 1837; and before I had got possession of the premises, on the morning of the 25th, Elliot effected an escape by rushing out of the yard and making through the doors of the house into the courts, and then through the windows into the open space in front; and such was his activity and daring, that none of the police could secure him until the 5th of the following January, when he was taken in a state of intoxication. At the assizes, September 28th, 1838, he was tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. About eight months ago he complained of great debility, and was ordered extra diet in the infirmary, where he became intimate with Thomas Smith, under sentence of transportation, and William Farray, a convicted misdemeanant, who were both unwell at the same time. Thomas Parker, a man under sentence for stealing poultry, was a sewer, and examined and clothed prisoners committed. On the morning of the 25th of August, during breakfast, a prisoner came in, and Parker requested the officer on duty to allow him his key to get a suit of clothes out of a cell up stairs. This key also opened the door of the building. Parker then went up to the infirmary, told Elliot he had got the key of the door, and now was the time. Elliot ran down to the officers' room while they were serving, broke open the closet and took out the keys, with one of which they opened the outer gate in the wall, and so got off. Every endeavour was made to take them, in vain, until the Sunday morning following, when, with the assistance of the Sunderland police, I secured three of them, about three miles from thence, before it was light. Farray had, however, left them the day before; and though diligent search has been made for him, he has not yet been retaken.

Smith has been removed to the hulks. Elliot and Parker were tried at the last October sessions for the escape of Smith, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. As they had not undergone their previous sentences, they could not be removed, and were therefore placed in irons.

On the evening of the 27th of December last, at supper time, a desperate attack was made upon the two officers on duty. Being in the prison at the time, and hearing calls for help, I called to two prisoners who were near to assist me, and ran to Elliot's and Parker's room, and found that they had nearly killed the officers (one having gone to assist the other), and had got their irons off.

With the help of the two men, they were soon got down and secured, and will in a few days, I hope, be at the hulks. Had I not been in the prison at the time, there can be no doubt that the officers would have been murdered, and both of the fellows, with all the untried prisoners, have made their escape, as they intended to liberate them to help them out.

They obtained the file by which they had got their irons off from the wife of one of the untried prisoners, who concealed it in her child's clothes.

Elliot is a remarkably powerful and active man, the fleetest runner in the county, and accomplished at all kinds of games and mischief. He spent almost every night in the streets, or poaching with Parker and another of the name of Brown, who was transported last January, and who were the regular terror of the neighbourhood. Elliot has been 10 times in gaol; once he escaped from the middle of the justice-room, in face of the magistrates and all the force of the police, leaping head foremost through the window, and so got clear off.

I found the prison clean.

The ventilation is still bad.

The prison is warmed by open fires, and there are pokers in the rooms to stir the fires with, with one of which an insane prisoner a short time ago attacked one of the officers.

At the time of my visit there were 204 prisoners, which the governor states is about twice as many as the building was originally calculated to receive.

Owing probably to the nature of the employment near Durham (chiefly mining), the people are, it is said, accustomed to wash themselves very frequently; and the force of habit is shown by their continuing the same practice when in prison; most of the prisoners, by their own desire, washing themselves three times every day. This probably is one cause of their good health.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed to the untried.

Convicted prisoners are supplied with a prison dress (deficient in the article of braces), but the untried wear their own clothes.

The silent system is still in use in this prison; but the governor is fully aware how inferior it is to the separate system—how much communication is carried on under it, and how much deception it gives rise to. The construction of the building, however, precludes the introduction of any better system at least until great changes be made.

The account of the escapes of the prisoner Elliot shows some of the evils arising from the want of separation.

In winter the prisoners still get up late and go to bed early.

The work, though still yielding but little, considering the number of prisoners, is much more productive than formerly. Last year there was a profit of about 200*l.*, whereas the profit used not to be more than 30*l.* or 40*l.*

The provision for instruction, though still lamentably small, has lately been much improved by the appointment of a schoolmistress.

As formerly, there is no library, and the prisoners are compelled to sit hour after hour in silence and dulness. They have indeed Bibles, but generally speaking these are only picked up on the entrance of a visitor, to be laid down again the moment he withdraws.

Inspection without the knowledge of the prisoners is made more difficult than it would otherwise be by the noisy fastenings on the doors.

The prisoners sometimes quarrel, and sometimes steal food from each other.

There is a strange instance of the adoption of prison slang here; one of the rooms bearing in printed characters over the door the name of *Big Botany*.

The number of debtors, as already stated, is now much reduced. This is attributed to the Act for abolishing imprisonment on mesne process. In particular, the number of debtors for large sums, and from among the middle and upper classes, has decreased. Every one of the 14 debtors, indeed, at the time of my visit, belonged to the poorer class, and was in confinement for a small sum of money.

Debtors are still allowed to smoke.

Some of the debtors were dirty.

There were two idiots and one maniac in prison.

The governor seems to have discharged his duties with assiduity and intelligence.

The governor reports very favourably of the matron, the schoolmistress, the clerk, the porter, and the watchman. He reports favourably also of four of the warders, and with modified praise of the fifth; but he does not speak highly of the task-master. This evidence, the governor wished me to state, was given in reply to direct questions.

December, 1839.

DIGEST OF RETURNS

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF SCOTLAND,

FROM MICHAELMAS, 1838, TO MICHAELMAS, 1839.

TABLE I.—From Michaelmas, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	In Prison at the Commencement of the Year.*							
				Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	32	12	11	..	..	..	43	12
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	29	18	..	..	..	..	29	18
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	6	1	..	..	1	..	7	1
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	33	5	..	..	..	..	33	5
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No record kept.				A lock up house only.			
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	16	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	36	6	3	..	..	..	39	6
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sanquhar	,, ,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	18	128	54	5	2	1	..	134	36
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	139	110	..	..	..	..	139	110
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	10	3	1	..	..	..	11	3
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	27	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
,,	St. Andrews	,,	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	Brechin	,,	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	68	34	8	2	..	..	76	36
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Montrose	,,	33	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	7	2	1	..	..	..	8	2
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	13	2	2	..	1	..	16	2
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	6	2	1	..	..	..	7	2
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	11	5	..	..	..	..	11	5
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	40	13	11	..	2	..	53	13
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	187	120	..	..	..	..	187	120
,,	Calton	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	23	3	4	..	..	..	27	3
						Estimated at					
,,	Lanark	,,	43	10	1	1	..	..	..	11	1
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	11	4	..	..	..	..	11	4
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	3
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	39	16	1	..	1	..	41	16
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	25	6	3	..	..	..	28	6
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	51	44	25	5	..	..	..	49	25
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	5	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	22	8	..	..	..	..	22	8
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	27	14	5	..	1	..	33	14
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	8	1	2	..	1	..	11	1
,,	Whithorn	,,	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
				1064	486	75	4	9	..	1148	490
				1,550		79		9		1,638	

About 90 lock-up houses, including a few small burgh gaols, estimated at . . . .
About 12 police prisons, estimated at . . . . . .

* The year to which these returns relate is not precisely the same in all cases. The burgh accounts being usually made up

† In many of the returns, vagrants, persons found drunk on the streets,

MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Received during the Year, not counting those forwarded to other Prisons.†								Total Number in Prison during the Year, including cases of Recommitment, but not including Prisoners forwarded to other Prisons.								In Prison on the 1st October, 1839.							
Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.		Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.		Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
291	122	52	5	4	..	347	127	323	134	63	5	4	..	390	139	27	24	15	..	..	..	42	24
182	129	..	..	..	..	182	129	211	147	..	..	..	..	211	147	28	26	..	..	..	..	28	26
61	2	14	..	6	1	81	3	65	4	14	..	6	1	85	5	2	1	4	..	1	..	7	1
44	12	7	..	2	1	53	13	50	13	7	..	3	1	60	14	6	2	1	..	1	..	8	2
185	48	14	2	..	..	199	50	218	53	14	2	..	..	232	55	44	14	1	..	..	..	45	14
40	15	20	1	..	1	60	17	40	15	23	1	..	1	63	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
44	19	7	..	4	..	55	19	51	20	7	..	4	..	62	20	7	3	..	..	..	..	7	3
49	8	2	1	..	..	51	9	53	8	2	1	..	..	55	9	12	..	1	1	..	..	13	1
9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13	6	4	1	..	..	17	7	18	9	4	1	..	..	22	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3
29	10	17	1	3	..	49	11	31	10	19	1	3	..	53	11	3	1	4	..	..	..	7	1
Prisoners sent to Stirling																							
35	13	3	..	1	..	39	13	51	14	3	..	1	..	55	14	7	5	..	..	..	..	7	5
18	2	11	2	..	..	29	4	18	2	11	2	..	..	29	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
199	69	25	..	..	..	224	69	235	75	28	..	..	..	263	75	15	4	..	..	..	..	15	4
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
830	554	71	4	14	1	915	559	958	608	76	6	15	1	1049	615	130	78	4	1	3	..	137	79
593	540	..	..	..	..	593	540	732	650	..	..	..	..	732	650	123	114	..	..	..	..	123	114
..	..	43	3	..	..	43	3	..	..	46	3	..	..	46	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
65	17	3	..	..	..	68	17	65	17	3	..	..	..	68	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	6	5	..	3	..	41	6	37	6	5	..	3	..	45	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	8	1
3	1	2	..	1	..	6	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
99	35	14	..	1	..	114	35	109	38	15	..	1	..	125	38	11	3	5	..	..	..	16	3
142	13	6	..	..	..	148	13	147	16	6	..	..	..	153	16	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1
6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	15	..	..	2	..	60	15	69	15	..	..	2	..	71	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	4	1	1	..	..	5	5	4	4	1	1	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	13	7	..	..	..	36	13	34	15	7	..	..	..	41	15	6	5	1	..	..	..	7	5
19	9	3	..	..	..	22	9	21	9	3	..	..	..	24	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
404	259	81	9	1	..	486	268	472	293	89	11	1	..	562	304	70	42	5	..	..	..	75	42
62	10	17	..	2	..	81	10	66	10	18	..	2	..	86	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	1
57	12	6	..	..	..	63	12	63	14	6	..	..	..	69	14	11	2	..	..	..	..	11	2
94	16	4	..	..	..	98	16	101	18	5	..	..	..	106	18	12	4	1	..	..	..	13	4
50	14	16	..	11	1	77	15	63	16	18	..	12	1	93	17	9	3	4	..	3	..	16	3
16	7	2	..	..	..	18	7	22	9	3	..	..	..	25	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
13	4	2	..	1	..	16	4	16	4	2	..	1	..	19	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
101	28	5	..	4	..	110	28	112	33	5	..	4	..	121	33	15	3	..	..	3	..	18	3
178	83	164	8	8	2	350	93	218	96	175	8	10	2	403	106	36	10	17	..	..	..	53	10
972	827	..	..	..	..	972	827	1159	947	..	..	..	..	1159	947	216	169	..	..	..	..	216	169
83	122	..	..	..	..	83	122	87	123	..	..	..	..	87	123	5	10	..	..	..	..	5	10
202	26	45	2	..	..	247	28	225	29	49	2	..	..	274	31	25	4	6	1	..	..	31	5
Estimated at										Estimated at								Estimated at					
110	10	4	1	1	..	115	11	120	11	5	1	1	..	126	12	10	1	1	..	..	..	11	1
36	6	10	2	1	..	47	8	47	10	10	2	1	..	58	12	9	3	..	..	1	..	10	3
20	7	1	..	1	..	22	7	21	10	2	..	1	..	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	4	..	..	..	14	..	16	1	4	..	..	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	9	2	..	..	..	16	9	19	9	2	..	..	..	21	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1
22	4	..	..	..	..	22	4	26	5	..	..	..	..	26	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
419	123	29	1	4	..	452	124	458	139	30	1	5	..	493	140	36	16	1	..	..	..	37	16
675	362	20	..	5	..	700	362	700	368	23	..	5	..	728	368	11	16	..	..	..	..	11	16
442	208	89	6	..	1	531	215	486	233	94	6	..	1	580	240	64	39	4	..	..	..	68	39
22	2	13	..	9	2	44	4	27	2	13	..	10	2	50	4	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	1
7	5	..	..	2	1	9	6	7	5	..	..	2	1	9	6	2	3	..	..	1	..	3	3
21	4	3	..	..	..	24	4	22	5	3	..	..	..	25	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
109	39	3	..	..	..	112	39	131	47	3	..	..	..	134	47	18	8	..	..	..	..	18	8
17	4	5	..	..	..	22	4	17	4	5	..	..	..	22	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
42	13	..	..	..	..	42	13	44	13	..	..	..	..	44	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
197	59	34	..	1	..	232	59	224	73	39	..	2	..	265	73	34	14	3	..	..	..	37	14
25	..	2	..	..	1	27	1	25	..	2	..	..	1	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	11	7	..	..	..	38	11	39	12	9	..	1	..	49	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	3
7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
36	12	9	1	..	..	45	13	38	12	10	1	..	..	48	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
7576	3954	909	51	92	12	8577	4017	8640	4440	984	55	101	12	9725	4507	1052	642	92	3	17	..	1161	645
11,530		960		104		12,594		13,080		1,039		113		14,232		1,694		95		17		1,806	
. . . . .														500									
. . . . .														15,000									

† Michaelmas, that time was chosen as the general rule; but in some cases the year ends before that period, and in others after it. Others committed for very short periods, are not included.

TABLE II.—From Michaelmas, 1838

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.							
				Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	27¼	16¼	7¼	1	¾	..	35¼	17
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	42½	19½	..	..	..	..	42½	19
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	5	1	½	..	1½	½	6½	1
,,	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	7	1	1	..	1	..	9	1
Ayrshire	Ayr	,, ,,	5	31½	7½	1½	¼	..	..	33	7
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	½	¼	¼	..	..	½	¾	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	11¼	3¾	¼	..	¾	..	12¼	3
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	10¼	¼	¼	½	..	..	10½	..
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	¼	..	..	..	..	..	¼	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	2	3¾	¼	..	..	..	2¼	3
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	4	3	4	..	¾	..	8¾	3
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No record kept. A lock-up house merely.							
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	9	2½	¼	..	¾	..	9¾	2
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	..	..	½	..	..	..	½	..
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	21¼	7¾	1¾	..	..	..	23	7
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sanquhar	,, ,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County & City Gaol & Lock-up House	18	102¼	61¾	8¼	1¼	2¼	..	112¾	63
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	140	12	..	..	..	..	140	12
,,	,, (Canongate.)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	3½	¾	..	..	3¼	¾
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	¼	..	¼	..	..	..	¾	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	6¼	¾	¼	..	1	..	7¾	¾
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	½	..	½	..	½	..	1¼	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	10¾	4¾	2	..	..	..	12¾	4¾
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	6¼	1¼	..	..	..	..	6¼	1¼
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	27	3½	1	..	..	..	..	3½	1
,,	St. Andrews	,,	28	1	¼	¼	..	..	..	1¼	¼
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	6	2¼	¼	..	..	..	6¼	2¼
,,	Brechin	,,	30	1¾	2¾	¾	..	..	..	2¼	2¼
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	71¼	40	7½	½	¼	..	79	40¾
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	2¾	1¾	1¾	..	½	..	5	1¾
,,	Montrose	,,	33	11	2¼	¼	..	..	..	11¼	2¼
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	10¼	1	1	..	..	..	11¼	1
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	5½	2½	1	..	2¾	½	9¼	2¾
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	2½	1½	¼	..	..	..	2¾	1½
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	2½	¼	¼	..	..	..	2¾	¼
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	17	5½	¼	..	¼	..	17½	5½
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	63½	25½	16	..	2¼	..	81¾	25¾
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	182¾	148	..	..	..	..	182¾	148
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	3¾	4½	..	..	..	..	3½	4½
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	20½	4	5½	½	..	..	26	4¼
,,	Lanark	,,	43	9	2	1	..	..	..	10	2
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	4¼	2	1	..	..	..	5¼	2
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	1¾	2	¼	..	..	..	1¾	2
Orkney & Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	2	¼	..	..	..	..	2	¼
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	4½	¼	¼	..	..	..	4¾	¼
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	2¾	¼	..	..	..	..	2¾	¼
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	42½	19	2	..	1	..	45½	19
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	26½	18	1½	..	¼	..	28¼	18
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol	51	56	25	7	½	..	½	63	25½
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	4½	..	1¾	..	1½	..	7¾	..
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	1½	2	..	..	½	¼	2	2¼
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	3¾	¾	½	..	..	..	4¼	¾
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	17	10¼	..	..	..	..	17	10¼
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	¾	¼	¼	..	..	..	1	¼
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	2¾	1½	..	..	..	..	2¾	1½
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	27	15½	3½	..	1	..	31½	15½
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	2½	..	..	..	..	¼	2¾	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	8¼	2	1	..	..	..	9¼	2
,,	Whithorn	,, ,,	61	1½	1	..	..	..	..	1½	1
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	1
				1066¼	492¾	88	5	18¾	1½	1173	499¼
				1559		93		20¼		1672¼	

About 90 lock-up houses, including a few small burgh gaols, estimated at 30
About 12 police prisons, estimated at 180

o Michaelmas, 1839.

Greatest Number of Criminals at any one Time.	Least Number of Criminals at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Debtors at any one Time.	Least Number of Debtors at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Revenue Prisoners at any one Time.	Least Number of Revenue Prisoners at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Male Prisoners of all Kinds at any one Time.	Least Number of Male Prisoners of all Kinds at any one Time.	Greatest Number of Female Prisoners of all Kinds at any one Time.	Least Number of Female Prisoners of all Kinds at any one Time.	Greatest Aggregate Number of Prisoners at any one Time.	Least Aggregate Number of Prisoners at any one Time.	Ages of Criminal Prisoners admitted during the Year.												Total.	
												Under 14.		14, 15, or 16.		17 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		
												M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
63	25	17	4	1	..	48	20	29	10	71	31	24	8	20	5	192	75	70	30	35	22	14	12	14	1	364	153
78	39	..	..	..	..	56	25	29	10	78	39	29	8	27	6	87	62	23	22	11	18	4	12	1	1	182	129
20	3	4	..	3	..	19	7	2	1	21	8	17	..	5	..	19	1	8	..	3	1	4	..	5	..	61	2
18	4	5	1	1	1	17	5	2	1	18	7	..	..	1	..	21	4	6	6	10	1	6	1	1	..	45	12
65	21	4	..	..	..	53	16	15	3	68	21	3	1	16	..	106	31	32	9	22	6	7	5	5	..	191	52
				No	retu	rn.											Ret	urn	inco	mple	te.						
24	9	2	..	2	..	16	6	8	1	24	9	4	1	4	1	24	7	10	7	..	3	..	..	2	..	44	19
18	3	2	..	..	..	18	3	2	..	18	3	2	1	3	..	25	2	10	2	5	2	4	1	2	..	51	8
5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..						Ret	urn	inco	mple	te.						
8	4	2	..	..	..	3	1	6	3	9	4	..	..	1	..	5	4	6	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	14	6
10	3	6	1	3	3	17	5	6	1	17	5	..	..	3	..	15	6	7	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	30	11
Pris	oners	sent	to S	tirlin	g.																						
18	7	2	..	1	..	16	5	7	2	18	7	7	..	1	1	17	6	5	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	38	13
				No	retu	rn.						..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	18	2
51	11	5	..	..	..	41	9	14	2	52	11	6	1	15	1	89	42	54	13	22	11	11	2	6	1	203	71
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..						No	rec	ord	kept.							
214	105	16	6	5	1	140	78	95	32	223	113	125	20	129	48	427	342	127	127	86	61	41	15	15	10	950	623
278	231	..	..	..	..	173	123	136	95	278	231	84	14	83	38	260	302	89	116	47	55	22	20	8	8	593	553
..	..	7	2	..	..	7	2	2	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				No	retu	rn.						8	1	6	..	37	5	30	5	6	3	2	1	1	1	90	16
12	4	2	1	3	1	13	4	2	1	14	4	1	..	2	..	17	2	3	3	7	..	2	..	1	1	33	6
3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	11	2
28	8	5	1	1	1	32	10	12	1	44	11	10	..	11	4	56	16	10	7	9	2	2	4	2	2	100	35
17	4	2	..	..	..	16	3	5	1	17	4	7	3	14	1	74	5	37	1	10	5	3	1	3	1	148	17
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	8	1
18	1	..	..	2	..	13	1	5	..	18	1							Ret	urn	incor	rect.						
4	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..							No	retu	rn.							
16	4	3	..	..	..	13	4	4	..	17	4	1	1	4	..	13	6	9	2	5	3	2	3	1	1	35	16
7	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	9	6	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	21	8
146	85	13	2	1	..	103	61	59	28	154	93	34	3	76	12	164	145	75	53	36	33	17	12	5	2	407	260
18	5	4	1	2	..	19	5	4	..	22	6	2	..	7	2	30	7	14	1	5	..	3	..	2	..	63	10
27	7	1	1	..	..	21	7	7	1	26	8	9	1	6	1	31	7	9	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	59	12
21	..	2	..	..	..	19	..	4	..	21	..	8	1	9	5	56	4	11	4	14	3	3	..	1	1	102	18
21	6	4	1	5	1	24	6	6	2	30	8	..	..	4	..	26	9	13	4	9	4	3	2	3	..	58	19
10	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	11	3	2	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	17	7
5	2	1	..	1	..	5	2	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	10	1	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	16	4
35	13	2	..	3	..	28	8	10	3	35	13	4	1	12	2	48	13	24	3	7	5	2	1	4	3	101	28
139	52	26	9	5	..	120	55	47	5	163	64	19	16	88	44	208	117	106	47	59	34	4	3	3	2	487	263
405	275	..	..	..	..	212	158	193	117	405	275	48	40	188	105	593	509	162	171	93	109	32	20	12	15	1128	969
19	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15	1	19	1	3	3	13	10	41	54	15	36	7	13	3	2	1	4	83	122
37	27	10	3	..	..	37	24	10	3	46	27	4	..	8	..	100	18	62	4	26	4	7	..	1	..	208	26
No	retur	n of	any	kind	coul	d be	obta	ined	from	this	pris	on.															
14	3	5	..	1	..	13	4	6	1	16	5							Ret	urn i	ncor	rect.						
8	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	2	1	9	2	3	6	4	..	2	1	1	..	21	10
8	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	14	..
9	2	2	..	..	..	6	2	3	..	9	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	4	..	..	2	..	2	1	14	9
6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	6	..							No	reco	rd ke	pt.						
84	40	7	..	3	..	67	29	28	9	88	41	33	5	26	5	223	62	75	23	31	18	28	8	8	5	424	126
74	15	5	..	3	..	44	10	31	5	67	24	16	13	76	55	320	139	133	91	86	39	35	15	7	11	673	363
110	66	11	3	1	1	83	51	46	18	116	71	39	3	69	19	259	127	71	32	25	22	5	11	6	3	474	217
8	1	4	1	3	1	15	4	2	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	12	2	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	22	2
7	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	9	..						Rec	ord	inco	mple	te.						
8	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	8	2	..	1	1	..	11	3	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	21	4
46	16	2	..	..	..	30	10	16	6	48	17	2	..	15	4	56	19	18	7	16	4	7	3	1	2	115	39
4	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	3	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	17	4
7	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	7	2	2	1	4	1	32	6	16	1	7	2	2	2	1	..	64	13
57	38	5	2	1	..	46	31	21	10	61	42	7	2	11	6	126	33	36	12	11	6	6	2	3	1	200	62
8	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	8	..							No	retur	n.							
15	7	3	1	1	1	14	5	5	1	17	7							No	reco	rd ke	pt.						
5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	5	..							Ret	urn	not t	rust	wort	hy.				
13	1	4	..	..	..	13	1	6	..	14	1	8	..	6	..	15	6	7	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	39	13
												573	150	975	378	3907	2215	1422	867	749	503	303	164	133	79	8062	4356
												723		1353		6122		2289		1252		467		212		12,418	

TABLE III.—From Michaelmas, 183

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Periods of Imprisonment before Trial, or before Liberation witho Prisoners waiting for Trial or under Examination at t												
				Not exceeding 2 Days.		2 Days and under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	33	26	26	15	12	1	17	9	3	2	16	1	3
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	23	1	8	..	4	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..
,,	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	13	7	13	3	9	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	36	10	45	15	12	..	18	12	14	4	9	4	1
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	No return.												
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	7	..	9	2	2	2	9	3	4	2	4	3	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	3	1	1	1	6	..	5	1	3	..	6	..	1
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	No return.												
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	4	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	1	1	6	..	2	3	2	..	..	3	..	1	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No return.												
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	1	..	14	5	18	2	2	2	15	4	4	..	..
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	No return.												
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	8	4	25	3	17	6	10	3	2	..	..	1	..
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	No return.												
,,	Sanquhar	,, ,,	17	No return.												
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	21	16	170	79	107	44	146	68	37	16	29	16	5
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	No return.												
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	1	..	4	1	3	..	4	..	4	2	1	..	..
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	No return.												
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	27	7	43	21	9	4	5	2	1	..	8	1	..
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	26	3	22	3	1	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	No return.												
,,	Kirkcaldy	,,	27	42	12	10	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrews	,,	28	No return.												
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	2	1	7	2	5	2	8	5	4	1	2	1	..
,,	Brechin	,,	30	No return.												
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	7	2	17	11	9	5	22	24	18	8	24	6	1
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	14	2	28	1	7	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	..
,,	Montrose	,,	33	1	..	16	3	6	1	13	..	7	4	5	2	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	14	4	44	7	8	2	5	..	7	1	1	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	13	1	12	9	10	7	3	1	2	..	3	1	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	3	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	7	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	8	4	11	2	12	5	3	2	1	..	6	1	..
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	17	..	137	60	63	31	85	79	66	33	53	36	7
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	2	2	15	8	16	24	29	52	7	7	7	14	..
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	No return.												
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	126	13	34	4	21	4	12	1	4	1	11	3	..
,,	Lanark	,,	43	No return.												
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	4	..	25	3	9	..	5	5	2	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	10	1	8	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	3	6	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	3	..	6	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	82	7	113	30	17	15	22	7	18	6	7	4	1
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	258	142	65	31	27	2	24	9	10	5	10	1	..
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	51	54	10	117	41	47	27	34	10	22	1	10	1	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	No return.												
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	1	..	4	..	2	4	1	..	3	..	1	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	2	2	39	6	11	11	16	7	1	..	5	3	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	No return.												
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	No return.												
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	62	27	49	13	32	5	22	10	13	4	12	2	1
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	No return.												
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	8	..	5	5	3	1	6	3	1	..	6	1	2
,,	Whithorn	,,	61	No return.												
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	4	1	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				957	317	1165	399	529	216	553	326	278	113	247	106	23
				1,274		1,564		745		879		391		353		34

to Michaelmas, 1839.

Number of Prison.	Trial (not including cases of end of the Year).				Periods of Imprisonment to which Criminals were Sentenced during the Year.																			
	1 Year and upwards.		Total.		Not exceeding 2 Days.		2 Days and under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	..	..	111	58	2	2	121	47	85	29	34	15	4	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	253	95
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	12	41	38	90	73	13	2	16	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	182	129
3	..	..	40	4	16	1	4	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	39	2
4	..	..	42	14	..	..	5	..	10	2	10	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3
5	..	..	135	45	..	..	17	4	20	11	36	10	14	1	14	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	110	28
6																										
7	..	..	36	12	..	..	3	5	4	1	9	5	..	3	4	..	2	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	29	16
8	..	..	25	3	..	..	4	4	11	..	15	1	5	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5
9																										
10	..	..	9	6	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
11	..	..	11	8	1	..	4	..	6	4	6	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9
12																										
13	..	..	54	13	..	..	8	1	1	..	5	4	2	3	8	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	10
14																										
15	..	..	62	17	..	..	39	12	30	14	53	25	19	2	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	154	55
16																										
17																										
18	..	..	515	243	..	..	96	65	203	214	147	114	6	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	396
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	58	79	165	198	175	155	111	45	49	26	23	19	1	..	..	..	593	537
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21																										
22	..	..	17	3	1	1	8	1	6	1	5	..	2	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4
23																										
24	..	..	93	35	1	1	9	5	19	10	23	10	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	27
25	..	..	59	8	17	1	68	5	38	4	5	2	3	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	145	12
26																										
27	..	..	60	15	No return.																					
28																										
29	..	..	28	12	1	..	1	3	1	1	3	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	10
30																										
31	..	..	98	56	..	..	99	62	68	61	82	60	58	26	6	3	26	17	21	2	..	..	..	..	360	231
32	..	..	52	9	..	..	1	..	12	2	10	2	6	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	6
33	..	..	48	10	..	..	..	1	6	1	12	3	12	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	7
34	..	..	79	14	2	2	21	5	16	4	9	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	58	12
35	..	..	43	19	..	..	1	1	5	4	8	4	5	2	3	..	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	15
36	..	..	10	5	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
37	..	..	11	3	1	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
38	..	..	41	14	11	6	14	5	7	3	20	..	13	..	1	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	72	16
39	..	..	428	239	..	..	14	2	16	5	19	3	18	12	42	18	51	33	55	35	3	1	..	..	218	109
40	..	..	76	107	..	1	42	19	95	37	265	338	399	332	57	24	43	28	33	23	2	2	..	..	936	804
41					..	..	29	64	34	36	20	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	122
42	..	..	208	26	4	..	18	1	28	5	48	4	4	..	13	3	6	2	5	2	1	..	1	..	128	17
43																										
44	..	..	45	8	1	..	6	2	11	2	9	2	1	2	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9
45	..	..	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
46	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
47	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
48	..	..	15	2	..	..	3	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
49	..	..	260	70	..	..	41	24	71	21	78	21	16	11	20	10	8	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	239	92
50	..	..	394	190	..	4	136	56	148	109	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	172
51	..	..	284	90	4	..	69	42	29	17	98	62	41	36	36	10	18	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	300	175
52	..	..	9	1	..	..	8	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
53																										
54	..	..	12	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	6	3	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3
55	..	..	74	30	..	..	14	13	21	5	20	8	10	3	10	3	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	82	36
56																										
57																										
58	..	..	191	62	1	27	12	3	35	12	28	7	7	2	16	6	6	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	114	63
59																										
60	..	..	31	10	..	..	1	..	1	2	6	3	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	8
61																										
62	..	..	10	5	1	..	8	1	9	3	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	7
	..	..	3752	1488	64	46	947	473	1138	717	1317	981	935	676	417	139	283	142	198	89	12	3	5	1	5316	3267
	..		5,240		110		1,420		1,855		2,298		1,611		556		425		287		15		6		8,583	

TABLE IV.—From Michaelmas, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	In Confinement on the 1st																	
				Criminals who have been sentenced to Periods of														Untried Prisoners			
				3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under one Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Convicts not transported on account of Sickness, Old Age, &c.		Total.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	..	..	7	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	6	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	1	..	1	..
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	1	2	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up-house	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sanquhar	,, ,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol, and Lock-up House	18	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	8	6	1	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	36	8	16	19	28	26	1	..	..	..	..	12	81	65	..	..	..	..
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	6	1	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkaldy	,,	27	Return incorrect														..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Brechin	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	3	..	21	12	20	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	41	18	..	..	..	..
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Montrose	,,	33	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	..	..	2	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	..	..
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	19	9	37	25	50	29	3	2	1	1	3	3	113	69	7	7	..	..
,,	,, (Calton)	Police prison and Bridewell.	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	1	..	4	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	12	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	,,	43	No return																	No
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	4	3	3	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	9	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	12	5	13	5	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	14	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	8	2	1	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	20	5	2	1	..	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..
,,	Whithorn	,,	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
				126	30	130	78	162	75	12	4	3	1	9	20	442	208	29	18	3	..
				156		208		237		16		4		29		650		47		3	

o Michaelmas, 1839.

ctober, 1839.

Number of Prison.	ho have been in Confinement for Periods of						Cases of previous Confinement.																	
	1 Year and upwards.		Lunatics.		Total.		Once before.		Twice before.		3 times before.		4 times before.		5 times before.		6 times and under 10 times before.		10 times and under 20 times before.		20 times and under 50 times before.		50 times and above before.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	..	..	1	..	1		39	13	12	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	21
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	12	16	6	5	3	8	3	1	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	55	56
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
5	..	..	1	..	3	..	32	8	7	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	14
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
8	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..		No	rec	ord	kept															
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	1	..	10	6		No	suffi	cient	rec	ord	kept													
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	110	51	50	23	35	15	27	5	13	10	38	5	29	..	24	..	..	202	326
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	6
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	9	..	2	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	No		ret	urn.																
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	No		re	cord	kept															
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	No		re	turn.																
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	24	14	15	2	7	2	3	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	58	55
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	No		trust	wort	hy		reco	rd.												
39	..	..	..	..	3	2	76	42	24	25	9	3	9	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	76
40	..	..	1	..	8	7	169	143	99	96	47	87	27	45	15	25	27	62	10	58	4	47	..	9	398	572
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
42	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
43	re	turn.									No	return.														
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	No		reco	rd	kept															
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
47	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
49	..	..	1	..	1	..	No		suffi	cient		retu	rn.													
50	..	..	1	..	1	..	421	161	189	137	21	15	13	8	10	12	12	21	14	7	..	1	..	..	680	362
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	21	19	21	11	10	5	8	1	5	1	3	..	7	..	2	..	..	72	77
52	..	..	..		..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
55	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	9	6	5	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
58	..	..	..	..	2	1	No		reco	rd	kept															
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	No		ret	urn.																
60	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
	..	..	10	1	42	19	1055	588	478	388	143	177	91	105	41	59	59	135	30	104	4	74	..	9	1901	1639
	..		11		61		1643		866		320		196		100		194		134		78		9		3540	

TABLE V.—From Michaelmas, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Ordinary											
				Weavers or Spinners.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Carpenters, Joiners, or Coopers.	Bricklayers or Masons.	Blacksmiths.	Mechanics of other kinds.	Employed in Mills, Factories, &c., in other ways than those enumerated.		Keepers of Pawnshops.	
											M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	No	record	kept.								
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	19	7	2	3	2	4	22	13	53	..	..
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3		1	3	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
,,	Inveraray	County and Burgh Gaol	4	No	record	kept.								
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	38	10	..	2	..	7	5	4	5	1	1
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	No	sufficient	return.								
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	No	record	kept.								
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	1	2	1	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	Return		incomplete.								
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No	record	kept								
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	14	2	2	3	2	..	1	3	4	..	..
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	Return		incomplete.								
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	24	8	2	6	6	10	14	..	2	..	..
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	No	record	kept.								
,,	Sanquhar	,,	17	No	record	kept.								
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	18	No	record	kept.								
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	No	sufficient	record kept.								
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	No	sufficient	return.								
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	..	4	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	15	2	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	71	10	4	1	2	3	17	5	14	..	..
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Kirkaldy	,,	27	No	record	kept.								
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	28	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	17	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	..	..
,,	Brechin	,,	30	6	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	No	record	kept.								
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	30	2	..	2	1	1	2	3	7	..	..
,,	Montrose	,,	33	24	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	..	2	3	3	..	1	13	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	2	2	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	No	sufficient	return.								
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	3	8	1	5	2	1	5	3	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	Jail	39	74	28	24	27	21	23	31	34	85	6	4
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	154	22	20	55	32	52	54	45	172	3	..
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	44	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	45	..	..
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	18	4	..	2	4	4	5	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	,,	43	No	return.									
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	No	record	kept.								
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	No	record	kept.								
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	No	record	kept.								
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	No	sufficient	record kept.								
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	140	17	4	9	1	6	8	73	86	1	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	14	4	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	2	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	..	2	1	2	1	1	16	..	..	..	..
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	No	record	kept								
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	No	record	kept								
,,	Whithorn	,,	61	Return		incomplete.								
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				722	152	91	144	83	135	213	196	478	13	5
											674		18	

o Michaelmas, 1839.

ccupations of Criminal Prisoners.																				Residence of Criminal Prisoners.							
Keepers of Whiskey Shops, Taverns, &c.		Keepers of other Retail Shops.		Domestic Servants.		Butchers.	Carters.	Coachmen, Grooms, or Hostlers.	Colliers.	Sailors.	Fishermen.	Soldiers.	Farmers.	Labourers.	Employed at Occupations not enumerated.		Not brought up to any honest employment.		Total.		Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it.		Strangers.		Dwellers in Towns during the greater part of their lives.		Dwellers in the Country during the greater part of their lives.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	..	..	..	14	1	7	2	..	22		23	1	23	17	45	16	13	182	129	No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	17	7	1	18	1	61	2	99	75	83	54	No	ret	urn.	
2	2	..	..	3	6	3	9	..	15	9	..	6	..	24	18	13	35	25	191	52	52	2	9	..	36	1	16	1
																					No	rec	ord	kept				
																					127	30	64	22	No	rec	ord	kept
																					23	15	29	8	No	rec	ord	kept
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	9	..	4	1	39	2	26	3	25	5	No	rec	ord	kept
																					No	suffi	cient	retu	rn.			
..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	14	6	10	5	4	1	9	3	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	8	..	3	10	2	4	..	5	30	11	22	9	7	1	No	suffici	ent	return.
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	2	1	7	5	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	8	1	1	..	54	14	30	4	25	10	42	11	13	3
																					13	4	10	10	No	ret	urn.	
..	..	1	1	3	15	3	2	4	1	12	..	2	5	70	12	24	18	29	203	71	144	49	59	22	145	56	58	15
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																					45	11	19	2	No	ret	urn.	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	7	5	4	2	2	33	6	27	4	6	2	No	rec	ord	kept.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	12	2	12	2	1	..	10	2	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	8	8	..	1	..	15	8	..	..	..	70	2	No	suffi	cient	rec	ord	kept.		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	9	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	7	3	148	17	115	9	33	8	128	13	20	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	8	1	8	1	..	..	No	ret	urn.	
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	..	..	4	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	3	4	..	5	35	16	22	6	13	10	25	10	10	6
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	3	21	7	14	2	6	7	14	3	6	6
																					237	139	170	121	339	206	68	54
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	3	7	..	63	10	No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	18	5	..	3	3	59	12	48	5	11	7	55	12	4	..
..	..	1	..	1	4	2	6	1	4	1	1	3	..	28	..	..	10	1	80	5	32	3	49	1	No	rec	ord	kept.
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	12	15	7	..	4	4	58	19	33	14	15	5	23	12	35	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	2	2	3	17	7	8	1	9	6	15	6	2	1
																					10	1	5	2	No	rec	ord.	
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	41	18	4	6	18	101	28	Rec	ord	not	trust	wort	hy.		
10	9	7	5	6	41	6	27	5	9	7	3	78	..	58	63	60	40	59	587	263	No	ret	urn.					
3	..	5	..	..	82	2	33	4	9	16	..	108	4	186	128	270	193	445	1128	969	504	383	624	586	895	736	233	233
..	..	..	..	..	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	46	..	21	83	122	55	72	28	50	83	122	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	8	..	10	..	97	..	..	2	..	32	22	12	6	6	208	26	189	23	39	3	51	3	118	20
																					No	ret	urn.					
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	3	..	6	6	3	21	10	11	7	10	3	16	5	5	5
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	1	..	2	..	14	..	13	..	1	..	6	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	1	1	4	7	14	9	14	9	..	..	4	4	10	5
																					13	2	10	2	6	1	7	1
																					362	109	91	34	No	ret	urn.	
																					168	109	60	16	No	ret	urn.	
2	..	2	..	3	13	..	6	..	19	35	..	16	..	96	32	48	4	70	474	217	362	177	112	40	359	173	115	44
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	22	2	22	2	..	..	2	..	22	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	1	3	9	6	6	5	3	1	..	3	9	3
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	9	2	21	4	13	4	8	..	No	rec	ord	kept.
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	3	..	32	3	1	46	33	115	39	79	26	36	13	67	22	48	17
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	5	2	21	3	11	2	7	1	10	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	21	10	..	3	10	63	10	39	7	26	6	44	10	21	3
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	3	1	..	2	..	23	..	19	1	3	..	Ret	urn i	ncom	plete.
																					No	rec	ord	kept.				
																					5	1	2	1	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	16	2	11	10	1	37	13	No	rec	ord	kept.				
22	12	21	8	28	246	27	133	22	173	137	53	257	37	810	401	569	470	781	4323	2116	1895	940	1065	758	1541	1081	601	331
34		29		274											970		1,251		6,439		2,835		1,823		2,625		932	

TABLE VI.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	State of Education of Criminal Prisoners at their Admission.												Ordinary Debtors.		Debtors for maintenance of Bastard Children.	
				Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read well, but either cannot Write well, or cannot Write at all, or can only Write imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Education carried beyond mere Reading and Writing.		Total.					
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol.	1	38	30	274	105	22	10	23	7	7	1	364	153	35	4	9	.
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	28	28	55	48	83	53	6	..	10	..	182	129	..	..	..	.
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	6	..	54	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	65	4	14	..	..	.
,,	Inveraray	County and Burgh Gaol.	4	No record kept.												3	..	1	.
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	Record incomplete.												11	2	2	.
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	No return.												23	1	1	.
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol.	7	No record kept.												7	..	..	.
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	5	1	10	6	15	..	19	1	2	..	51	8	2	1	..	.
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	No return.												..	..	..	.
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol.	10	1	..	..	..	11	6	2	..	..	..	14	6	4	1	..	.
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	No record kept.												16	1	1	.
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No record kept.												..	..	..	.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol.	13	9	3	22	1	22	9	1	1	..	..	54	14	3	..	..	.
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	No return.												11	2	..	.
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol.	15	39	26	90	30	35	11	39	4	..	..	203	71	25	..	..	.
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	No return.												1	..	..	.
,,	Sanquhar	,,	17	No record kept.												..	..	..	.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	64	59	551	417	..	..	145	51	14	..	774	527	53	1	4	.
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	91	82	224	233	146	199	125	39	7	..	593	553	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	20	No return.												42	3	1	.
,,	,, (Canongate) Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	No return.												3	..	..	.
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol.	22	No sufficient record.												1	..	4	.
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	No return.												2	..	..	.
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol.	24	No trustworthy record kept.												14	..	..	.
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	28	4	..	..	44	13	76	..	..	..	148	17	6	..	..	.
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	No return.												..	..	..	.
,,	Kirkaldy	,,	27	No record kept.												..	..	..	.
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	28	No return.												1	1	..	.
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	3	13	10	2	11	1	10	..	1	..	35	16	7	..	..	.
,,	Brechin	,,	30	No return.												2	..	1	.
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol.	31	No trustworthy record kept.												80	9	1	.
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	No record kept.												17	..	..	.
,,	Montrose	,,	33	13	3	29	9	9	..	7	..	1	..	59	12	5	..	1	.
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol.	34	30	2	42	2	24	2	6	..	..	..	102	6	3	..	2	.
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	10	7	7	5	9	4	32	3	..	..	58	19	16	..	..	.
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	2	4	11	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	17	7	3	..	..	.
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	.
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	No record kept.												3	..	2	.
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	94	101	173	120	162	38	62	4	18	..	509	263	155	8	9	.
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	177	202	614	639	250	116	84	12	3	..	1128	969	..	..	..	.
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	No record kept.												..	..	..	.
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	No record kept.												43	2	1	.
,,	Lanark	,,	43	No return.												No return.			.
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol.	44	No record kept.												10	2	..	.
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	No trustworthy return.												2	..	..	.
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	No record kept.												4	..	..	.
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol.	47	1	..	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	2	..	..	.
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	No record kept.												..	..	..	.
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	37	29	254	75	113	23	47	2	4	..	455	129	20	1	1	.
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	71	53	144	87	119	64	..	..	..	..	334	204	14	..	2	.
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	119	63	80	64	209	88	58	2	8	..	474	217	51	6	10	.
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	10	1	8	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	22	2	8	..	2	.
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	No return.												..	..	..	.
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol.	54	No return.												3	..	..	.
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	No record kept.												2	..	1	.
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	No return.												3	..	2	.
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	No return.												..	..	..	.
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol.	58	No record kept.												17	..	3	.
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	No return.												1	..	..	.
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	No trustworthy record.												6	..	1	.
,,	Whithorn	,,	61	No return.												..	..	..	.
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol.	62	6	1	11	7	19	5	1	..	..	..	37	13	4	1	..	.
				884	715	2681	1866	1306	643	751	126	77	1	5699	3351	760	46	63	.
				1599		4547		1949		877		78		9050		806		63	

to MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Debtors.																Lunatics.		Sickness and Deaths.									
Other Debtors.		Total.		Amount of Debts.														Cases of Infectious Fever.		Other Cases of serious Illness.		Greatest Number of Cases of serious Illness at any one time.		Prisoners liberated or removed on account of Illness.		Number of Deaths.	
				Under £8. 6s. 8d. (£100 Scots.)		£8. 6s. 8d. and under £20.		£20 and under £50.		£50 and under £100.		£100 and upwards.		No pecuniary liability.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	1	52	5	8	1	19	1	10	3	4	..	4	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	11	2	3	..	7	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	21	2	4	..	6	2	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	5	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.									
3	..	20	1	9	1	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	3		1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.									
..	..	11	2	..	..	2	1	6	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	25	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	3	69	4	6	..	21	1	25	..	3	..	2	..	med. 12	fugæ. 3	1	1	..	5	11	8	1	3	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	43	3	20	2	14	1	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	8	1	2	1	..	2	3
																		No return.									
..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	8	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.									
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	No return.								1	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	No return.									
..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	81	9	19	9	20	..	13	..	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	1	..	1	..	2	1
..	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	5	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	No return.											
..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.									
..	..	164	8	21	4	73	3	41	1	16	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	13	4	2	2	2	4	2
1	..	45	2	5	..	8	1	24	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	10	2	..	..	4	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	No record kept.		No return.									
..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	1	3	..	2	..	10	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	No return.									
4	..	20	..	12	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	5	2	2	1	..	1	..
28	..	89	6	49	6	15	..	20	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
3	..	13	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	30	27	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	34	..	16	..	1	..	11	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	9	1	4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	909	51	234	23	263	13	245	9	82	..	66	3	19	3	39	7	2	11	113	85	..	..	27	6	15	7
91		960		257		276		254		82		69		22		46*		13		198		..		33		22†	

*ere was also one lunatic prisoner at Portree, in Skye, and there were several prisoners in a state of partial derangement (but not committed tics) in the prison of Dundee.

*ree of these deaths were caused by suicide; viz., one at Ayr, one in the Edinburgh gaol, and one at Kirkaldy.

TABLE VII.—From Michaelmas, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Punishment for Misconduct in Prison during the Year.															
				Employed at inferior kinds of Work.		Deprived for a time of Work altogether.		Deprived of a single Meal, or of part of a Meal.		Deprived of more than one Meal.		Confined in a Cell for refractory Prisoners.		Put in Irons.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen.	Aberdeen.	County and Burgh Gaol	1	..	..	..	..	127	8	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	136	
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	..	..	1	..	66	13	94	15	8	3	5	1	..	..	174	3
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Inveraray.	County and Burgh Gaol	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	12	2	..	..	11	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	
,,	Irvine.	Burgh Gaol	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Banff.	Banff.	County and Burgh Gaol	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Berwick	Greenlaw.	,, ,,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	No	return.														
Bute	Rothesay.	County and Burgh Gaol	10	No	return.														
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No	record.														
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	No	return.														
,,	Dumfries.	County and Burgh Gaol	15	..	..	..	..	18	10	1	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	21	
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Sanquhar.	,, ,,	17	No	return.														
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	..	..	..	..	262	144	83	45	149	42	..	..	..	..	494	28
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	..	..	..	..	478	386	31	32	7	..	2	..	100*a*	37*a*	618	45
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Musselburgh.	Burgh Gaol	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	8	
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	4	
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	No	return.														
,,	Kirkaldy	,,	27	No	record kept.														
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	28	No	return.														
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Brechin	,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	..	..	..	..	117	67	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	2*b*	128	6
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Montrose.	,,	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Inverness.	Inverness	,, ,,	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	No	record kept.														
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	..	..	..	..	20	5	..	..	10	5	8	..	..	..	38	1
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	No	sufficient return.														
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	60	50	20	50	525	121	166	110	20	3	20	3	..	2*c*	811	33
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
,,	Hamilton.	Burgh Gaol	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	
,,	Lanark	,,	43	No	return.														
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nairn	Nairn.	,, ,,	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol.	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Perth.	Perth	,, ,,	49	..	..	5	4	47	35	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	54	4
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol.	50	..	..	..	..	114	41	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	131	4
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	4	3	5	5	200	110	60	15	..	..	7	..	..	..	276	13
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh.	,, ,,	55	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	..	..	..	..	91	19	5	2	19	13	31	..	..	..	146	3
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	
,,	Whithorn	,,	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
				76	55	31	60	2093	966	465	227	262	74	112	8	100	41	3139	14
				131		91		3059		692		336		120		141		4570	

a Solitary Confinement.

b Hair cropped. (Females.)

to Michaelmas, 1839.

Number of Prison.	Pardons and Remissions.	Escapes. Successful.	Escapes. Unsuccessful.	Average weekly Allowance of Food to Criminal Prisoners. Bread or Oat-cake.	Oatmeal made into Porridge.	Potatoes in usual form, or made into Soup.	Barley made into Broth.	Meat (when cooked) either given alone or put into broth.	Bones boiled with the Broth.	Cheese.	Beer.	Milk. Sweet Milk.	Milk. Butter Milk.	Other Allowance.	Total of Solid Food. Potatoes.	Total of Solid Food. Other solid Food.	Total of liquid Food.	Average daily Cost of Food per Prisoner, including cooking.
				oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	pints.	pints.		lbs.	oz.	pints.	*d.*
1	..	..	..	84	42	..	28	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	168	7	3¾
2	20	1	..	69⅜	42	2⅜	16⅛	..	..	..	..	..	9⅝	12 ozs. oxhead	2⅜	140⅜	9⅝	3¾
3	..	..	..		No	regular	dietary.											
4	..	..	..		No	regular	dietary.											
5	2	..	..	77	56	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 pts. of milk to the untried.	..	161	..	3¾
6	..	..	..		No	regular	dietary.											
7	..	..	2		Money	allowance.												3
8	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												6
9	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												6
0	No return	1	..		No	account kept.												7
1	1	..	..	37¼	98	..	14	..	28	..	..	7	..	..	..	177¼	17½	4¼
2	No	return.			No	return.												
3	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4½
4	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4
5	14	1	..	50	58⅜	..	28	20	..	..	5⅝	..	..	..	..	156⅜	5⅝	4
6	..	..	..		No	return.												
7	..	..	..		No	return.												
8	2	..	..	80	37⅓	..	24	13½	..	..	1	11¼	..	..	..	154⅝	12¼	3¾
9	14	..	2	58	75	..	24	14	3½	4	6⅓	..	..	6½ ozs. salt and vegetables.		185	6⅓	2¾
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	10½	Return	incorrect.												4½
2	1	..	6		Money	allowance.												4½
3	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												6
4	..	..	1		No	regular	dietary.											5
5	..	..	..	92	63	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3½	..	..	164	3½	6½
6	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4
7	..	..	..		No	regular	dietary.											6
8	No	return		56	112	3½	32	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3½	200	7	6
9	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4
0	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4
1	..	1	..	39¾	68¼	7	28	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	7	153	4	3*d.* nearly.
2	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4½
3	..	..	1	70	75¼	..	28	..	..	..	..	2⅝	..	..	..	173¼	2⅝	3½
4	..	..	..		No	sufficient return.												
5	..	..	..	63	97	7	14	..	16	..	..	..	10½	..	7	190	10½	4¼
6	..	..	..	63	49	..	24½		not known	..	..	7	..	..	..	136½	7	4
7	..	..	2		No	sufficient return.												6
8	..	..	1	..	105	28	7⅓	7⅔	..	..	..	6⅓	..	30 ozs. herrings.	28	150	6⅓	6
9	7	..	5		No	return												4½
0	7	..	..	52½	76⅛	..	28	..	10⅛	..	..	3½	6¼	..	..	156¾	9¾	2⅝
1	3	..	..		No	return												4
2	..	..	..		No	regular	dietary.											5½
3	No	return.			No	return.												
4	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4
5	1	..	..		Money	allowance.												5
6	..	1	..		No	regular	dietary.											6
7	..	..	..	32	64	7	24	32	..	..	..	..	7½	3lb. fish.	7	200	7½	5
8	..	2	..		No	sufficient return.												6
9	1	..	..	76	63	..	28	14	..	..	3¾	..	..	..	..	181	3¾	3½
0	137	..	..	42	56	..	28	3½	10	..	..	3½	..	..	..	139½	3½	2½
1	..	1	..	40⅛	47⅜	8⅛	16	4⅛	14	..	..	..	7	10 ozs. herrings.	8⅛	122	7	3
2	..	..	..		Money	allowance,												4½
3	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												4½
4	..	..	..		Money	allowance.												6
5	..	..	..		No	regular	dietary.											4½
6		..	..		Money	allowance.												4½
7		2	..		Money	allowance.												4
8	..	2	12	56	56	6	28	28	..	..	..	3½	..	..	6	168	3½	5
9		..	..		Money	allowance.												4½
0	1	..	..		Money	allowance.												4½
1		1	..		Money	allowance.												5
2	..	..	..	42	63	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	133	7	6
	211	13	32															

c Hair cropped, and prisoner put into cold bath.

TABLE VIII.—From Michaelmas, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Food, including cost of Cooking.			Clothing.			Bedding.			Washing.			Lighting.			Fuel.			Furniture.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	235	6	0	42	8	3	4	17	2	49	6	1	39	8	10	22	6	2	14	5	6
,,	,,	Bridewell	2	353	8	4	49	17	7	9	11	0	24	10	0	35	13	4	43	7	6	6	11	3
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	69	14	0	1	6	6	0	9	4	1	10	8	..			2	2	0	0	14	1
,,	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	94	2	6	..			19	13	6	5	0	0	0	10	0	2	10	0	..		
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	5	227	4	6	14	15	11	15	7	9	15	10	2	19	14	2	8	4	6	13	17	3
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	10	0	0	..			2	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	..			0	10	0
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	55	0	6	..			0	6	6	0	4	3	0	5	0	0	8	0	1	4	3
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	8	97	5	10	0	2	0	0	18	6	4	3	3	..			18	14	1	3	18	9
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	About 2	5	0	..			3	8	5	..			..			No account kept.			..		
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	61	10	0	..			0	3	6	0	15	6	..			2	0	0	1	9	0
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	11	49	3	2	..			1	14	6	..			..			..			..		
Clackmannan	Alloa	,, ,,	12	Estimated at 5	0	0	..			..			..			..			..			..		
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Lock-up House	13	81	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	2	19	5	..			0	16	0	..			..			..			..		
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	191	10	9	1	13	6	37	18	0	4	7	3	8	4	8	8	17	6	30	5	0
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..			..			..			..			..			..			..		
,,	Sanquhar	,,	17	..			..			..			..			..			..			..		
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	936	7	10	131	7	2	8	10	6	49	12	4½	41	4	7	96	5	7	4	16	0
,,	,,	Bridewell	19	1,059	7	2	176	3	8	63	8	7	86	9	8	52	7	0	80	18	10	79	17	8
,,	,, (Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..			..			1	5	0	1	7	0	3	0	0	8	16	0	1	18	0
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	4	17	1	..			0	5	9	0	6	3	..			..			..		
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	52	0	8	..			0	11	2	0	7	6	..			..			0	3	0
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	4	15	6	..			..			..			..			..			..		
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	140	19	2	..			11	17	3	3	19	6	3	19	6	3	19	6	4	12	11
,,	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	76	1	2	0	4	11	3	7	6	1	11	0	0	15	0	..			1	16	0
,,	Kinghorn	,,	26	6	0	8	..			..			..			..			..			..		
,,	Kirkaldy	,,	27	39	0	0	..			Estimated at 1	0	0	0	10	0	..			..			Estimated at 1	0	0
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	28	13	2	0	..			2	18	0	1	5	0	..			5	17	4	1	0	0
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	29	53	7	6	0	17	4	1	13	3	1	13	9	Supposed 0	10	0	Supposed 3	0	0	1	4	6
,,	Brechin	,,	30	27	14	8	..			3	18	0	0	9	6	..			..			0	18	0
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	494	0	5	54	4	8	4	0	7	29	9	0	25	6	2	24	19	4	12	16	0
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	27	11	4	..			6	8	6	1	4	0	0	13	4	0	12	0	0	16	0
,,	Montrose	,,	33	68	0	8	1	11	2	7	10	5	1	5	0	1	8	4	7	2	6	5	4	3
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	111	2	6	..			2	0	4	5	14	7	..			5	14	5	..		
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	35	139	18	7½	0	19	3	1	1	4	0	19	2	3	6	0	3	17	0	..		
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	36	25	15	5½	1	15	2	1	10	0	2	0	0	..			1	17	4	0	5	7
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	37	25	5	0	..			..			0	5	0	0	7	0	3	16	6	0	10	6
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	38	222	9	0	18	14	10	10	7	9	7	12	10	7	16	9	30	5	4	6	9	7
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	638	7	0	6	2	7	50	8	7	12	15	10	4	19	8	30	0	3	17	3	3
,,	,,	Bridewell	40	1,420	0	0	69	10	6	150	4	2	71	17	4	91	8	6	62	8	0	151	16	1
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	29	13	3	..			..			1	1	0	About 2	0	0	About 1	0	0	..		
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	251	4	0	6	10	0	0	10	0	..			..			..			..		
,,	Lanark	,,	43	Estimated at 100	0	0	..			1	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	Estimated at 12	0	0	..		
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	44	18	8	..			5	0	0	Estimated at 0	12	0	..			..			..		
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	45	25	11	1	..			0	5	6	0	4	6	0	5	0	..			0	19	0
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	23	10	6	..			..			0	3	2	..			..			0	16	3
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	36	7	9	3	0	0	0	17	8	2	10	7	..			5	5	0	0	7	6
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	48	27	19	6	0	3	0	2	18	5½	2	7	0	0	1	2	0	15	0	3	16	6
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	49	315	17	8	14	17	3½	31	7	0	18	18	2½	5	9	2	6	14	7	10	15	1
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	163	14	0½	..			18	6	0½	3	15	10½	2	6	0	12	1	7	..		
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	373	5	8	9	2	0	22	0	8	14	12	7	22	8	9	17	4	0	3	7	10
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	40	9	1½	..			1	13	6	0	8	10	..			..			1	17	6
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	18	17	2	..			..			..			..			..			..		
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	33	5	6	..			4	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	..			..		
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	55	190	16	7	1	2	0	7	14	9	3	15	0	4	6	1½	37	4	0	0	6	0
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	56	12	17	9	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	12	0	..			..			..		
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	25	4	0	..			1	16	0	0	16	0	1	12	6	1	3	3	..		
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	332	19	9	3	2	6	15	4	9½	..			7	13	6	16	19	4	10	13	11
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	59	19	0	0	..			1	15	9	0	6	7	..			..			..		
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	75	19	10½	..			2	14	0	0	3	0	..			0	11	9	..		
,,	Whitnorn	,, ,,	61	21	15	6	..			..			..			..			..			..		
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	42	12	0	5	8	0	5	2	0	0	13	0	..			..			1	7	7
				9,327	12	9½	617	4	9½	555	11	11½	451	0	9½	398	13	0½	590	18	2	399	19	8

About 90 small lock-up houses, including some small burgh gaols, estimated at . . .
About 12 police prisons, estimated at . . . . . .

* In addition to the sums entered in this column, £131 was expended out of the profits of the prisoners' labour in the purchase of

o Michaelmas, 1839.

Salaries.	Repairs.	New Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	Sundries.	Gross Expense of the Prisons.	Clear Profit from the Labour of the Prisoners.*	Sundry Receipts.	Net Expense of the Prisons.	Portion Paid by the Burghs, or by the Burgh Police.	Portion paid by the Counties.	Paid for Military Prisoners.	Paid by sundry Parties.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
325 14 0	42 10 5	36 15 4	12 14 6	825 12 3	..	..	825 12 3	671 4 4	154 7 11	..	..
											By county of Kincardine,
416 6 0	25 16 10	74 12 6	90 19 2	1,130 13 6	395 1 7	..	735 11 11	342 5 8½	342 5 8½	28 7 6	22 13 0
42 0 0	0 17 6	..	..	118 14 1	..	..	118 14 1	104 16 1	13 18 0	..	..
48 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	189 16 0	..	..	189 16 0	101 5 4	88 10 8	..	..
185 1 7	9 17 9	..	8 11 2	518 4 9	112 12 7	1 9 0	404 3 2	192 12 1½	192 12 1½	2 9 0	16 9 11
30 0 0	2 10 0	20 0 0	3 10 0	69 10 0	0 6 6	..	69 3 6	69 3 6	..	..	..
35 0 0	2 19 11	..	2 3 1	97 11 6	..	..	97 11 6	77 4 9	20 6 9	..	..
70 15 0	2 17 5½	..	..	198 14 10½	..	..	198 14 10½	..	198 14 10½	..	..
4 0 0	..	..	..	9 13 5	..	..	9 13 5	9 13 5	..	..	..
25 0 0	4 14 8½	..	..	95 12 8½	..	..	95 12 8½	76 17 7¾	18 15 0¾	..	..
											By Excise,
35 17 0	..	..	0 19 6	87 14 2	..	..	87 14 2	49 17 2½	32 4 4	..	5 12 7½
			Estimated at								
4 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	11 0 0	..	11 0 0	..	..
30 0 0	3 10 0	..	1 10 0	123 15 0	..	..	123 15 0	73 11 9	50 3 3	..	..
15 0 0	..	..	..	18 15 5	..	..	18 15 5	18 15 5	..	..	..
163 10 0	29 4 6	29 3 6	10 0 0	514 14 8	80 19 6	..	433 15 2	166 15 10	266 13 4	0 6 0	..
4 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
949 1 2	98 3 6½	15 4 0	138 10 6	2,469 3 3	32 6 4½	5 7 9½	2,431 9 1	2,064 4 4	336 6 4	11 10 0	19 8 5
821 1 1	62 6 3	109 2 6	144 5 1¾	2,735 7 6¾	395 17 9	..	2,339 9 9¾	725 19 7	554 17 4¾	188 4 6	42 13 0 By Crown Agent.
											827 15 4
204 12 0	..	..	..	220 18 0	..	..	220 18 0	220 18 0	..	..	..
13 0 0	1 5 0	..	..	19 14 1	..	..	19 14 1	19 14 1	..	..	..
30 0 0	4 12 9	..	..	87 15 1	..	..	87 15 1	57 13 1	30 2 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	4 15 6	..	..	4 15 6	4 15 6	..	..	..
			Estimated at								
88 12 2	27 7 5	..	5 0 0	290 7 5	..	..	290 7 5	170 8 4	91 16 11	..	28 2 2
33 18 7	0 6 9	..	..	118 0 11	..	..	118 0 11	94 16 5	22 18 0	0 6 6	..
9 2 0	..	..	..	15 2 8	..	..	15 2 8	15 2 8	..	..	..
			Estimated at								
32 0 0	..	..	1 19 0	75 9 0	..	..	75 9 0	60 1 0	15 8 0	..	..
15 0 0	..	..	..	39 2 4	..	..	39 2 4	39 2 4	..	..	..
48 16 6	4 19 6	15 17 4	6 0 0	137 19 8	7 3 3	..	130 16 5	130 16 5	..	..	..
10 0 0	2 2 0	..	..	45 2 2	..	..	45 2 2	29 19 10	15 2 4	..	..
396 0 0	51 5 11	46 13 11	16 2 0	1,154 18 0	524 7 2	..	630 10 10	509 14 1	106 18 0	12 6 6	1 12 3
27 6 2	..	..	..	64 11 4	..	..	64 11 4	54 9 4	10 2 0	..	..
62 9 5	6 4 0	..	..	160 15 9	24 15 3	..	136 0 6	136 0 6	..	..	..
51 11 3	4 17 1	..	3 19 11	185 0 1	..	..	185 0 1	134 10 11	50 9 2	..	..
67 4 1	4 6 0	..	20 17 6	242 8 11½	..	..	242 8 11½	175 1 11½	32 1 0	1 6 0	34 0 0
25 0 0	4 7 6	..	..	62 11 0½	3 6 6	..	59 4 6½	..	59 4 6½	..	..
20 0 0	..	..	..	50 4 0	..	..	50 4 0	..	50 4 0	..	..
53 7 2	11 0 7	..	7 0 3	375 4 1	12 8 4	..	362 15 9	186 11 8	176 4 1	..	..
536 3 6	113 14 8	..	37 18 1	1,447 13 5	..	124 4 8	1,323 8 9	794 16 3	475 18 8	27 7 9	25 6 1
1144 9 8	160 18 0	981 15 0	..	4,304 7 3	1,276 15 9	..	3,027 11 6	2,814 10 11	82 4 0	130 16 7	..
21 8 0	1 2 11½	..	..	56 5 2½	19 13 5	..	36 11 9½	36 11 9½	..	..	..
											By Government
50 0 0	0 10 0	..	4 3 0	312 17 0	62 1 6	..	250 15 6	57 10 0	192 1 0	..	1 4 6
	Estimated at				Estimated at						
22 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	178 0 0	10 0 0	..	168 0 0	110 0 0	58 0 0	..	..
Estimated at			Estimated at				Estimated at				
40 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	91 10 8	..	..	91 10 8	78 10 8	13 0 0	..	..
											By Excise,
12 0 0	0 6 3	..	..	39 11 4	..	..	39 11 4	30 19 0	7 7 1	0 8 0	0 17 3
7 10 0	0 3 8½	..	..	32 3 8	..	..	32 3 8	30 18 4	1 5 4	..	..
55 5 2	2 18 10	..	1 2 6	107 15 0	..	..	107 15 0	..	107 15 0	..	..
8 0 0	4 1 0	..	..	50 1 8	..	..	50 1 8	42 1 8	8 0 0	..	..
245 0 0	32 9 8	..	12 14 11	694 3 7	60 19 4	..	633 4 3	426 5 0	203 9 9	3 9 6	..
224 17 0	16 13 9	..	28 1 4¼	469 15 7¾	55 1 7½	..	414 14 0¼	414 14 0¼	..	..	..
227 17 8	55 0 8½	45 0 0	19 11 11	809 11 9½	342 5 8½	7 9 0	459 17 1	301 9 2	152 2 5	6 5 6	..
											By Excise,
9 3 0	..	..	1 7 0	54 18 11½	..	..	54 18 11½	41 4 2½	4 10 6	..	9 4 3
											By Excise,
10 0 0	..	..	..	28 17 2	..	..	28 17 2	..	24 3 5	..	4 13 9
41 10 0	1 0 0	..	..	80 17 6	..	..	80 17 6	70 15 0	10 2 6	..	..
90 0 0	19 15 0	..	4 11 10	359 11 3½	..	..	359 11 3½	105 19 7½	253 11 8¼	..	..
16 0 0	2 4 1	..	..	33 19 10	..	..	33 19 10	21 6 7	12 13 3	..	..
15 0 0	1 6 8	..	4 6 6	51 4 11	..	..	51 4 11	..	51 4 11	..	..
128 0 0	8 10 6	..	18 16 0	542 0 3½	..	..	542 0 3½	143 9 9½	397 7 6	1 3 0	..
											By Excise,
35 0 0	..	..	..	56 2 4	..	..	56 2 4	51 11 1	1 10 9	1 6 0	1 14 6
37 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	117 8 7½	..	..	117 8 7½	91 6 3	26 2 4½	..	..
10 0 0	..	..	..	31 15 6	..	..	31 15 6	28 10 6	3 5 0	..	..
26 1 3	..	..	1 18 2	83 2 0	..	..	83 2 0	70 12 6	10 7 6	0 13 6	1 8 6
7,404 10 5	850 19 2	1,389 4 1	616 13 0	22,602 7 10½	3,416 2 1½	138 10 5½	19,047 15 3½	12,551 5 5¾	5,037 8 5½	416 5 10	1,042 15 6½

. . . . . £600
. . . . . £1,200

dditional looms and working tools; and £325 was paid to the prisoners themselves (after liberation) as their share of the profits.

TABLE IX.—From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Gross Average Cost of each Prisoner during the Year, exclusive of New Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	Average Profit from the Labour of each Criminal Prisoner.	Net Average Cost of each Criminal Prisoner during the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	14 17 7	..	14 17 7
,,	,,	Bridewell	17 0 8	6 7 5	10 13 3
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	15 5 0	..	15 5 0
,,	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	19 0 0	..	19 0 0
Ayr	Ayr	,, ,,	12 13 6	2 17 9	9 15 9
,,	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	About 25 0 0	..	About 25 0 0
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	6 2 0	..	6 2 0
Berwick	Greenlaw	,, ,,	17 13 0	..	17 13 0
,,	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	15 16 0	..	15 16 0
Caithness	Wick	,, ,,	6 9 3¼	..	6 9 3¼
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	10 6 3¼	..	10 6 3¼
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
,,	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15 16 0	2 16 0	13 0 0
,,	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
,,	Sanquhar	,,	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	13 18 6	0 4 0	13 14 6
,,	,,	Bridewell	10 12 6	1 11 6	9 1 0
,,	,, Canongate.	Debtors' Gaol	55 0 0	..	55 0 0
,,	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	10 13 0	..	10 13 0
,,	Forres	Burgh Gaol	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	16 10 0	..	16 10 0
,,	Dumfermline	Burgh Gaol	15 15 0	..	15 15 0
,,	Kinghorn	,,	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
,,	Kirkaldy	,,	12 0 0	..	12 0 0
,,	St. Andrew's	,,	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Forfar	Arbroath	,,	16 10 0	0 17 0	15 13 0
,,	Brechin	,,	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
,,	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	9 5 5	4 14 5	4 11 0
,,	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	9 11 0	..	9 11 0
,,	Montrose	,,	11 17 0	1 17 0	10 0 0
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
Inverness	Inverness	,, ,,	14 14 0	..	14 14 0
Kincardine	Stonehaven	,, ,,	14 14 0	0 16 6	13 17 6
Kinross	Kinross	,, ,,	18 0 0	..	18 0 0
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	,, ,,	16 6 0	0 11 0	15 15 0
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	13 9 0	..	13 9 0
,,	,,	Bridewell	10 0 10	3 17 2	6 3 8
,,	,, (Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	7 0 7	2 9 2	4 11 5
,,	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	10 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0
,,	Lanark	,,	Estimated at. 15 0 0	Estimated at. 1 0 0	Estimated at. 14 0 0
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	13 0 0	..	13 0 0
Nairn	Nairn	,, ,,	10 10 0	..	10 10 0
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	12 17 6	..	12 17 6
,,	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	20 10 0	..	20 10 0
Peebles	Peebles	,, ,,	18 4 0	..	18 4 0
Perth	Perth	,, ,,	10 15 0	0 19 0	9 16 0
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	10 3 0	1 5 0	8 18 0
,,	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	8 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	7 2 0	..	7 2 0
,,	Stornoway	Lock-up House	7 0 0	..	7 0 0
,,	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	17 0 0	..	17 0 0
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	,, ,,	13 4 0	..	13 4 0
Selkirk	Selkirk	,, ,,	26 0 0	..	26 0 0
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	12 0 0	..	12 0 0
,,	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	11 8 0	..	11 8 0
Sutherland	Dornoch	,, ,,	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	10 9 0	..	10 9 0
,,	Whithorn	,,	14 0 0	..	14 0 0
,,	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	13 17 0	..	13 17 0
The whole of Scotland			12 13 6	2 4 0	10 9 6

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